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YEAR BOOK
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The Municipal Year Book

1961

The
Municipal Year Book
1961

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

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CHICAGO
THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION
1961

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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 34-27121

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BY CUSHING-MALLOY, INC., ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
AND BOUND BY BROCK AND RANKIN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

[PRICE $10]

72-07093

FOREWORD

THE chief purpose of the Municipal Year Book, now in its 28th year, is to provide municipal officials with information on the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups. Many of the sections are brought up to date and repeated year after year; other types of materials are published in one edition only. This plan enables the Year Book to achieve continuity and balance and also to introduce some new material each year.

The 1960 Census of Population is a demographic barometer of the profound changes that have occurred in urban areas in the past decade. Many of these changes are reflected in this edition of the Year Book. The scope and the coverage of this book have been increased from the 2,562 cities shown in the 1960 edition to 3,048 cities — an increase of 19 per cent. The bulk of the data is shown for cities over 10,000 population, and this group has increased from 1,379 cities to 1,759 cities -- an increase of 28 per cent.

Over-all changes in urban population are described in the article on "Urban Places and Population." Other articles in Part One are "Metropolitan Areas," describing the tremendous population growth in and around large urban centers; "Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments in 1960," reporting the tremendous amount of activity that is going on in annexations, metropolitan surveys, and other developments; and "Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population," showing information on form of government, powers of mayors, and composition and authority of city councils. Finally, the article on "1960 Census Data for Small Areas" provides concise and useful information for municipal officials on additional sources of population and housing data in both published and unpublished form.

In recent years the Municipal Year Book has given increasing attention to physical, social, and economic developments occurring outside the corporate limits of cities. This emphasis is continued in the article on "Developments and Prospects in Metropolitan and Regional Planning," which provides an over-all review together with a detailed analysis of finances and program for 50 regional planning agencies.

The section on "Sewerage System Data" presents information for almost 700 cities over 10,000 population. Data are shown on sewerage facilities operated, the basis for a sewer service charge on residential property, sewer service charges outside the city, sewer connection charges, and methods of financing construction of sewer laterals, both in new subdivisions and in the older built-up areas.

In the regular sections of the Year Book new data are presented on the dismissal authority of personnel appeals boards, provisions for injury and military leave, regulation and elimination of nonconforming uses in zoning ordinances, subdivision requirements for provision of park and school sites, and overtime provisions for policemen and firemen.

In addition to these new data, most of the regular features of the Year Book have been retained and brought up to date, including forms of city government, salaries of chief municipal officials, personnel organization, city financial data, fire and police departments, directories of officials, and model ordinances. Considerable emphasis is placed on the more significant events and developments of the past year, and summary articles in each section analyze and comment on trends.

The individual city data presented in the 19 major tables are summarized and analyzed in articles that precede the tabulations. These comprehensive summaries, together with individual-city data enable officials to compare their city with other cities in their population group.

The sources of information that are listed at the end of each section are useful to public officials and to students of government. An explanation of the content of these sources and how they can be used to the best advantage is presented in the article "How to Use the Year Book" which also makes suggestions on the use of Year Book statistics.

Every section of the Year Book has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of Year Book users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

The editors of the Year Book continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly 5,000 municipal officials supplied data, the 50 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give Year Book users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all who assisted in the preparation of this 28th edition of the Municipal Year Book we express our sincere appreciation.

Chicago
May, 1961

The Editors

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Municipal Highlights of 1960

By William N. Cassella, Jr. and Troy R. Westmeyer*

MUNICIPAL officials had reason to watch the 1960 census returns with special interest. Local estimates, special census counts, and projections indicated an increase in urban population at a rate far greater than the increase for the country as a whole. The returns substantiated the projections. The urban population grew by 29.3 per cent, while the total population increased only 18.5 per cent and the rural population declined by a fraction of 1 per cent. Thus 125.2 million persons, or 69.9 per cent of 179.3 million Americans, were counted as urban residents. Of these, 106.3 million lived in incorporated municipalities over 2,500 compared with 88.5 million a decade earlier, thus recording an increase greater than the total 1960 population of New York state plus Vermont and New Hampshire.

The urban population total also includes large unincorporated areas, urban towns and townships, and numerous incorporated villages of less than 2,500 located in the urban fringe adjacent to larger municipalities. In these areas residents are demanding higher levels of service from nearby municipalities, from counties, and from special districts. Service levels are strikingly uneven, and problems of land use planning and development are particularly pressing.

The 1960 census has done more than verify the fact of America's growing urban population. It has produced detailed statistics on the characteristics of population and housing not only for states, counties, standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, and urban places, but also for small areas — city blocks, census tracts, minor civil divisions, and enumeration districts. The Census Bureau's ambitious publications program, totaling more than 1,300 final reports on population and housing alone, does not include volumes of statistics available as unpublished listings. These may be obtained by municipalities at modest cost.

Thus the 1960 decade opens with a vast store of information ready to be used by municipal officials responsible for city planning, utility service projections, housing code enforcement, school site selection, location of new municipal facilities, and long-term financial planning. In the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing, the 1958 Censuses of Business and Manufacturing, the 1957 Census of Governments, and the recurring Census Bureau reports, local officials have an invaluable statistical resource.

Planning. Although census data are used by many municipal departments, city planning agencies are the most ravenous consumers of statistics. The American Society of Planning Officials reports that in 1960 the production of planning reports had increased at least 300 per cent in 10 years. Public awareness of planning clearly had been intensified by the greater emphasis it received in the press and on television. Perhaps most noteworthy was the allocation of an hour of prime viewing time on network television to a planning documentary on Brasilia and Philadelphia. Significantly the show was repeated. Aspects of housing, urban renewal, and planning became issues in the presidential election campaign. The spectacular increase in the demand for technical planners far outstripped the supply. During 1960 ASPO's *Jobs in Planning* carried 534 listings, an increase of some 530 per cent over 1960.

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*Editors' Note: Mr. Cassella is on the faculty of Columbia University and the staff of the National Municipal League. Mr. Westmeyer is on the faculty of the Graduate School of Public Administration, New York University.

Enactment of the new zoning ordinance by New York City represented a political achievement comparable to the adoption of the first ordinance in 1916. Planning programs were responding to the demands of the changing population patterns dramatized in the 1960 census reports. Central cities of the nation's standard metropolitan statistical areas increased by less than 10 per cent while the portion of the SMSA's outside central cities grew by just under 50 per cent. Regional planning efforts were on the increase in 1960. Both formal and informal regional planning programs as well as joint city-county planning operations were endeavoring to face up to regional problems. Support for planning programs was gaining in the sections threatened with urban engulfment. A basic theme which characterized planning activities was an effort to introduce order into the areas being overtaken by urban growth. Obviously, in order to be effective, such programs involve some form of intermunicipal or regional coordination.

Another basic theme repeatedly expressed in 1960 planning programs was the necessity of revitalizing decaying portions of existing urban areas. This activity was not limited to the downtown areas adjacent to the central business district, but was seen increasingly in the older suburbs. In 575 communities slum clearance and urban renewal projects were either completed or under way with federal funds in 1960. By the end of the year, seven cities had availed themselves of new federal grants to prepare community renewal programs authorized by the Housing Act of 1959. These programs, city-wide in scope, will identify and measure the total community need for urban renewal, relate the need to available community resources, and develop long-range programs for urban renewal action.

Parks and Recreation. The growing urban population has helped focus the spotlight on long-range planning for park and recreation areas and facilities. Not only does the urban dweller require more local parks and recreation facilities but with his increased leisure and the improved highways he finds it easier to escape from the city for weekends, holidays, and vacations. Ironically, some of the nearby open space has been consumed by the new expressways which he takes to more distant recreation spots. New stress is being placed upon the necessity of acquiring new areas while open land is still available at costs which are not prohibitive. Also there is growing appreciation of the need to protect existing park lands from encroachment by other public facilities.

Appreciation of the park and recreation problem was shown in 1960 by the success of local bond issues for recreational facilities which totaled

$54.6 million, an unprecedented amount. New York state voted a $75 million bond issue which will be divided between the state and localities. The California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Commission issued its report and recommendations. Other states and localities had long-range studies under way. The national Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission continued its inquiry.

Transportation. Transportation problems were at the forefront in both planning and municipal operations. The plight of commuter railroads, the impact of the federal highway program, and traffic congestion all were the subject of discussion in Congress, state legislatures, county court houses, city halls, civic groups, and press and television. The National Committee on Urban Transportation disbanded after a six-year life and the publication of a series of reports which are having a powerful influence in shaping transportation planning programs.

Motor vehicle registrations in the U. S. came close to 74 million in 1960, up 3.3 per cent over the previous year. This staggering total was made up of 61.6 million passenger cars and 12.3 million trucks and buses. It was not quantity alone but also unusual travel habits that added molasses to the traffic flow. In Muskegon, Michigan, a city commissioner noted that wives driving their husbands to work were tying up traffic on Main Street because they insisted on kissing their mates in lingering farewells. The cause of the morning traffic jam in Norwalk, Connecticut, was traced to high school students on their way to classes, a sidelight to educational problems in suburbia.

There may be a basis for those stories about California traffic -- 7.8 million vehicle registrations could be it. This huge number is more than 50 per cent above New York's total and almost double that attained respectively by Texas, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

With 74 million cars and 68 million registered drivers, the Bureau of Public Roads moved to set up a national Driver Register to help the states keep track of drivers whose licenses have been revoked. Perhaps soon there will be nation-wide agreement regarding driving eligibility to accompany the 1960 manual designed to upgrade and further standardize signs, signals, and markings as well as to reflect the latest technological advances. The manual, prepared by the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, substitutes a single standard for many of the alternatives formerly permitted in the design and use of traffic control devices.

Finance. The 1960 census returns had a direct bearing upon municipal finances with some state aid formulae tied to population counts.

Property taxes continued to be the major source of revenue for local governments in fiscal 1959 with a return of $14.4 billion which was almost 70 per cent of their total general revenue. It is estimated that 1960 local revenues will reach $22 billion, reflecting a 7.5 per cent increase over 1959.

State and local long-term bonds recorded sales of $7.2 billion in 1960 from 6,479 issues. New issues voted during the year totaled $5.9 billion, a record high for the decade. *The Bond Buyer's* index of yield for 20 municipal bonds ranged from 3.78 to 3.27 per cent during 1960, a range only slightly different from that of the previous year.

Of concern to municipalities was a study by the National Bureau of Economic Research which reported that the tax immunity of local government bonds no longer is a big money-saver in interest costs. The Bureau's study estimated that state and local governments saved an average of less than three-fourths of 1 per cent measured on interest cost over the five-year period 1951-1955.

With property taxes still the top revenue producer for municipalities, the increased emphasis upon better assessing organization and personnel and more adequate state supervision and assistance is reassuring. In Colorado, Washington, and Massachusetts, new divisions concerned with property tax assessment problems were added to the state tax commissions' staffs. The New York State Board of Equilization and Assessment was made a permanent agency. In other states, tax studies recommended devices for improving state supervision of and technical assistance to local assessment administration. In a number of states these services were improved, including a new assessor's manual in Tennessee and a residential property factor book in Oregon. Some reorganizations of assessment administration occurred locally as well. For example, New Haven, Connecticut, abolished its five-man board of assessors and replaced it with a single appointed assessor.

Schools. The 1960 census showed a 45.8 per cent increase in the number of school children compared with 1950. Public school enrollment reached 37.2 million in 1960 with a teaching staff of 1.5 million. The lion's share of the cost (56 per cent) still was borne by local taxes. Along with increased enrollments, per-pupil expenditures increased by 75 per cent in a decade to $390. The importance of school construction was emphasized by the estimate that it accounted for 20 per cent of all public construction during 1960. Public concern for higher education was increasing with anticipated increase in enrollments forcing the expansion of institutions financed by states and localities.

Police Administration. Serious crimes continued to increase in the United States at a rate exceeding population growth by four to one. Unquestionably this bears some relationship to the greater concentration of persons in urban centers. Congested urban conditions have been worsened by the migration of rural people to the cities and the attendant problems of adjustment. Although other public programs will have to help alleviate the causes of crimes, improved law enforcement practices may assist in prevention as well as apprehension. Training for law enforcement can scarcely be overemphasized.

Instituted during the past year were new offerings in law enforcement education leading to degrees or diplomas at Temple and Northeastern Universities and St. Petersburg Junior College as well as a four-year curriculum at New Mexico State College. State and municipal police institutes and special training courses also continued to raise the performance skills of police officers.

Fire Protection. As suburban areas continued to grow the number of fire departments increased to some 20,163 in the United States. Of these the great majority are fully volunteer. Despite the great public service of these volunteers the problem of manning a volunteer department in a largely residential suburban area is increasingly difficult. Trained full-time personnel are supplementing the volunteer companies. Their work in the fire prevention field is recognized as just as important as actual fire-fighting and often has required substantial modifications in municipal codes. Training programs have received increased attention. By 1960 state-wide programs were in operation in 36 states.

One of the great concerns in metropolitan areas is the fire hazard problem at airports and in nearby built-up sections. During 1960 more exacting standards designed to prevent airport fires were adopted by the Federal Aviation Administration, but the problem of flights over congested areas was dramatized by the airliner collision over New York City.

Public Health. Several areas of concern were noted in public health in 1960. Among them was an increase of newly reported cases of venereal disease in a number of metropolitan areas, especially prevalent in the young adult and teen-age groups. Also, poliomyelitis seems to be evidencing a new pattern of incidence among the less fortunate socio-economic groups which generally have lower rates of vaccination. This pattern may be changed soon because of the expected use of an oral poliomyelitis vaccine which the Public Health Service indicated it was now prepared to license for manufacture. On the positive side is a larger increase in the rate of releases of mental illness patients from state and local government hospitals than in the rate of admissions. In the field of environmental health more evidence was apparent in air and water pollution control as well as control of ionizing radiation.

Public Works. The backlog of needed public facilities, greatest in history, has been increased by the demands of newly developed fringe areas and the redevelopment of obsolete areas with their obsolete facilities. An estimated $69 billion of public works projects had reached the planning stage. Actual construction in 1960 amounted to $16.2 billion. Road building and upkeep required $11 billion. The Interstate Highway System is just one-quarter complete.

A crucial area for long-range public works planning is the field of water supply. By 1980 the daily water requirement will reach an estimated 600 billion gallons while the available supply is estimated at 515 billion gallons. New methods of sewage and waste treatment permitting reuse of waste water and the saline water conversion process are the subject of important planning studies. California voted the largest bond issue ever approved in a referendum, $1.75 billion, to meet future water supply needs.

Municipal Utilities. The population growth in the low density residential sprawl has made unit service costs higher and plant investments greater than in the more densely populated areas. Water and sewerage systems are barely keeping pace with growth and shifts in population. Electric power and gas utilities appear to be keeping pace with demands. Nuclear fuels give promise of an added power source but remain in the initial stage of development.

Mass transit and airport problems remain extremely acute. Transit systems were acquired by one city and four municipal authorities in 1960. Further, Dade County, Florida, and Tacoma, Washington, voted to acquire transit facilities. Fare increases were obtained by about 10 per cent of the operating transit companies. Subsidies and tax relief were granted transit companies by six states and seven cities in the United States and by five Canadian units.

Despite some relief, and much more expected, to commuter railroads in the New York metropolitan area, their future under private operation appeared grim. With ever-increasing urban population, mass transportation may become the most urgent and complex of urban problems which threaten the survival of metropolitan areas.

For air transportation, terminal buildings continued to be major bottlenecks at many airports. Here again, the need for effective planning was emphasized if passenger and cargo facilities are to keep pace with the growth in air traffic.

Municipal Manpower. Central to adequate performance of the increasingly demanding tasks of urban government is the recruitment of competent personnel. A joint recruitment agreement involving the city, county, and schools in Los Angeles creates a cooperative recruitment program designed to replace competition among state and local jurisdictions for competent staff. This illustrates but one of the urban manpower problems which will be studied in depth by the Municipal Manpower Commission, an independent study commission, sponsored by the American Municipal Association, the International City Managers' Association, and other interested groups and financed by the Ford Foundation.

Municipal and County Associations. Both the state leagues of municipalities and the state associations of county officers placed increased stress on training during 1960. Over 10,500 municipal officials attended 215 courses offered in state league programs, many offered in conjunction with state universities.

The total membership of the 44 state leagues and associations of municipalities rose to an all-time high of 13,314 in 1960. Their budgets showed a total expenditure of $2.7 million. During the year the 43 state associations of county officials spent almost $1 million. With only 22 of the state legislatures in session, and many of these abbreviated budgetary sessions, state groups spent considerable time making special studies, up-dating publications, and otherwise preparing for the 1961 sessions.

Local Charters. Extensive activity on the local charter front made up for the inactivity in most state capitals in a "nonlegislative" year. Galveston, the birthplace of the commission plan, adopted a council-manager charter. Alaska cities were busy taking advantage of constitutional provisions for the adoption of home rule charters. Although there was charter activity in many states, Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Texas reported particular interest in local charter revision. Both Syracuse and Jersey City adopted new strong-mayor charters.

Kansas voters approved a constitutional amendment liberalizing the state's home rule provisions. In Oregon, the 1958 county home rule amendment led to the formation of nine county charter committees to consider the question of preparing and submitting new charters. Erie County (Buffalo), New York, and Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, elected their first county executives. Westchester County, New York, approved a number of charter changes strengthening the office of the elected county executive.

Metropolitan Areas. Metropolitan Dade County completed its third year under its 1957 home rule charter. The record of administrative reform was impressive as was the handling of many operating problems, including a metropolitan court system, the seaport, uniform traffic and building codes, and traffic engineering. Comprehensive plans were developed for downtown revitalization, county-wide land use, and long-range capital improvement programs.

A special study committee reviewing operations of the plan of limited consolidation in operation in Baton Rouge since 1949 recommended measures for further strengthening the city-parish government and reported general approval of the record of performance to date.

During 1960, no major metropolitan reorganization plans were submitted to referenda, but attention was given to devices for intergovernmental cooperation and annexation. The Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference, the New York Metropolitan Regional Council, and the Association of Bay Area Governments in the San Francisco area as well as the Intergovernmental Cooperation Council in the Salem, Oregon, area illustrate the approach to metropolitan problems. Other areas were showing interest in similar experiments, but elsewhere some skepticism was voiced as to their effectiveness.

Annexation programs were more successful in 1960 than they had been for over a decade. A total of 712 cities over 5,000 population annexed 1,083 square miles. During the year, the American Municipal Association released *Basic Principles for a Good Annexation Law* prepared by its Metropolitan Areas Committee. The North Carolina Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the state's new annexation law which permits annexation by unilateral action if certain standards of urbanization are met. The activity of the new Minnesota Municipal Commission, empowered to pass upon annexation proposals, was watched with particular interest.

In California, Michigan, and New York, state-wide study groups issued reports on metropolitan area problems. The California report suggested two approaches: multipurpose metropolitan districts, and a state agency with certain powers over local boundary changes and special district formation in metropolitan areas. Functional problems in metropolitan areas were the subject of study by a variety of groups, some involving local, state, and federal agency participation.

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On the whole, 1960 was a year of stock-taking quite apart from the usual reappraisals which accompany a presidential election. Two national commissions pointed to problems which lie ahead for American localities. The President's Commission on National Goals stressed improvement in living conditions as one of the "goals at home." Remedies for slum conditions, urban decay, and inadequate housing, as well as solutions to haphazard suburban growth and inadequate areas for parks and recreation, present a series of challenges to local officials. The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, which brings together officials from all levels of government, stresses the necessity for national-state-local cooperation in facing up to the problems of a growing urban nation.

How To Use the Year Book

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1960. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, assessment, purchasing, and revenue, expenditure, and debt. Following some of these summary articles are individual city statistical data. Next are presented sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1960 and early 1961; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1960 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1960 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of *Public Management.*

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read when using the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. Sources of Statistics. The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nation-wide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described,

together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. Selected Standard References. In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. New Books and Pamphlets. Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1960 and early 1961 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1959 publication date which came to the attention of the Year Book editors after the 1960 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1959 and early 1960 are listed in previous editions.

Publishers' addresses and prices are shown for convenience in ordering publications. Most federal government publications show the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Orders for these publications should be directed to the "Superintendent of Documents."

4. Selected Periodicals. The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Most of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states.

Population Figures and Selection of Cities

Final figures from the 1960 Census of Population for the most part are used in the Year Book. Figures for cities over 10,000 are shown to the nearest thousand and for cities of 5,000 to 10,000 in full, with the cities listed alphabetically by population groups in Table V and by states in Tables XVIII and XIX. Other 1960 census data on urban population are described in the articles "Urban Places and Population" and "Metropolitan Areas" in Part I of the Year Book.

The Year Book gives some information for all 3,048 cities and other urban places over 5,000 population, as shown by final figures of the 1960 Census of Population. This total includes 98 towns and townships classified as urban under special rules. These 98 places are located in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The article in Part I on "Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population" provides more information on Bureau of the Census criteria for classification of urban places.

Use of Statistical Data

Misinterpreted statistical tables will inevitably lead -- whether intentionally or unintentionally -- to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this Year Book properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an average is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or mean, the median has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between median and average, suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median $5.00. An average, whether it be the arithmetic mean or the median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in October, 1956, in cities of 250,000 to 1,000,000 population was 163 per 10,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size should have that precise number of employees, but that the average city did have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of dispersion which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental problem facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the adequacy of the results achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of work units performed (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the efficiency of the department's administration only when the effort (men and equipment employed), or money expended is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before using any statistical index, the reader should determine whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a per capita basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis, valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of cost per capita are even more limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being efficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be useful.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states.

A final word of caution is necessary in the comparison of data in this edition of the Municipal Year Book with those of prior years. Population growth during the 1950's was substantial. The 3,048 cities over 10,000 population represent a gain of 20 per cent. The number of cities between 25,000 and 50,000 grew by 40 per cent, between 50,000 and 100,000 by 45 per cent. All of the population groups used in the Municipal Year Book are now larger, with the number of cities moving into a particular group outnumbering those that moved out. This has resulted in many cases in lower group averages, medians, and quartiles. This expansion of the base of the particular population groups should be recognized in any comparative analyses.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

Index

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Census Data for Small Areas

Urban Places and Population

Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments

Urban Counties

County Associations

Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000

State Municipal Leagues

Governments in the United States in 1957*

THERE were 102,328 governmental units in the United States in January, 1957. Local school districts, numbering 50,446 make up almost one-half of this total. The remainder, besides the federal government and the 48 states, includes 51,833 local governments other than school districts: 17,198 township governments, 17,183 municipalities, 14,405 special districts, and 3,047 counties. The average number of governmental units per state is 2,131, but Nebraska has 6,658 while Rhode Island has only 91.

More than 5,000 governments are found in each of eight states as follows: Nebraska, 6,658; Illinois, 6,510; Minnesota, 6,298; Kansas, 6,214; Wisconsin, 5,731; Missouri, 5,307; Michigan, 5,160; and Pennsylvania, 5,073. Together these states account for almost one-half of the total number of governmental units in the continental United States. Each of these eight states has numerous township and school district governments.

Table I shows the number of local governments in each of the 48 states. Included in Table I as exhibit information, but not included in the continental United States total, is information for the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and the commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In the five years since the 1952 enumeration of governments, the total number of governmental units has declined by 14,415 or 12 per cent; there has been a decline of 52,788 (34 per cent) since the 1942 enumeration. Trends in numbers of the several types of governments are shown below:

	Number of Units			Change in Number	
	1957	1952	1942	1952 to 1957	1942 to 1957
U. S. Government	1	1	1	0	0
States	48	48	48	0	0
Counties	3,047	3,049	3,050	-2	-3
Municipalities	17,183	16,778	16,220	+405	+963
Townships and towns	17,198	17,202	18,919	-4	-1,705
School districts	50,446	67,346	108,579	-900	-58,133
Special districts	14,405	12,319	8,299	+2,086	+6,106
Total	102,328	116,743	155,116	-14,415	-52,788

The most striking changes have involved school districts, for which extensive reorganization has resulted in a steady decline in number, to a

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* This article is based on the Bureau of the Census report, *Governments in the United States* (1957 Census of Governments, vol. 1, no. 1). The research and surveys upon which this report is based were supervised by Mrs. Gertrude A. Whitehouse, chief, Governmental Units Branch of the Governments Division, United States Bureau of the Census.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS: 1957

State	All Governmental Units[1]	Local Governments except School Districts					School Districts	Exhibit: Other Public School Systems[2]
		Total	Counties	Municipalities	Townships	Special Districts		
Alabama	617	504	67	318	0	119	112	0
Arizona	367	116	14	52	0	50	250	3
Arkansas	1,127	703	75	374	0	254	423	0
California	3,879	2,038	57[3]	331	0	1,650	1,840	0
Colorado	1,666	729	62[3]	246	0	421	936	0
Connecticut	384	380	8	33	152	187	3	167
Delaware	132	116	3	49	0	64	15	2
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Florida	672	604	67	310	0	227	67	0
Georgia	1,121	922	159	508	0	255	198	0
Idaho	843	674	44[3]	199	0	431	168	0
Illinois	6,510	4,516	102	1,181	1,433	1,800	1,993	0
Indiana	2,989	1,958	92	544	1,009	313	1,030	0
Iowa	4,906	1,240	99	942	0	199	3,665	0
Kansas	6,214	3,073	105	610	1,550	808	3,140	0
Kentucky	822	600	120	323	0	157	221	0
Louisiana	584	516	62[3]	237	0	217	67	0
Maine	645	636	16	42	471	107	8	476
Maryland	328	327	23[3]	149	0	155	0	24
Massachusetts	573	568	12[3]	39	312	205	4	349
Michigan	5,160	1,945	83	498	1,262	102	3,214	0
Minnesota	6,298	2,833	87	826	1,828	92	3,464	15
Mississippi	672	592	82	262	0	248	79	82
Missouri	5,307	2,072	114[3]	803	328	827	3,234	0
Montana	1,503	353	56[3]	123	0	174	1,149	0
Nebraska	6,658	1,715	93	534	478	610	4,942	0
Nevada	110	92	17	17	0	58	17	0
New Hampshire	545	324	10	12	222	80	220	9
New Jersey	1,217	727	21	333	233	140	489	74
New Mexico	317	221	32	77	0	112	95	0
New York	4,189	2,524	57[3]	611	932	924	1,664	6
North Carolina	624	623	100	412	0	111	0	173
North Dakota	3,968	1,969	53	356	1,392	168	1,998	0
Ohio	3,667	2,498	88	915	1,335	160	1,168	0
Oklahoma	2,332	688	77	506	0	105	1,643	0
Oregon	1,526	799	36	213	0	550	726	0
Pennsylvania	5,073	2,655	66[3]	991	1,564	34	2,417	441
Rhode Island	91	90	0[3]	7	32	51	0	39
South Carolina	503	395	46	235	2	112	107	0
South Dakota	4,808	1,519	64[3]	306	1,080	69	3,288	0
Tennessee	560	545	95	255	0	195	14	137
Texas	3,485	1,692	254	793	0	645	1,792	7
Utah	398	357	29	210	0	118	40	0
Vermont	409	392	14	68	238	72	16	242
Virginia	367	366	98[3]	228	0	40	0	130
Washington	1,577	1,105	39	252	69	745	471	0
West Virginia	362	306	55	219	0	32	55	0
Wisconsin	5,731	1,972	71	547	1,276	78	3,758	90
Wyoming	489	242	23[3]	86	0	133	246	0
United States	102,328	51,833	3,047[3]	17,183	17,198[4]	14,405	50,446	2,467
Exhibit:								
Alaska	42	33	0[3]	31	0	2	8	21
Hawaii	22	21	3	1	0	17	0	1
Puerto Rico	97	96	0[3]	75	0	21	0	1

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[1] Includes federal government and the 48 States not shown in distribution by type.

[2] Includes other local public school systems operated as part of state, county, municipal, or township governments and not included with the independent school district figure.

[3] Excludes areas corresponging to counties but having no organized county government.

[4] Includes "towns" in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin.

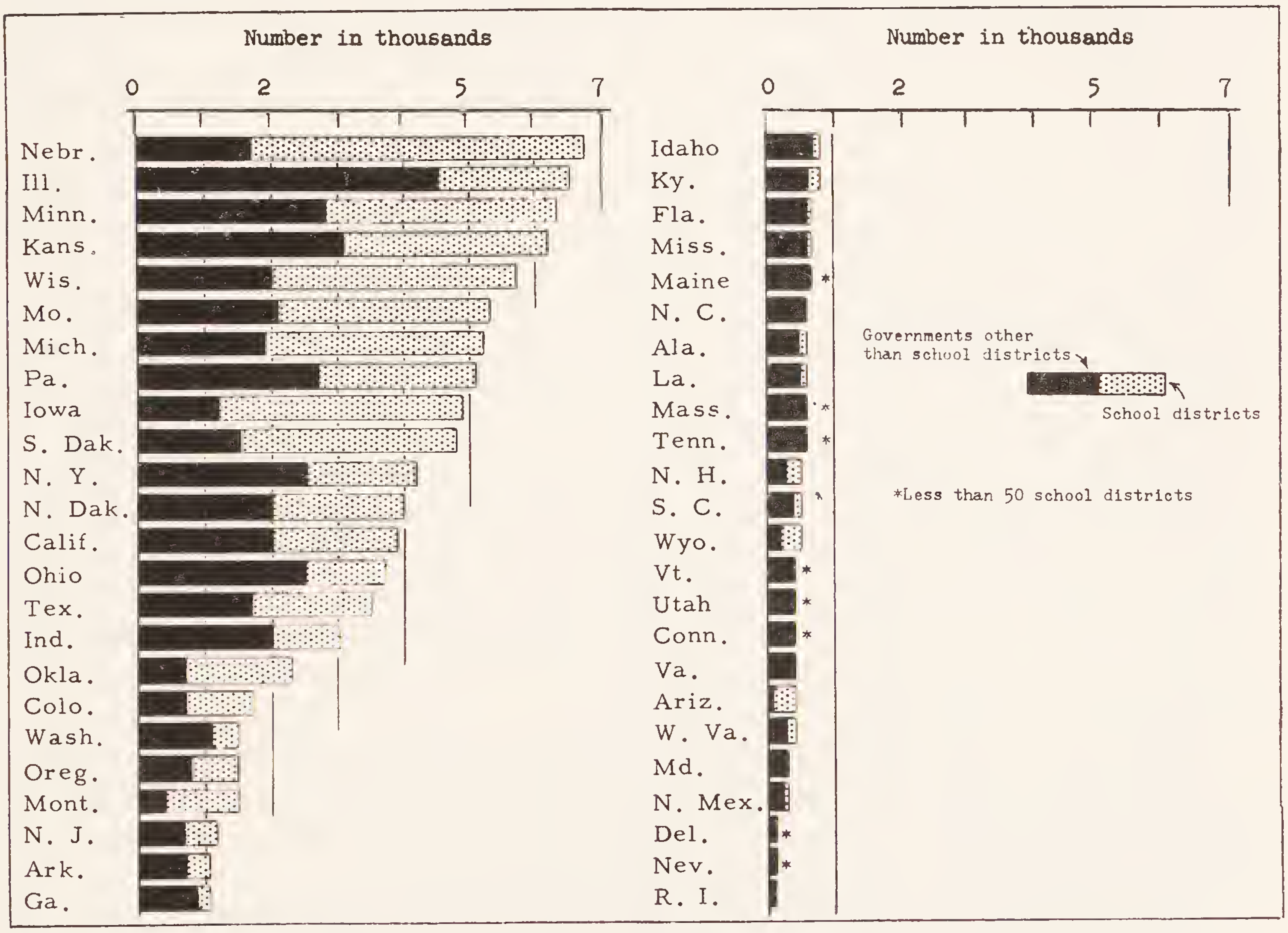
1957 total less than one-half that of 1942. On the other hand, the number of special districts has increased by 6,106 in the last 15 years, with 2,086 of this increase occurring since 1952.

Types of Local Government

Counties. Organized county governments are found in all of the 48 states except Rhode Island. Terminology throughout the United States is uniform except in Louisiana where the designation "parish" is applied.

The change in number of county governments since 1942 has been negligible. One new county, Los Alamos, New Mexico, was created; the parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, became substantially consolidated with the city of Baton Rouge for governmental purposes; and two Virginia counties went out of existence when Elizabeth City County became part of the independent city of Hampton and the county of Warwick became the independent city of Warwick. In addition, Nantucket County, Massachusetts, which was counted in 1942 as a county government, is excluded from the 1952 and 1957 figures. The government of Nantucket County is identical with that of the town of Nantucket.

The 3,047 county governments shown in Table I do not include 58 related areas not counted as counties: 12 county governments not independently organized and having very limited functions as part of New York City, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, Louisiana, and Nantucket Township and Boston, Massachusetts; two city-county governments of Denver and



Source: Bureau of the Census

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS BY STATES: 1957

San Francisco; "independent" cities of Baltimore, St. Louis, and 32 cities in Virginia; eight unorganized areas in Rhode Island and South Dakota; and four federal areas, the District of Columbia and areas of Yellowstone National Park in three states.

Municipalities. There were 405 more municipalities in the United States in 1957 than in 1952, owing to new incorporations during the five-year period.

The term "municipalities" as used here includes all governmentally active units officially designated as cities, boroughs, villages or — except for New England, New York, and Wisconsin — towns.

Illinois, with 1,181, has more municipalities than any other state. Pennsylvania has 991; Iowa, 942; and Ohio, 915. At the other extreme seven states — Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island — each have fewer than 50 municipalities. It should be noted that five of these seven states are in New England where a strong town (township) government often provides urban services ordinarily provided by municipalities in other states.

Townships and Towns. Classified under the heading of "townships" are organized governments in 22 states including units locally termed towns in the six New England states and in New York and Wisconsin, and some "plantations" in Maine and "locations" in New Hampshire, as well as governments called townships in other areas.

The classification "townships" includes units which range widely in scope of governmental powers and operations. Most of them, particularly in the north central states, perform only a very limited range of services for predominantly rural areas. However, by general law in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and to some degree in Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, townships (or towns) are vested with rather broad powers and, where they include urbanized areas, perform many functions commonly associated with municipalities. In certain of the New England states, moreover, the towns are commonly responsible for local schools as well as other governmental functions.

While township organization is generally restricted to the northeastern and north central states, South Carolina has two active township governments in one county, and the state of Washington has one county and part of another with township organization.

Excluded from this count of township governments are unorganized township areas, townships coextensive with cities where the city governments have absorbed the township functions, and townships known to have ceased to perform governmental functions. At least some of the minor changes in township numbers indicated here to have taken place since 1952 result from a more thorough check of the status of individual units than was possible in the 1952 enumeration.

Most of the indicated decrease in total number of township governments between 1942 and 1952 reflects the exclusion from the later figures of all Iowa township areas. County governments in that state have absorbed substantially all former township functions.

School Districts. School organization throughout the United States varies widely. In 29 states the school districts are independent governmental units. At the other extreme, in four states there are no independent school districts, and local schools are administered by the state or by county, city, or town governments. A mixed system is found in 15 states, each having some independent school districts and some school systems administered by other governments. Numbers of school districts by state are shown in Table I which also shows, as an exhibit column, the number of other or "dependent" school systems in each state.

School districts differ widely in the scope of their educational responsibilities. Some provide both elementary and high school grades, and a limited number also maintain junior college facilities. A majority of the school districts, however, are small rural units which provide only elementary instruction. These are found in particularly large numbers in the north central states. Many such districts do not operate schools but instead provide pupil transportation to other districts.

Reorganization laws to facilitate consolidation, annexation, and abolition of school districts have brought a marked decline in the number of small rural districts. Each of the seven states shown below has had a decrease of more than 1,000 school districts since 1952:

State	Number of school districts		Decrease from
	1957	1952	1952 to 1957
Illinois	1,993	3,484	1,491
Michigan	3,214	4,845	1,631
Minnesota	3,464	6,227	2,763
Missouri	3,234	4,891	1,657
Nebraska	4,942	6,392	1,450
New York	1,664	2,915	1,251
Wisconsin	3,758	5,298	1,540

These seven states account for more than two-thirds of the total decrease of the past five years in number of school districts.

Despite the emphasis on consolidation of school districts, the state of Nebraska still had, in January, 1957, more than 4,000 districts and seven states each had more than 3,000 — Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Special Districts. These units make up the most varied and least recorded area of local government. They are to be found in every state and the District of Columbia. Criteria used to determine what types of local districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities should be classified as independent local governments are described in detail below.

There is no consistent pattern from state to state or even within a state as to the organization and financing of special districts. The majority are established to perform a single function but some have been given authority by their enabling legislation to provide several kinds of services.

The following nine states, each having at least 500 special district governments, account for three-fifths of all such local governments: Illinois, 1,800; California, 1,650; New York, 924; Missouri, 827; Kansas, 808; Washington, 745; Texas, 645; Nebraska, 610; and Oregon, 550.

Special districts have been increasing steadily during the 15-year period from 1942 to 1957, and during the last five years they have grown in number by 17 per cent.

Almost one-half of all special districts are accounted by three types — fire protection districts (18 per cent), soil conservation districts (16 per cent), and drainage districts (15 per cent). These three kinds of special districts plus cemetery districts and housing authorities make up almost two-thirds of the special districts in the United States. The remaining special districts provide irrigation and water conservation, highways, sanitation, hospitals, libraries, and a variety of other governmental services.

Increasingly state and local governments are establishing "authorities" to undertake the construction and operation of toll roads and bridges, port and airport facilities, public buildings, and other revenue-producing facilities. Only those authorities which meet certain specifications (as outlined below) are classed as independent governmental units and included in the Census count of special districts.

As a class, authorities resemble special districts in that they are created to serve a single function or a limited number of functions. In many instances, however, the functions assigned are in lieu of or to supplement services ordinarily provided by an established government. As to numerous authorities, moreover, a significant degree of administrative control is retained by the creating government. Thus, most authorities are not sufficiently autonomous to be classed as governmental units.

Essential Characteristics for Classification

Governmental services in the United States are provided through a complex structure made up of numerous public bodies and agencies. In addition to the widely recognized pattern of federal, state, county, municipal, and township government, there exist many offshoots from the regular structure in the form of single-function and multiple-function districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities that have varying degrees of autonomy. The basic pattern differs widely from state to state. Moreover, various classes of local units within a particular state also differ in their characteristics.

Before attempting to identify and count units of government, therefore, it is necessary to define what is to be counted and to establish standards for classifying the various types of governmental entities that are encountered. The following discussion sets forth the definitions and criteria that have been used by the Bureau of the Census in classifying and counting governmental units for this report.

A government is an organized entity which, in addition to having governmental character, has sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit.

To be regarded as a government, any entity must possess all three of the attributes reflected in this definition: existence as an organized entity; governmental character; and substantial autonomy. Following are some of the characteristics which are taken as evidence of these attributes.

TABLE II

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS: 1957, 1952 and 1942

State	All Governmental Units[1]			School Districts Only			Special Districts Only		
	1957	1952	1942	1957	1952	1942	1957	1952	1942
Alabama	617	548	511	112	108	110	119	70	58
Arizona	367	367	499	250	270	397	50	34	54
Arkansas	1,127	1,089	3,705	423	422	2,644	254	231	611
California	3,879	3,764	4,149	1,840	2,010	2,809	1,650	1,390	996
Colorado	1,666	1,953	2,358	936	1,352	1,937	421	297	119
Connecticut	384	363	349	3	3	14	187	166	135
Delaware	132	108	70	15	15	14	64	40	1
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Florida	672	617	503	67	67	67	227	188	101
Georgia	1,121	976	946	198	187	222	255	154	94
Idaho	843	938	1,666	168	305	1,148	431	395	321
Illinois	6,510	7,723	15,854	1,993	3,484	12,138	1,800	1,546	1,042
Indiana	2,989	3,050	3,043	1,030	1,115	1,182	313	293	229
Iowa	4,906	5,857	7,519	3,665	4,653	4,861	199	170	18
Kansas	6,214	6,933	11,115	3,140	3,984	8,632	808	724	264
Kentucky	822	796	771	221	232	261	157	130	104
Louisiana	584	489	523	67	67	67	217	144	198
Maine	645	664	584	8	4	0	107	128	34
Maryland	328	328	207	0	0	0	155	158	41
Massachusetts	573	584	409	4	0	0	205	220	44
Michigan	5,160	6,766	8,106	3,214	4,845	6,270	102	84	8
Minnesota	6,298	9,026	10,398	3,464	6,227	7,673	92	71	1
Mississippi	672	693	1,792	79	93	1,189	248	254	250
Missouri	5,307	7,002	10,740	3,234	4,891	8,613	827	886	949
Montana	1,503	1,598	2,175	1,149	1,287	1,932	174	133	71
Nebraska	6,658	7,981	8,307	4,942	6,392	7,009	610	485	198
Nevada	110	243	163	17	166	115	58	44	18
New Hampshire	545	551	546	220	228	231	80	78	70
New Jersey	1,217	1,151	1,143	489	481	490	140	81	65
New Mexico	317	289	225	95	106	105	112	78	24
New York	4,189	5,483	8,339	1,664	2,915	6,064	924	968	675
North Carolina	624	608	603	0	0	0	111	106	71
North Dakota	3,968	3,968	4,066	1,998	2,079	2,272	168	94	8
Ohio	3,667	3,936	4,021	1,168	1,465	1,655	160	140	48
Oklahoma	2,332	2,771	5,100	1,643	2,100	4,518	105	94	5
Oregon	1,526	1,723	2,332	726	1,071	1,844	550	407	258
Pennsylvania	5,073	5,156	5,263	2,417	2,506	2,546	34	29	91
Rhode Island	91	89	54	0	0	0	51	49	14
South Carolina	503	413	2,057	107	49	1,744	112	78	25
South Dakota	4,808	4,917	4,919	3,288	3,399	3,423	69	56	2
Tennessee	560	435	328	14	13	11	195	85	15
Texas	3,485	3,963	7,360	1,792	2,479	6,159	645	491	309
Utah	398	385	303	40	40	40	118	106	32
Vermont	409	414	398	16	20	24	72	70	46
Virginia	367	366	323	0	0	0	40	42	14
Washington	1,577	1,539	1,906	471	545	1,148	745	644	429
West Virginia	362	350	326	55	55	55	32	23	10
Wisconsin	5,731	7,258	8,508	3,758	5,298	6,569	78	73	81
Wyoming	489	519	531	246	318	377	133	91	47
United States	102,328	116,743	155,116	50,446	67,346	108,579	14,405	12,319	8,299

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[1] Includes Federal Government, the 48 State Governments, and types of local governments not shown separately in this table — i.e., counties, municipalities, and townships.

Existence as an Organized Entity. Evidence on this score is provided by the presence of some form of organization and the possession of some corporate powers such as perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, have a name, make contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and the like.

Designation of a class of units in law as "municipal corporations," "public corporations," "bodies corporate and politic," and the like indicates that such units are organized entities. On the other hand, some entities not so specifically stated by law to be corporations have sufficient powers to be recognized as governmental units.

Obviously, the mere right to exist is not sufficient. Where a former governmental unit has ceased to operate — e.g., receives no revenue, conducts no activities, and has no officers currently — it is not counted as an existing government.

Governmental Character. This characteristic is indicated where officers of the entity are popularly elected or are appointed by public officials. A high degree of responsibility to the public, demonstrated by requirements for public reporting or for accessibility of records to public inspection, is also taken as critical evidence of governmental character.

Governmental character is attributed to any entities having power to levy property taxes, power to issue debt paying interest exempt from federal taxation, or responsibility for performing a function commonly regarded as governmental in nature. However, a lack of these attributes or of evidence concerning them does not preclude a class of units being recognized as governmental in character, if it meets the indicated requirements as to officers or public accountability. Thus, some "special districts" exist which have no taxing powers and are empowered only to provide electric power or other public utility services also widely rendered privately but are counted as local governments because of provisions as to their administration and public accountability.

Substantial Autonomy. This requirement is met where, subject to statutory limitations and any supervision of local governments by the state, an entity has considerable fiscal and administrative independence. Fiscal independence generally derives from power of the entity to determine its budget without review and detailed modification by other local officials or governments, to determine taxes to be levied for its support, to fix and collect charges for its services, or to issue debt without review by another local government. Administrative independence is closely related to the basis for selection of the entity's governing body.

Accordingly, a public agency is classified as an independent unit of government if it has independent fiscal powers and in addition: (1) has a popularly elected governing body; (2) has a governing body representing two or more state or local governments; or (3) even in the event its governing body is appointed, performs functions that are essentially different from those of, and are not subject to specification by, its creating government.

Conversely, separate existence is not attributed to entities which lack either fiscal or administrative independence. Some local government agencies having considerable fiscal autonomy are therefore classified as being parts of other "parent" governmental units where integration is evidenced by characteristics (usually more than one) such as the following:

1. Appointment of agency officers by the chief executive of the parent government, or control of the agency by a board composed wholly or mainly of parent government officials.
2. Control by the agency over facilities that supplement, serve, or take the place of facilities ordinarily provided by the creating government.
3. Provision that agency properties and responsibilities shall revert to the creating government after agency debt has been repaid.
4. Requirements for approval of agency plans by the creating government.
5. Legislative or executive specification by the parent government as to the location and type of facilities the agency is to construct and maintain.

Other Factors. Although application of the foregoing criteria involves little difficulty in many instances, the infinite variety of provisions regarding local government entities and particularly the shadings of autonomy which they exhibit leave the classification of some types of entities subject to considerable judgment. In such cases, the Census Bureau has taken account of (1) local attitudes as to whether the type of unit involved is independent or not and (2) the effect of the decision upon collection and presentation of statistics of governmental finances and employment.

Such considerations apply, however, only where other criteria leave room for alternative decisions. Regard for local terminology or traditions as to the nature of particular types of governmental entities has been subordinated, wherever necessary, to the need for uniform classification of entities of similar nature as among various states and areas.

Other Characteristics for Classification

The foregoing description of essential characteristics makes no reference to certain other attributes which are possessed by many governments but which are not essential criteria for the identification of governmental units.

Area and Population. Most but not all governments exist to serve, and operate primarily within, an explicit geographic area for which a population can be determined. However, some entities having all essential characteristics of local governments do not possess this attribute but at best can be associated only with an undefined general location or area, rather than an explicitly defined territory. Examples of this are districts providing toll road and bridge facilities.

Even those governmental units which can be directly associated with a defined territory for certain purposes, such as property taxation, often own and operate facilities outside or provide services on one basis or another to residents of adjoining territory.

It should be noted also, in connection with governmental operations, that various types of geographic areas are established or recognized which lack characteristics of independent governments. These constitute in most instances devices for the conduct of elections, administration of justice, or performance of particular public services by governments serving the total area of all the particular types of districts concerned. Although these are useful for administration and are significant for the analysis of particular services and operations of governments, such minor geographic areas and "districts" have no place in a count of governmental units.

Taxing Power. Most units of governments are vested with authority to impose taxes. Again, however, this is not an essential or critical attribute, since some types of local entities which in every other respect can properly be viewed as independent units of government lack such authority but derive a considerable degree of fiscal independence through powers to impose assessments for improvements, to charge for services, or to incur indebtedness. Some of the very largest special districts, such as the Port of New York Authority and the Chicago Transit Authority, are of this nature as well as numerous other special district governments.

Uniformity of Taxation and Services. Even for those units of government which have property taxing powers and serve a precisely determined area, it cannot always be said that a single level of taxation and standard of services applies throughout the area concerned. Differential taxation often occurs legally where annexation or other boundary changes place a burden of debt service on some but not all of the territory; and subordinate "districts" which lack independence from the parent government are sometimes provided for with regard to particular types of improvements or governmental services, with resulting differences of tax level within the total area served by the government.

1960 Census Data for Small Areas

By Howard G. Brunsman

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THE published and to-be-published reports of the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing encompass a variety of statistical data of great usefulness to municipal officials. Population data cover not only number of inhabitants but also race, age, marital status, and other general characteristics, as well as length of residence, employment status, means of transportation to work, income, and other social and economic characteristics. Housing data, in addition to number of dwelling units, cover a wide range of material on occupancy characteristics, structural characteristics, and financial information.

These data will be published to show information for states, counties, standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, and urban places. Selected data also will be published for census tracts and other census areas.

Even with this ambitious publications program, totaling more than 1,300 final reports on population and housing, a vast array of statistics will be tabulated and made available only in the form of unpublished listings. To issue reports on these additional data would involve publication of some 70,000 pages of printed material.

Yet the large-scale use of the electronic computer has made possible the production of far more statistics on characteristics of population and housing in small areas in 1960 than have ever been produced in any prior decennial census. It is the purpose of this article to outline the information that is available for small areas — city blocks, census tracts, minor civil divisions, and enumeration districts — in both published and unpublished form. These data are useful in many facets of city planning, utility service projections, housing code enforcement, school site selection, location of police and fire stations, and long-term financial planning. These data also are useful to the city government in cooperative planning with the county, neighboring incorporated places, and the unincorporated urban fringe. The level of detail — each enumeration district, for example, contains an average of 700 persons — makes possible a refinement of analysis that cannot be obtained from data reported on a city-wide, county-wide, or state-wide basis.

Complete-Count Data

Enumeration procedures for the 1960 census included complete counts in every household for certain population and housing statistics. In addition sample counts were made in every fourth household to provide further and more detailed information on population and housing characteristics. Both "complete-count" and "sample" data are available in published reports and unpublished data.

Census Reports. Certain census reports have been and will be issued with population and housing data compiled by city blocks, census tracts, and minor civil divisions.

Complete-count statistics for city blocks in cities of 50,000 or more and other selected areas will cover housing characteristics relating to condition, plumbing, number of rooms, value of property, and contract rent. The total population for each block also will be shown.

Census tract data will be published for 23,000 census tracts located in 180 tracted areas. These 180 tracted areas are located within the entire area of 135 standard metropolitan statistical areas and parts of 45 additional areas. The information will be quite detailed and will show age, race, marital status, household relationships, school enrollment, family income, housing condition, vacancy status, number of bathrooms, year structure was built, value of property, gross and contract rent, and many other statistics.

Reports have been issued for minor civil divisions that show data on number of inhabitants and general population characteristics, including sex, age, marital status, color or race, and household relationships.

Unpublished Data. The smallest census area is the enumeration district which contains, on the average, 700 inhabitants. A total of 270,000 enumeration districts were established for the 1960 census, and they cover the entire area of the United States. None of the data for enumeration districts is to be published as census reports. Enumeration-district data will be made available, however, upon request in the form of unpublished listings. Such data will show substantially all of the complete-count population and housing data tabulations for each enumeration district. This includes all of the complete-count information in census reports, discussed above, that will be published for city blocks, census tracts, and minor civil divisions.

The enumeration-district data will be especially useful for officials in smaller cities where city-block and census-tract enumerations were not made. The data will provide much more detail for purposes of analysis than can be obtained from the published reports for smaller areas that will show only data for counties, incorporated places, and minor civil divisions. The printouts of these data are produced by special request at a cost of $13.50 per 100,000 inhabitants, with a minimum order of $67.50. Photocopies of maps also can be obtained that show the boundaries of these enumeration districts.

A substantial amount of complete-count data is being published in census reports by census tracts. These tracts have been established primarily in standard metropolitan statistical areas, and not all standard metropolitan statistical areas are tracted. To overcome this deficiency for the untracted areas in the United States, unpublished listings will be made available showing population and housing characteristics for minor civil divisions. Most of these data are not shown in the published census reports for minor civil divisions. Stated another way, the unpublished data for minor civil divisions will correspond to the census reports on housing and population to be issued for 180 census tracted areas. Combining information from the two sources provides information for the entire area of the United States.

Sample Data

Sample data were obtained in the enumeration on April 1, 1960, by securing additional information at every fourth household. The population data obtained on a sample basis include country of origin, school enrollment, years of school completed, family income in 1959, employment status, occupation, industry, place of work, means of transportation to work, and residence in 1955. Housing data included bathrooms, number of units in structure, year structure built, basement, heating equipment, source of water, sewage disposal, year moved into unit, automobiles available, and gross rent — also value of property and contract rent in areas outside the larger cities. Because these data were obtained by sampling, the smallest areas that could be used for listings and computations are the 23,000 census tracts in tracted areas and the approximately 30,000 minor civil divisions and similar areas covering the remainder of the United States.

Almost all of the sample data for census tracts is available in the published census tract reports discussed above.

The unpublished sample data of greatest interest to municipal and other local government officials will be that available for the smaller urban places and minor civil divisions. These are the small-area data that supplement the published material for census tracts to provide coverage for the entire United States.

Conclusion

A large part of the published reports and unpublished data for the 1960 census is now available; most of the balance will be available by the end of 1961. Folders describing the published reports for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing are available from the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., or from any field office of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Information on the specific content, timing, and cost of unpublished data will be supplied, upon request, by the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

Urban Places and Population

By Henry D. Sheldon

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ACCORDING to the 1960 Census of Population, the urban population represented about 70 per cent of the total population of the country — that is, 125.3 million out of the 179.3 total population of the United States (Table 1). The rural population of about 54 million accounted for the remaining 30 per cent. Between 1950 and 1960, when the country as a whole increased by about 18.5 per cent, the urban population increased by about 28.4 million, or nearly 30 per cent, and the rural population decreased by a fraction of 1 per cent. These figures are based on the current urban definition which was developed in connection with the 1950 Census and slightly modified for the 1960 Census.

The pattern of change in urban-rural residence was by no means uniform throughout the country. In all regions but the Northeast, there were marked differences between the urban and rural rates of change. In the West, the urban and rural percentages of increase were 55.3 and 1.7 respectively, whereas in the North Central region the corresponding percentages were 24.5 and 1.1 (Table 2). In the South, the urban rate of increase was 40.1 per cent while the rural population declined by 5.9 per cent. In the Northeast, however, the rural rate of increase of 9.0 — higher than that of any other region — was more than half as large as the urban rate of 14.2 per cent.

The patterns of change in the urban and rural population among the states fall into several distinct types. However, in all except three states the rate of growth of the urban population during the decade exceeded the rate of growth of the rural population. There were 28 states (including all of the states of the West North Central, East South Central, and West South Central divisions) in which the urban population increased, but decreases occurred in the rural population. Among this group of states were Arkansas, Mississippi, and West Virginia, the three states in which the total population decreased during the decade; in these states the rates of urban increase were 21.4, 35.2, and 2.4 per cent, respectively. There were 19 states in which both the urban and the rural population increased

TABLE 1

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1950 AND 1960

Residence	1960		1950		Increase	
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total
Total	179,323,175	100.0	151,325,798	100.0	27,977,377	18.5
Urban	125,268,750	69.9	96,846,817	64.0	28,421,933	29.3
Rural	54,054,425	30.1	54,478,981	36.0	-424,556	-0.8

and in which the urban rate of growth exceeded the rural rate of growth. In the remaining three states — Maine, Massachusetts, and New York -- the rural rate of increase exceeded the urban rate.

In summary, the urban population increased in every state during the decade ending in 1960, while the rural population declined in a majority of the states. It is apparent that the rate of growth of the total population of the central areas of the country, which was appreciably lower than the rate of the country as a whole, was primarily a function of decreases in the rural population. In the Northeast, however, where the rural rate of growth approximated, and in three states, exceeded, the urban rate, there is an indication of an approaching stability or equilibrium in urban-rural movement.

According to the definition adopted for use in the 1960 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, and towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin); (b) the densely settled urban fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of urbanized areas; (c) towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as subdivisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; (d) counties in states other than the New England states, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; and (e) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

TABLE 2

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY REGIONS AND DIVISIONS: 1960 AND 1950

Region and Division[1]	1960			1950			Per Cent Increase, 1950-1960		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States . . .	179,323,175	125,268,750	54,054,425	151,325,798	96,846,817	54,478,981	18.5	29.3	-0.8
Northeastern . . .	44,677,819	35,840,140	8,837,679	39,477,986	31,373,200	8,104,786	13.2	14.2	9.0
New England .	10,509,367	8,031,795	2,477,572	9,314,453	7,101,511	2,212,942	12.8	13.1	12.0
Middle Atlantic	34,168,452	27,808,345	6,360,107	30,163,533	24,271,689	5,891,844	13.3	14.5	8.0
North Central .	51,619,139	35,481,254	16,137,885	44,460,762	28,490,932	15,969,830	16.1	24.5	1.1
East North Central	36,225,024	26,434,937	9,790,087	30,399,368	21,185,713	9,213,655	19.2	24.8	6.3
West North Central	15,394,115	9,046,317	6,347,798	14,061,394	7,305,219	6,756,175	9.5	23.8	-6.0
The South	54,973,113	32,160,250	22,812,863	47,197,088	22,955,762	24,241,326	16.5	40.1	-5.9
South Atlantic .	25,971,732	14,851,516	11,120,216	21,182,335	10,391,163	10,791,172	22.6	42.9	3.0
East South Central	12,050,126	5,830,569	6,219,557	11,477,181	4,484,771	6,992,410	5.0	30.0	-11.1
West South Central	16,951,255	11,478,165	5,473,090	14,537,572	8,079,828	6,457,744	16.6	42.1	-15.2
The West	28,053,104	21,787,106	6,265,998	20,189,962	14,026,923	6,163,039	38.9	55.3	1.7
Mountain . . .	6,855,060	4,600,852	2,254,208	5,074,998	2,785,888	2,289,110	35.1	65.1	-1.5
Pacific	21,198,044	17,186,254	4,011,790	15,114,964	11,241,035	3,873,929	40.2	52.9	3.6

[1] New England: Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn. Middle Atlantic: N. Y., N. J., Pa. East North Central: Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis. West North Central: Minn., Ia., Mo., N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan. South Atlantic: Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla. East South Central: Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss. West South Central: Ark., La., Okla., Tex. Mountain: Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. M., Ariz., Utah, Nev. Pacific: Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, Hawaii.

The most important component of urban territory was, of course, the population of incorporated places of 2,500 or more. In 1960, about 106.3 million persons, or 85 per cent of the urban total of 125.3 million, lived in places of this type (Table 3). The next largest component was the population of urban fringe areas outside urban places, 10.5 million, or 8 per cent of the total. This population included the population of densely settled unincorporated territory adjacent to cities of 50,000 or more and also the population (about 690,000) of incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants located in the urban fringe. Unincorporated places accounted for about 5.1 million, or 4.1 per cent of the total urban population, and urban towns and townships for 3.3 million, or 2.6 per cent. Only Arlington County, Virginia, qualified as an urban county.

The development of a definition of an urban place may seem, superficially, to be an elaboration of the obvious. It may be thought that everybody knows what cities, towns and villages are, and if the lower limit of urban population is set at 2,500, then there is no problem. For most parts of the country, this simple formulation is adequate — it is understood by the public and there are few problems of communication between members of the public and the Bureau of the Census. In a few parts of the country, however, what appears to be common sense elsewhere does not apply, and there has been some difficulty in working out mutually satisfactory definitions.

According to the Bureau's definition, a place, as used in the reports of the decennial census "refers to a concentration of population, regardless of the existence of legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions." An urban place is simply then a place with a population of 2,500 or more. In the practical application of this definition there are the three types of places into which the urban population has been classified in Table 3:

Incorporated Places. As indicated earlier, these places are by all odds the most common and account for the major part of the urban population. The fact of incorporation is perhaps only incidental, however, to the definition of a place. In most cases (there are exceptions) corporate limits define an area of high density or an area of population concentration, and the city limits provide a convenient basis for counting population which exists in concentrations.

TABLE 3
COMPONENTS OF URBAN POPULATION
FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Component	United States	Inside Urbanized Areas	Outside Urbanized Areas
Total	179,323,175	95,848,487	83,474,688
Urban	125,268,750	95,848,487	29,420,263
Incorporated places of 2,500 or more	106,308,257	79,487,607	26,820,650
Unincorporated places of 2,500 or more	5,106,083	2,679,492	2,426,591
Urban towns and townships	3,313,559	3,140,537	173,022
Other urban territory	10,540,851	10,540,851	.....
Incorporated places of under 2,500	689,746	689,746	.....
All other	9,851,105	9,851,105	.....
Rural	54,054,425	.....	54,054,425

Unincorporated Places. There are concentrations of population, in every way similar to the concentrations found in incorporated places, except that they have no corporate limits. In 1950 and again in 1960, the Bureau, on the basis of population density and readily identifiable boundaries, established limits and counted the population within these limits.

Urban Towns and Townships. Urban towns and townships represent a device for dealing with the peculiar problems of identifying concentrations of population in the New England States and to a lesser degree in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Generally, all states are divided into counties, and in turn counties are divided into townships or analogous county subdivisions, designated in Census terminology as minor civil divisions. These subdivisions then account for the entire area of the states. When concentrations of population exist within the county subdivisions, some are subordinate to the minor civil divisions but some are minor civil divisions in their own right. Outside New England these concentrations of population are defined in terms of specifically incorporated municipalities, but in New England, with some few exceptions, they are not.

Thus in the New England states towns are not, as elsewhere, necessarily concentrations of population but rather subdivisions of counties corresponding to the townships in other regions. Typically they contain a concentration or concentrations of population surrounded by relatively sparsely settled rural territory. The concentrations, however, have no separate official recognition. Therefore, if the Bureau were limited to working with locally recognized boundaries, it would have to define towns as urban or rural on a all-or-none basis. If all New England towns of 2,500 or more were accepted as urban in their entirety, then all but a small fraction of the total population of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts would be classified as urban.

In an effort to produce urban and rural figures in New England which are comparable to those for other states, the Bureau has always recognized towns which have become incorporated as cities or boroughs in these states. In the 1950 and in the 1960 Census it recognized the densely settled parts of towns as unincorporated places, and in the 1960 Census it recognized as urban towns, those with a population of 25,000 or more or with a density of 1,500 or more per square mile.

In New Jersey and Pennsylvania minor civil divisions fall into two groups — boroughs which generally speaking are small areas of high density, and townships which are larger areas of lower density. The Bureau has always recognized boroughs of appropriate size as urban places, and in the 1960 Census those townships meeting the same qualifications as those for New England towns are recognized as urban townships.

Although the recognition of urban towns and townships in 1960 adds to the number of urban places and gives appropriate recognition individually to their urban status, it does not materially change the 1950 definition of urban population in which such places were not given such recognition. Both the towns and townships given this recognition tend to be adjacent to large cities, and consequently would fall into the urban fringe. Actually in 1960, 95 per cent of the population of urban towns and townships was located in the urban fringe, and the net effect was to increase the urban population by about 0.1 per cent over what it would have been had they not been recognized.

Table 4 presents for that part of the urban population in urban places (114.7 million or 91.5 per cent of the total) the number and population of urban places by type and size. As noted earlier in this article, the major part of the urban population is found in incorporated places of 2,500 or more, whereas unincorporated places of 2,500 or more and urban towns and townships make minor but appreciable contributions. Somewhat less than one-half of the population in urban places (51.0 million) is found in the 132 urban places of 100,000 or more. Of the remaining 67.7 million, 17.6 million or more than one-fourth, were in 1,134 urban places of 10,000 to 25,000. Both incorporated places of 2,500 or more and urban towns and townships fell at the lower end of this size distribution; only one of each type had a population of more than 100,000.

TABLE 4

NUMBER AND POPULATION OF URBAN PLACES BY TYPE AND SIZE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Size	All Places		Incorporated Places		Unincorporated Places		Urban Towns and Townships	
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
Total	5,445	114,727,899	4,699	106,308,257	620	5,106,083	126	3,313,559
Places of 1,000,000 or more	5	17,484,059	5	17,484,059	0	.....	0	.....
Places of 500,000 to 1,000,000	16	11,110,991	16	11,110,991	0	.....	0	.....
Places of 250,000 to 500,000	30	10,765,881	30	10,765,881	0	.....	0	.....
Places of 100,000 to 250,000	81	11,652,426	79	11,384,755	1	104,270	1	163,401
Places of 50,000 to 100,000	201	13,835,902	180	12,511,961	9	585,104	12	738,837
Places of 25,000 to 50,000	432	14,950,612	366	12,720,406	26	858,459	40	1,371,747
Places of 10,000 to 25,000	1,134	17,568,286	978	15,061,679	101	1,565,850	55	940,757
Places of 5,000 to 10,000	1,394	9,779,714	1,282	9,030,786	104	688,135	8	60,793
Places of 2,500 to 5,000	2,152	7,580,028	1,763	6,237,739	379	1,304,265	10	38,024

Metropolitan Areas

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ALMOST 63 per cent of the people of the United States lived in metropolitan areas in 1960. Ten years earlier the proportion of population living in metropolitan areas was 56.8 per cent; in 1900 it was only 31.7 per cent. In each decade of this century most of the increase in population of the country has been in metropolitan communities. Between 1950 and 1960 approximately 85 per cent, and between 1940 and 1950 over 80 per cent, of the total increase of population occurred in metropolitan areas.

If this trend continues, even without acceleration, and there is no reason to doubt that it will, we shall soon have a society in which the countryside is only the rapidly receding frontier of suburbism. Metropolitan problems have in the last few years become national problems — recognized as such by the two major political parties and constituting an important part of the agenda of the Kennedy administration. These questions are already facing us and will become more insistent in the future: Can we fashion our metropolitan environment into one that makes possible a healthful and satisfying life? Can we fit the vast area outside metropolitan communities into the metropolitan economy without draining the countryside of its own vitality? Can we develop a local government for metropolitan areas that can play the role of an equal partner with the state and federal governments in making and carrying out the urban policies of the nation?

The purpose of this article is to review the growth of metropolitan areas during the past decade,[1] the consequences of which give rise to such questions and make them more insistent than ever before.

Almost 113 million people were living in 1960 in 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas.[2] Between 1950 and 1960 the metropolitan population of the United States increased by over 28.4 million. The increase during the decade was larger than the total population of the 52 metropolitan areas in 1900. The magnitude of the increase in the population of metropolitan areas during the past decade can be more easily grasped by looking at it as roughly equivalent to all the people living in 1960 in the metropolitan areas of New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

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[1] The major sources for this article are (1) the final reports of the 1960 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, Series PC (1), and (2) 1960 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Population Summaries, *Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1960 and 1950*, October, 1960, Series PC (P3)-4.

[2] The term "standard metropolitan statistical area" (SMSA) replaces the "standard metropolitan area" (SMA) of the 1950 census. The criteria followed in defining SMSA's will be found in the U. S. Bureau of the Budget report, *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* (Washington, D. C., 1961).

This figure represents the additional metropolitan population of the country and not the growth of the recognized SMSA's of 1960.

For many purposes it is desirable to hold areas constant and reconstruct their demographic history even for periods before they reached metropolitan status. This is what the figures in Table III do for 1950. If, however, we wish to know how many people live in a particular decade in metropolitan communities, it is necessary to compare the SMSA's of 1960 with the SMA's of 1950. Therefore, the true metropolitan population of the United States increased by 33.6 per cent instead of by 26.4 per cent as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

New SMSA's Since 1950. Both the growth of old metropolitan areas and the addition of new areas contribute to the increase of metropolitan population. The federal government recognized 168 SMA's in 1950 and 212 SMSA's in 1960. This increase in the number of areas is due to the qualification of new areas, to the division of several old areas into two or more areas, and to the admission of Hawaii to statehood.

Six "new" SMSA's have been separated from existing SMA's: (1) Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Indiana, from the Chicago SMA; (2) Norwalk, Connecticut, from the Stamford-Norwalk SMA; (3) Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-West Virginia, from the Wheeling-Steubenville SMA; (4) Jersey City, (5) Newark, and (6) Paterson-Clifton-Passaic from the New York-Northeastern New Jersey SMA.[3]

Since 1950 the federal government has recognized 36 new standard metropolitan statistical areas: Dubuque, Iowa, in 1952; Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1953; Santa Barbara, California, and West Palm Beach, Florida, in 1956. In 1958: Bakersfield, California; Pensacola, Florida; Champaign-Urbana, Illinois; Lewiston-Auburn, Maine; and Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Michigan. In 1959: Fitchburg-Leominster, Massachusetts; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Lynchburg, Virginia. On the basis of census returns the following areas qualified in 1960: Huntsville and Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Tucson, Arizona; Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Meriden and New London-Groton-Norwich, Connecticut; Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Florida; Albany, Georgia; Lake Charles and Monroe, Louisiana; Billings and Great Falls, Montana; Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada; Fargo-Moorhead, North Dakota-Minnesota; Lawton, Oklahoma; Eugene, Oregon; Abilene, Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Midland, Odessa, and Tyler, Texas; and Provo-Orem, Utah. Honolulu, by virtue of the admission of Hawaii to statehood, is transferred from the list of territorial SMSA's.

Honolulu with one-half million people is the largest of the new metropolitan areas. Of the 36 new arrivals Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood had a 1960 population of almost 334,000 and Bakersfield, Pensacola, Tucson, and West Palm Beach had populations of over 200,000 each. Of the others, 17 had populations in excess of 100,000 and 14 had less than 100,000 each.

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[3] The old Chicago and New York-Northeastern New Jersey SMA's are also retained intact in the 1960 census as "Standard Consolidated Areas." The population of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area (including the New Jersey counties of Middlesex and Somerset in addition to the four SMSA's) was 14,759,429 and that of the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area was 6,794,461.

Altogether the population of the 36 new standard metropolitan statistical areas totaled 4,697,440, or only about 4 per cent of the metropolitan population of the country.

A large proportion of the new metropolitan areas grew very rapidly between 1950-60. This is how they came to be SMSA's. Over half are in the most rapidly growing quartile, and two-thirds had decennial growth rates above the median. Even so their aggregate population increase for the decade was only 1,524,377. Adding the increase for Honolulu (147,389), only 5.9 per cent of the difference between the 168 SMA's of 1950 and the 212 SMSA's of 1960 can be attributed to the addition of metropolitan areas not on the list in 1950.

Sizes of Metropolitan Areas. As small and medium-sized metropolitan areas grow, the number of large areas increases each decade, at the same time that new areas are added to the system. In 1960, there were 23 standard metropolitan statistical areas of over 1 million population each. The total population of this group was 61.5 million, or approximately one-half of the population of all metropolitan areas. These 23 SMSA's contain over one-third of the population of the United States. In 1900, there were only five metropolitan areas of this size. Although the figures for 1960 are not strictly comparable with those for previous decades, Table 1 will show both the increase in the number of huge metropolises and the addition of new smaller ones during the 20th century.

A map of the SMSA's will show clearly several groups of contiguous areas. The largest is the region between Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Washington, D. C. This so-called "megalopolis," consisting of 31 SMSA's, contained a population of 31,268,000 in 1960, an increase of 16.2 per cent over 1950. In fact, over 15 per cent of all the increase in metropolitan population occurred in the Atlantic urban region. The problems of transportation and water supply, at least, are coming to be recognized as regional problems transcending metropolitan areas. Other clearly distinguishable multiple-area metropolitan regions are those of Southern Florida (three SMSA's) with a population of almost 25 million;

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1900–1960

Population Group	1960[1]	1950[2]	1940[2]	1930[2]	1920[2]	1910[2]	1900[2]
Over 3,000,000	5	5	3	3	2	1	1
1,000,000 to 3,000,000 .	18	9	8	7	6	5	4
500,000 to 1,000,000 .	30	23	13	9	10	8	5
250,000 to 500,000 . .	48	41	36	33	26	20	14
100,000 to 250,000 . .	89	69	65	63	50	37	29[3]
Under 100,000	22	15	5	4	1	1	0
Total	212	162	130	119	95	72	53[3]

[1] SMSA's as defined and reported in 1960 census. This column is not comparable with other columns.

[2] SMA's by decades according to criteria used in 1950 census. Taken from Donald J. Bogue, *Population Growth in Standard Metropolitan Areas, 1900-1950* (Washington, D.C.: Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1953), Appendix Table 1. Bogue combines the 18 New England SMA's into 12 county equivalents. See Appendix Table 2-B.

[3] Includes St. Joseph, Mo.

TABLE 2
QUARTILE DISTRIBUTION OF PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN POPULATION, 212 SMSA'S, 1950–60 AND 1940–50

Quartile Distribution	Percentage Change	
	1950–60	1940–50
Highest percentage decrease	-11.5	-14.6
One-fourth lost population or increased by less than	15.8	14.2
Median	24.7	22.7
One-fourth gained population by more than	36.0	40.6
Highest percentage increase	297.9	194.2

Southern California (three SMSA's), population over 8.5 million; and the Bay-Delta region in Northern California (four SMSA's), population 4,178,000.[4]

Differences in Growth of Metropolitan Areas. The SMSA's as defined in the 1960 census grew during the previous decade 50 per cent more rapidly than the country as a whole (26.4 to 18.5 per cent) and four times as fast as the nonmetropolitan parts of the country. This too is a continuation of a trend that has persisted throughout this century — although the two rates of growth were very close to each other during the depression decade of the 1930's.

The fastest growing metropolitan area was Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Florida (297.9 per cent). The median rate of change was 24.7 per cent in 1950-60 as compared with 22.7 per cent in 1940-50. Table 2 is a quartile distribution of percentage changes in the population of SMSA's for 1940-50 and 1950-60. Note that the median is less than the per cent of increase for the SMSA's as a whole. Nevertheless many metropolitan areas, particularly in the South and West, grew at a very fast rate. In the following list of the 30 most rapidly growing SMSA's an asterisk (*) indicates that the area was also among the 30 fastest growing areas between 1940 and 1950:

Area	Per Cent Increase
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	297.9
Las Vegas, Nev.	163.0
Midland, Mich.	162.6
Orlando, Fla.*	124.6
San Jose, Calif.*	121.1
Odessa, Tex.	116.0
Phoenix, Ariz.*	100.0
West Palm Beach, Fla.	98.9
Colorado Springs, Colo.	92.9
Miami, Fla.*	88.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.*	88.8

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[4] For a discussion of these and other multimetropolitan area regions, see Charlton F. Chute, "The Problem of Government in Urban Regions" in *The Atlantic Urban Region* (City Planning at Yale Series, No. 2, New Haven, 1957), pp. 75-77.

Area	Per Cent Increase
Tucson, Ariz.	88.1
San Diego, Calif.*	85.5
Sacramento, Calif.*	81.4
Albuquerque, N. M.*	80.0
San Bernadino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.*	79.3
Albany, Ga.	73.5
Santa Barbara, Calif.	72.0
Amarillo, Tex.	71.6
Reno, Nev.	68.8
Lawton, Okla.	64.6
Lake Charles, La.	62.3
El Paso, Tex.*	61.1
Huntsville, Ala.	61.0
Pensacola, Fla.	54.9
Lubbock, Tex.*	54.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.*	54.4
Wichita, Kan.*	54.4
Houston, Tex.*	54.1
Denver, Colo.	51.8

Some of the growth leaders in 1940-50 fell far behind in the past decade, e.g., San Francisco-Oakland, Tacoma, and Stockton slowed down to the third quartile in 1950-60 and San Angelo to the lowest quartile.

Eight SMSA's lost population during the decade. Six of these, all except Wheeling in the Northeast, also declined in 1940-50. The Wilkesbarre-Hazelton, Scranton, and Jersey City areas have decreased in population for the third straight census. St. Joseph also lost population in 1900-10 and 1930-40. The following list shows the 30 slowest growing SMSA's for 1950-60. An asterisk (*) indicates that the area was among the same group for 1940-50:

Area	Per Cent Change
Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton, Pa.*	-11.5
Scranton, Pa.*	-8.9
St. Joseph, Mo.*	-6.4
Jersey City, N. J.*	-5.7
Johnstown, Pa.*	-3.6
Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.	-3.1
Wheeling, W. Va.*	-3.0
Altoona, Pa.*	-1.6
Fall River, Mass.*	0.6
Portland, Me.	0.6
New Bedford, Mass.*	0.8
Lewiston-Auburn, Me.	2.7

Area	Per Cent Change
Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.*	2.8
Terre Haute, Ind.*	3.1
Gadsden, Ala.	3.3
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio*	3.7
Sioux City, S. D.*	3.8
Fort Smith, Ark.	3.9
Evansville, Ind.	4.3
Asheville, N. C.	4.6
Charleston, W. Va.	5.5
Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.*	6.3
Worcester, Mass.	6.7
Providence-Pawtucket, R. I.-Mass.*	7.4
Boston, Mass.*	7.4
Reading, Pa.*	7.7
Manchester, N. H.*	8.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	8.7
Knoxville, Tenn.	9.2
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.*	9.4

Only the SMSA's with populations between 500,000 and 1,000,000 grew at a rate markedly different from the national SMSA rate. These areas increased in population by 36.0 per cent, almost 10 percentage points above the national rate. The next most striking divergence is for areas of 3,000,000 or more, but the difference is only 3.2 percentage points below the national rate (Table 3).[5]

Geographical location appears to be much more significant than size as a factor in the rate of growth of metropolitan areas. The rate of increase for the Northeast, where most of the areas are old and many have a chronically depressed economy, is only half that of the national SMSA rate. The rate for the North Central states is 2.9 percentage points less than the national rate. On the other hand, as has been true since 1930 for the South and since the turn of the century for the West, the rates of increases for these two census regions are much higher than for all SMSA's. The rate for the South is 38 per cent higher and that for the West is 83 per cent higher than the national rate. Table 4 shows the aggregate and percentage change in population for SMSA's by census regions.

Accelerated Slowing Down of Central City Growth. The census returns have confirmed the fears of many, and the expectations of some, that the population of suburban fringes would exceed that of the central cities. For the 212 SMSA's taken together this has almost but not quite happened. The count is almost as close as that of the last presidential election: 51.4 per cent of the total SMSA population was in central cities in 1960 as compared with 57.5 per cent in 1950; 61.9 per cent in 1940; 63.9 per cent in 1930; 66.2 per cent in 1920; 66.3 per cent in 1910; and 66.5 per cent in 1900.

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[5] Growth rates by size groups for 1950-60 are not wholly in accord with Bogue's conclusions for 1940-50 and earlier decades of the century. See Bogue, *op. cit.*, p. 21 (cited above in Table 1, note 2).

Of course national percentages are rather meaningless to the people of particular metropolitan areas except as fingers pointing to the future. Taking the 212 SMSA's as defined in 1960, however, the fringe population exceeds that of the central city or cities in 83 areas as compared with 59 in 1950 and 54 in 1940. Of the central cities that slipped below their suburbs between 1950 and 1960, 23 did so by losing population or by increasing at a very low rate while their fringes were growing rapidly. In some instances a respectable or high rate of growth for the central city was simply exceeded by a better rate for the suburbs, e.g., Brockton (15.8 per cent), Colorado Springs (54.4 per cent), Fort Lauderdale (130.3 per

TABLE 3

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY SIZE OF AREA: 1960 AND 1950

(Minus sign (—) denotes decrease)

Size and Component Parts of SMSA	1960	1950	Population Change from 1950 to 1960					
			Total		Based on 1950 Limits of Central Cities		From Annexations	
			Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All Sizes								
In SMSA's	112,885,178	89,316,903	23,568,275	26.4	23,568,275	26.4	. . .	. . .
Central cities	58,004,334	52,385,642	5,618,692	10.7	767,209	1.5	4,851,483	9.3
Outside central cities	54,880,844	36,931,261	17,949,583	48.6	22,801,066	61.7	-4,851,483	-13.1
3,000,000 or more								
In SMSA's	31,763,499	25,788,967	5,974,532	23.2	5,974,532	23.2	. . .	. . .
Central cities	17,828,227	17,655,217	173,010	1.0	99,318	0.6	73,692	0.4
Outside central cities	13,935,272	8,133,750	5,801,522	71.3	5,875,214	72.2	-73,692	-0.9
1,000,000 to 3,000,000								
In SMSA's	29,818,571	23,858,113	5,960,458	25.0	5,960,458	25.0	. . .	. . .
Central cities	12,707,503	12,037,125	670,378	5.6	-270,275	-2.2	940,653	7.8
Outside central cities	17,111,068	11,820,988	5,290,080	44.8	6,230,733	52.7	-940,653	-8.0
500,000 to 1,000,000								
In SMSA's	19,214,817	14,125,628	5,089,189	36.0	5,089,189	36.0	. . .	. . .
Central cities	10,126,684	8,340,585	1,786,099	21.4	396,636	4.8	1,389,463	16.7
Outside central cities	9,088,133	5,785,043	3,303,090	57.1	4,692,553	81.1	-1,389,463	-24.0
250,000 to 500,000								
In SMSA's	15,829,067	12,603,137	3,225,930	25.6	3,225,930	25.6	. . .	. . .
Central cities	7,750,597	6,671,381	1,079,216	16.2	146,234	2.2	932,982	14.0
Outside central cities	8,078,470	5,931,756	2,146,714	36.2	3,079,696	51.9	-932,982	-15.7
100,000 to 250,000								
In SMSA's	14,497,817	11,525,685	2,972,132	25.8	2,972,132	25.8	. . .	. . .
Central cities	8,235,553	6,631,887	1,603,666	24.2	305,082	4.6	1,298,584	19.6
Outside central cities	6,262,264	4,893,798	1,368,466	28.0	2,667,050	54.5	-1,298,584	-26.5
Under 100,000								
In SMSA's	1,761,407	1,415,373	346,034	24.4	346,034	24.4	. . .	. . .
Central cities	1,355,770	1,049,447	306,323	29.2	90,214	8.6	216,109	20.6
Outside central cities	405,637	365,926	39,711	10.9	255,820	69.9	-216,109	-59.0

cent), Hollywood (145.5 per cent), Honolulu (18.6 per cent), Los Angeles (25.8 per cent), Long Beach (32.2 per cent), and Miami (17.0 per cent).

Seventy out of 257 central cities lost population between 1950 and 1960. The number would have been several times larger if many cities, mostly in the South and West, had not annexed heavily populated fringe sections during the decade. John C. Bollens has been recounting the story annually in the Year Book (see subsequent article in this Year Book), but the census returns as summarized in Tables 3 and 4 show how much greater the loss of population by central cities would have been if there had been no, or only a few, annexations. If the 1950 limits of central cities had been maintained through 1960, their population in all areas would have increased by only 1.5 per cent instead of 10.7 per cent. Annexation played an insignificant part in the Northeast, but in the North Central states the central cities would have lost population by 1.6 per cent without annexations instead of increasing by 4.3 per cent. Without annexations the rate of increase for South Central cities would have been 5.3 per cent instead of 28.5 per cent, and for the West 14.5 per cent instead of 31.4 per cent.

Consequently, the number of central cities with high rates of increase holds up as compared with 1940-50. For both censuses the median rate is

TABLE 4

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY REGIONS: 1960 AND 1950

(Minus sign (—) denotes decrease)

Region and Component Parts of SMSA	1960	1950	Population Change from 1950 to 1960: Total		Based on 1950 Limits of Central Cities		From Annexations	
			Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
United States								
In SMSA's	112,885,178	89,316,903	23,568,275	26.4	23,568,275	26.4	. . .	. . .
Central cities	58,004,334	52,385,642	5,618,692	10.7	767,209	1.5	4,851,483	9.3
Outside central cities	54,880,844	36,931,261	17,949,583	48.6	22,801,066	61.7	4,851,483	-13.1
Northeast								
In SMSA's	35,346,505	31,267,169	4,079,336	13.0	4,079,336	13.0	. . .	. . .
Central cities	17,321,731	17,895,694	-573,963	-3.2	-594,078	-3.3	20,115	0.1
Outside central cities	18,024,774	13,371,475	4,653,299	34.8	4,673,414	35.0	-20,115	-0.2
North Central								
In SMSA's	30,959,961	25,074,674	5,885,287	23.5	5,885,287	23.5	. . .	. . .
Central cities	16,510,746	15,836,656	674,090	4.3	-257,583	-1.6	931,673	5.9
Outside central cities	14,449,215	9,238,018	5,211,197	56.4	6,142,870	66.5	-931,673	-10.1
South								
In SMSA's	26,447,395	19,417,751	7,029,644	36.2	7,029,644	36.2	. . .	. . .
Central cities	15,061,777	11,720,843	3,340,934	28.5	615,801	5.3	2,725,133	23.3
Outside central cities	11,385,618	7,696,710	3,688,710	47.9	6,413,843	83.3	-2,725,133	-35.4
West								
In SMSA's	20,131,317	13,557,309	6,574,008	48.5	6,574,008	48.5	. . .	. . .
Central cities	9,110,080	6,932,449	2,177,631	31.4	1,003,069	14.5	1,174,562	16.9
Outside central cities	11,021,237	6,624,860	4,396,377	66.4	5,570,939	84.1	-1,174,562	-17.7

16.0 per cent and the upper quartile begins at approximately 36.0 per cent (see Table 5).

Not all cities even in the South and West made significant annexations during the decade. There are also other reasons why annexation, particularly in complicated metropolitan communities even though they are contained within a single county or state, is not a desirable device for building a metropolitan government. Moreover, the extension of city boundaries with consequent increases in the population of the central city, may hide for a time the fundamental changes now gaining momentum in the role of the metropolitan center. These changes are probably occurring whether the central city as a whole loses or gains population. To understand them, to make proper adjustments to them, to see that other vital functions of the center and the periphery are not destroyed in the process of change, these are some of the most important challenges facing metropolitan America during the coming decade.

The Bureau of the Census is correct, of course, when it reminds us that the rate of growth of central cities in a growing metropolitan community is not "an index of economic well-being." But the meaning of recent trends is oversimplified when it says: "Taken by themselves, the city rates of growth merely reflect the availability of effective space for growth within the city limits or the degree to which substantial annexations are possible."[6]

Suburban Sections Pace National Growth. Despite the widespread use of annexations by central cities, the suburban fringe grew almost five times as fast as the central cities. If there had been no annexations the fringe would have grown 41 times as fast as the central cities. Two-thirds of the increase in the population of the United States occurred in the outlying parts of SMSA's.

In the smallest SMSA's of under 100,000 population the central cities outgrew the fringe by more than two and one-half to one and the rates of growth were relatively close in the size group of 100,000 to 250,000. In all other size groups, however, the ratio was overwhelmingly in favor of the fringe. For the five SMSA's of over three million the ratio in favor of the suburbs was 71 to 1 (see Table 3).

TABLE 5

QUARTILE DISTRIBUTION OF PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN POPULATION, 256 CENTRAL CITIES, 1950–60 AND 1940–50

Quartile Distribution	Percentage Change	
	1950-60	1940-50
Highest percentage decrease	-17.3	-10.9
One-fourth lost population or increased by less than	-0.7	6.3
Median	16.0	16.0
One-fourth gained population by more than	36.8	36.4
Highest percentage increase	1,396.1	261.8

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[6] U. S. Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population,* Preliminary Reports, Population Summaries. *Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1960 and 1950* (Series PC(P3)-4, October, 1960), pp. 4, 5.

This is an accentuation of an old trend. Another old trend in the regional differentation of suburban-central city growth rates also is continued. All of the net increase of population in the Northeast was in the suburbs and rural fringes. That some "exurban" growth is not counted here is suggested by the approximately equal rates of growth of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in the Northeast.

In the North Central states the rate for the outlying parts of SMSA's is over 13 times that of the central cities, but in the South and West, while it is typically high, it is only 68 per cent and 111 per cent higher respectively than the rates for the central cities (see Table 4).

The rate of growth in individual SMSA's also shows a wide spread (see Table 6). In 33 SMSA's the fringe population declined between 1950 and 1960. Seven were in SMSA's with declining or very slow growing metropolitan populations. The other 26 were probably cut into by annexations to the central city.

Until data are released on urbanized areas it is impossible to divide the suburban population of SMSA's into urban and rural rings. Past trends lead us to anticipate that the rate of growth in the outermost "rural" ring of metropolitan communities will have grown more rapidly than the inner ring. We already know that some inner ring incorporated suburbs have lost population along with the central city.

Table III shows population data for 1960 and 1950 for 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas *as delimited in 1959*. The data include population as of the two dates and the rate of change in the intervening decade for each SMSA, its central city or cities, and the part lying outside the central city or cities.

TABLE 6

QUARTILE DISTRIBUTION OF PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN POPULATION OF SUBURBAN FRINGES, 212 SMSA's, 1950–60 and 1940–50

Quartile Distribution	Percentage Change	
	1950–60	1940–50
Highest percentage decrease	-79.8	-49.4
One-fourth lost population or increased by less than	14.3	16.4
Median	34.5	32.7
One-fourth gained population by more than	57.5	55.8
Highest percentage increase	546.7	196.1

TABLE III

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1960 AND 1950

Final population for 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined for the 1960 Census of Population. Minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Three SMSA's in Puerto Rico omitted.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Area			Central City or Cities			Outside Central City or Cities		
	1960	1950	Per Cent Increase	1960	1950	Per Cent Increase	1960	1950	Per Cent Increase
Abilene, Tex.	120,377	85,517	40.8	90,368	45,570	98.3	30,009	39,947	-24.9
Akron, Ohio	513,569	410,032	25.3	290,351	274,605	5.7	223,218	135,427	64.8
Albany, Ga.	75,680	43,617	73.5	55,890	31,155	79.4	19,790	12,462	58.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	657,503	589,359	11.6	278,900	299,091	-6.8	378,603	290,268	30.4
Albuquerque, N. M.	262,199	145,673	80.0	201,189	96,815	107.8	61,010	48,858	24.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N. J.	492,168	437,824	12.4	215,710	208,728	3.3	276,458	229,096	20.7
Altoona, Pa.	137,270	139,514	-1.6	69,407	77,177	-10.1	67,863	62,337	8.9
Amarillo, Tex.	149,493	87,140	71.6	137,969	74,246	85.8	11,524	12,894	-10.6
Ann Arbor, Mich.	172,440	134,606	28.1	67,340	48,251	39.6	105,100	86,355	21.7
Asheville, N. C.	130,074	124,403	4.6	60,192	53,000	13.6	69,882	71,403	-2.1
Atlanta, Ga.	1,017,188	726,989	39.9	487,455	331,314	47.1	529,733	395,675	33.9
Atlantic City, N. J.	160,880	132,399	21.5	59,544	61,657	-3.4	101,336	70,742	43.2
Augusta, Ga.-S. C.	216,639	162,013	33.7	70,626	71,508	-1.2	146,013	90,505	61.3
Austin, Tex.	212,136	160,980	31.8	186,545	132,459	40.8	25,591	28,521	-10.3
Bakersfield, Calif.	291,984	228,309	27.9	56,848	34,784	63.4	235,136	193,525	21.5
Baltimore, Md.	1,727,023	1,405,399	22.9	939,024	949,708	-1.1	787,999	455,691	72.9
Baton Rouge, La.	230,058	158,236	45.4	152,419	125,629	21.3	77,639	32,607	138.1
Bay City, Mich.	107,042	88,461	21.0	53,604	52,523	2.1	53,438	35,938	48.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	306,016	235,650	29.9	185,851	151,544	22.6	120,165	84,106	42.9
Billings, Mont.	79,016	55,875	41.4	52,851	31,834	66.0	26,165	24,041	8.8
Binghamton, N. Y.	212,661	184,698	15.1	75,941	80,674	-5.9	136,720	104,024	31.4
Birmingham, Ala.	634,864	558,928	13.6	340,887	326,037	4.6	293,977	232,891	26.2
Boston, Mass.	2,589,301	2,410,572	7.4	697,197	801,444	-13.0	1,892,104	1,609,128	17.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	334,576	273,723	22.2	156,748	158,709	-1.2	177,828	115,014	54.6
Brockton, Mass.	149,458	119,728	24.8	72,813	62,860	15.8	76,645	56,868	34.8
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.	151,098	125,170	20.7	105,669	72,566	45.6	45,429	52,604	-13.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,306,957	1,089,230	20.0	532,759	580,132	-8.2	774,198	509,098	52.1
Canton, Ohio	340,345	283,194	20.2	113,631	116,912	-2.8	226,714	166,282	36.3
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	136,899	104,274	31.3	92,035	72,296	27.3	44,864	31,978	40.3
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	132,436	106,100	24.8	76,877	62,397	23.2	55,559	43,703	27.1
Charleston, S. C.	216,382	164,856	31.3	65,925	70,174	-6.1	150,457	94,682	58.9
Charleston, W. Va.	252,925	239,629	5.5	85,796	73,501	16.7	167,129	166,128	0.6
Charlotte, N. C.	272,111	197,052	38.1	201,564	134,042	50.4	70,547	63,010	12.0
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.	283,169	246,453	14.9	130,009	131,041	-0.8	153,160	115,412	32.7
Chicago, Ill.	6,220,913	5,177,868	20.1	3,550,404	3,620,962	-1.9	2,670,509	1,556,906	71.5
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.	1,071,624	904,402	18.5	502,550	503,998	-0.3	569,074	400,404	42.1
Cleveland, Ohio	1,796,595	1,465,511	22.6	876,050	914,808	-4.2	920,545	550,703	67.2
Colorado Springs, Colo.	143,742	74,523	92.9	70,194	45,472	54.4	73,548	29,051	153.2
Columbia, S. C.	260,828	186,844	39.6	97,433	86,914	12.1	163,395	99,930	63.5
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.	217,985	170,541	27.8	116,779	79,611	46.7	101,206	90,930	11.3
Columbus, Ohio	682,962	503,410	35.7	471,316	375,901	25.4	211,646	127,509	66.0
Corpus Christi, Tex.	221,573	165,471	33.9	167,690	108,287	54.9	53,883	57,184	-5.8
Dallas, Tex.	1,083,601	743,501	45.7	679,684	434,462	56.4	403,917	309,039	30.7
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.	270,058	234,256	15.3	183,549	160,656	14.2	86,509	73,600	17.5
Dayton, Ohio	694,623	518,642	33.9	262,332	243,872	7.6	432,291	274,770	57.3
Decatur, Ill.	118,257	98,853	19.6	78,004	66,269	17.7	40,253	32,584	23.5
Denver, Colo.	929,383	612,128	51.8	493,887	415,786	18.8	435,496	196,342	121.8
Des Moines, Iowa	226,315	226,010	17.8	208,982	177,965	17.4	57,333	48,045	19.3
Detroit, Mich.	3,762,360	3,016,197	24.7	1,670,144	1,849,568	-9.7	2,092,216	1,166,629	79.3
Dubuque, Iowa	80,048	71,337	12.2	56,606	49,671	14.0	23,442	21,666	8.2

Table III—Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Continued

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Area			Central City or Cities			Outside Central City or Cities		
	1960	1950	Per Cent Increase	1960	1950	Per Cent Increase	1960	1950	Per Cent Increase
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	276,596	252,777	9.4	140,447	139,836	0.4	136,149	112,941	20.5
Durham, N. C.	111,995	101,639	10.2	78,302	71,311	9.8	33,693	30,328	11.1
El Paso, Tex.	314,070	194,968	61.1	276,687	130,485	112.0	37,383	64,483	-42.0
Erie, Pa.	250,682	219,388	14.3	138,440	130,803	5.8	112,242	88,585	26.7
Eugene, Ore.	162,890	125,776	29.5	50,977	35,879	42.1	111,913	89,897	24.5
Evansville, Ind.-Ky.	199,313	191,137	4.3	141,543	128,636	10.0	57,770	62,501	-7.6
Fall River, Mass.-R.I.	138,156	137,298	0.6	99,942	111,963	-10.7	38,214	25,335	50.8
Fargo-Moorehead, N. D.-Minn.	106,027	89,240	18.8	69,596	53,126	31.0	36,431	36,114	0.9
Fitchburg-Leominster Mass.	82,486	74,943	10.1	70,950	66,766	6.3	11,536	8,177	41.1
Flint, Mich.	374,313	270,963	38.1	196,940	163,143	20.7	177,373	107,820	64.5
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	333,946	83,933	297.9	118,885	50,679	134.6	215,061	33,254	546.7
Fort Smith, Ark.	66,685	64,202	3.9	52,991	47,942	10.5	13,694	16,260	-15.8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	232,196	183,722	26.4	161,776	133,607	21.1	70,420	50,115	40.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	573,215	392,643	46.0	356,268	278,778	27.8	216,947	113,865	90.5
Fresno, Calif.	365,945	276,515	32.3	133,929	91,669	46.1	232,016	184,846	25.5
Gadsden, Ala.	96,980	93,892	3.3	58,088	55,725	4.2	38,892	38,167	1.9
Galveston-Texas City, Tex.	140,364	113,066	24.1	99,240	83,188	19.3	41,124	29,878	37.6
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	573,548	408,228	40.5	347,687	275,768	26.1	225,861	132,460	70.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	363,187	288,292	26.0	177,313	176,515	0.5	185,874	111,777	66.3
Great Falls, Mont.	73,418	53,027	38.5	55,357	39,214	41.2	18,061	13,813	30.8
Green Bay, Wis.	125,082	98,314	27.2	62,888	52,735	19.3	62,194	45,579	36.5
Greensboro-High Point, N. C.	246,520	191,057	29.0	181,637	114,362	58.8	64,883	76,695	-15.4
Greenville, S. C.	209,776	168,152	24.8	66,188	58,161	13.8	143,588	109,991	30.5
Hamilton-Middletown, O.	199,076	147,203	35.2	114,469	91,646	24.9	84,607	55,557	52.3
Harrisburg, Pa.	345,071	292,241	18.1	79,697	89,544	-11.0	265,374	202,697	30.9
Hartford, Conn.	525,207	406,534	29.2	162,178	177,397	-8.6	363,029	229,137	58.4
Honolulu, Hawaii	500,409	353,020	41.8	294,194	248,034	18.6	206,215	104,986	96.4
Houston, Tex.	1,243,158	806,701	54.1	938,219	596,163	57.4	304,939	210,538	44.8
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	254,780	245,795	3.7	114,910	117,484	-2.2	139,870	128,311	9.0
Huntsville, Ala.	117,348	72,903	61.0	72,365	16,437	340.3	44,983	56,466	-20.3
Indianapolis, Ind.	697,567	551,777	26.4	476,258	427,173	11.5	221,309	124,604	77.6
Jackson, Mich.	131,994	107,925	22.3	50,720	51,088	-0.7	81,274	56,837	43.0
Jackson, Miss.	187,045	142,164	31.6	144,422	98,271	47.0	42,623	43,893	-2.9
Jacksonville, Fla.	455,411	304,029	49.8	201,030	204,517	-1.7	254,381	99,512	155.6
Jersey City, N. J.	610,734	647,437	-5.7	276,101	299,017	-7.7	334,633	348,420	-4.0
Johnstown, Pa.	280,733	291,354	-3.6	53,949	63,232	-14.7	226,784	228,122	-0.6
Kalamazoo, Mich.	169,712	126,707	33.9	82,089	57,704	42.3	87,623	69,003	27.0
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.	1,039,493	814,357	27.6	475,539	456,622	4.1	563,954	357,735	57.6
Kenosha, Wis.	100,615	75,238	33.7	67,899	54,368	24.9	32,716	20,870	56.8
Knoxville, Tenn.	368,080	337,105	9.2	111,827	124,769	-10.4	256,253	212,336	20.7
Lake Charles, La.	145,475	89,635	62.3	63,392	41,272	53.6	82,083	48,363	69.7
Lancaster, Pa.	278,359	234,717	18.6	61,055	63,774	-4.3	217,304	170,943	27.1
Lansing, Mich.	298,949	244,159	22.4	107,807	92,129	17.0	191,142	152,030	25.7
Laredo, Tex.	64,791	56,141	15.4	60,678	51,910	16.9	4,113	4,231	-2.8
Las Vegas, Nev.	127,016	48,289	163.0	64,405	24,624	161.6	62,611	23,665	164.6
Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.	187,601	182,442	2.8	117,279	127,816	-8.2	70,322	54,626	28.7
Lawton, Okla.	90,803	55,165	64.6	61,697	34,757	77.5	29,106	20,408	42.6
Lewiston-Auburn, Me.	70,295	68,426	2.7	65,253	64,108	1.8	5,042	4,318	16.8
Lexington, Ky.	131,906	100,746	30.9	62,810	55,534	13.1	69,096	45,212	52.8
Lima, Ohio	103,691	88,183	17.6	51,037	50,246	1.6	52,654	37,937	38.8
Lincoln, Neb.	155,272	119,742	29.7	128,521	98,884	30.0	26,751	20,858	28.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	242,980	196,685	23.5	165,845	146,310	13.4	77,135	50,375	53.1

TABLE III—POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS—Continued

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Area			Central City or Cities			Outside Central City or Cities		
	1960	1950	Per Cent Increase	1960	1950	Per Cent Increase	1960	1950	Per Cent Increase
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	217,500	148,162	46.8	112,714	81,509	38.3	104,786	66,653	57.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	6,742,696	4,367,911	54.4	2,823,183	2,221,125	27.1	3,919,513	2,146,786	82.6
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	725,139	576,900	25.7	390,639	369,129	5.8	334,500	207,771	61.0
Lowell, Mass.	157,982	135,987	16.2	92,107	97,249	-5.3	65,875	38,738	70.1
Lubbock, Tex.	156,271	101,048	54.7	128,691	71,747	79.4	27,580	29,301	-5.9
Lynchburg, Va.	110,701	96,936	14.2	54,790	47,727	14.8	55,911	49,209	13.6
Macon, Ga.	180,403	135,043	33.6	69,764	70,252	-0.7	110,639	64,791	70.8
Madison, Wis.	222,095	169,357	31.1	126,706	96,056	31.9	95,389	73,301	30.1
Manchester, N. H.	95,512	88,370	8.1	88,282	82,732	6.7	7,230	5,638	28.2
Memphis, Tenn.	627,019	482,393	30.0	497,524	396,000	25.6	129,495	86,393	49.9
Meriden, Conn.	51,850	44,088	17.6	(City and SMSA coterminous)					
Miami, Fla.	935,047	495,084	88.9	291,688	249,276	17.0	643,359	245,808	161.7
Midland, Tex.	67,717	25,785	162.6	62,625	21,713	188.4	5,092	4,072	25.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,194,290	956,948	24.8	741,324	637,392	16.3	452,966	319,556	41.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1,482,030	1,151,053	28.8	796,283	833,067	-4.4	685,747	317,986	115.7
Mobile, Ala.	314,301	231,105	36.0	202,779	129,009	57.2	111,522	102,096	9.2
Monroe, La.	101,663	74,713	36.1	52,219	38,572	35.4	49,444	36,141	36.8
Montgomery, Ala.	169,210	138,965	21.8	134,393	106,525	26.2	34,817	32,440	7.3
Muncie, Ind.	110,938	90,252	22.9	68,603	58,479	17.3	42,335	31,773	33.2
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	149,943	121,545	23.4	66,037	67,257	-1.8	83,906	54,288	54.6
Nashville, Tenn.	399,743	321,758	24.2	170,874	174,307	-2.0	228,869	147,451	55.2
New Bedford, Mass.	143,176	141,984	0.8	102,477	109,189	-6.1	40,699	32,795	24.1
New Britain, Conn.	129,397	104,251	24.1	82,201	73,726	11.5	47,196	30,525	54.6
New Haven, Conn.	311,681	269,714	15.6	152,048	164,443	-7.5	159,633	105,271	51.6
New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.	156,913	123,141	27.4	72,688	68,184	6.6	84,225	54,957	53.3
New Orleans, La.	868,480	685,405	26.7	627,525	570,445	10.0	240,955	114,960	109.6
New York, N. Y.	10,694,633	9,555,943	11.9	7,781,984	7,891,957	-1.4	2,912,649	1,663,986	75.0
Newark, N. J.	1,689,420	1,468,458	15.0	405,220	438,776	-7.6	1,284,200	1,029,682	24.7
Newport News-Hampton, Va.	224,503	154,977	44.9	202,920	48,324	319.9	21,583	106,653	-79.8
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	578,507	446,200	29.7	420,645	293,552	43.3	157,862	152,648	3.4
Norwalk, Conn.	96,756	65,685	47.3	67,775	49,460	37.0	28,981	16,225	78.6
Odessa, Tex.	90,995	42,102	116.1	80,338	29,495	172.4	10,657	12,607	-15.5
Ogden, Utah	110,744	83,319	32.9	70,197	57,112	22.9	40,547	26,207	54.7
Oklahoma City, Okla.	511,833	392,439	30.4	324,253	243,504	33.2	187,580	148,935	25.9
Omaha, Neb.-Iowa	457,873	366,395	25.0	301,598	251,117	20.1	156,275	115,278	35.6
Orlando, Fla.	318,487	141,833	124.6	88,135	52,367	68.3	230,352	89,466	157.5
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N. J.	1,186,873	876,232	35.5	279,710	261,549	6.9	907,163	614,683	47.6
Pensacola, Fla.	203,376	131,260	54.9	56,752	43,479	30.5	146,624	87,781	67.0
Peoria, Ill.	288,833	250,512	15.3	103,162	111,856	-7.8	185,671	138,656	33.9
Philadelphia, Pa.-N. J.	4,342,897	3,671,048	18.3	2,002,512	2,071,605	-3.3	2,340,385	1,599,443	46.3
Phoenix, Ariz.	663,510	331,770	100.0	439,170	106,818	311.1	224,340	224,962	-0.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,405,435	2,213,236	8.7	604,332	676,806	-10.7	1,801,103	1,536,430	17.2
Pittsfield, Mass.	73,839	66,567	10.9	57,879	53,348	8.5	15,960	13,219	20.7
Portland, Me.	120,655	119,942	0.6	72,566	77,634	-6.5	48,089	42,308	13.7
Portland, Ore.-Wash.	821,897	704,829	16.6	372,676	373,628	-0.3	449,221	331,201	35.6
Providence-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass.	816,148	760,202	7.4	288,499	330,110	-12.6	527,649	430,092	22.7
Provo-Orem, Utah	106,991	81,912	30.6	54,441	37,288	46.0	52,550	44,624	17.8
Pueblo, Colo.	118,707	90,188	31.6	91,181	63,685	43.2	27,526	26,503	3.9
Racine, Wis.	141,781	109,585	29.4	89,144	71,193	25.2	52,637	38,392	37.1
Raleigh, N. C.	169,082	136,450	23.9	93,931	65,679	43.0	75,151	70,771	6.2
Reading, Pa.	275,414	255,740	7.7	98,177	109,320	-10.2	177,237	146,420	21.0
Reno, Nev.	84,743	50,205	68.8	51,470	32,497	58.4	33,273	17,708	87.9
Richmond, Va.	408,494	328,050	24.5	219,958	230,310	-4.5	188,536	97,740	92.9
Roanoke, Va.	158,803	133,407	19.0	97,110	91,921	5.6	61,693	41,486	48.7
Rochester, N. Y.	586,387	487,632	20.3	318,611	332,488	-4.2	267,776	155,144	72.6

TABLE III—POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS—Continued

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Area			Central City or Cities			Outside Central City or Cities		
	1960	1950	Per Cent Increase	1960	1950	Per Cent Increase	1960	1950	Per Cent Increase
Rockford, Ill.	209,765	152,385	37.7	126,706	92,927	36.4	83,059	59,458	39.7
Sacramento, Calif.	502,778	277,140	81.4	191,667	137,572	39.3	311,111	139,568	122.9
Saginaw, Mich.	190,752	153,515	24.3	98,265	92,918	5.8	92,487	60,597	52.6
St. Joseph, Mo.	90,581	96,826	-6.4	79,673	78,588	1.4	10,908	18,238	-40.2
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	2,060,103	1,719,288	19.8	750,026	856,796	-12.5	1,310,077	862,492	51.9
Salt Lake City, Utah	383,035	274,895	39.3	189,454	182,121	4.0	193,581	92,774	108.7
San Angelo, Tex.	64,630	58,929	9.7	58,815	52,093	12.9	5,815	6,836	-14.9
San Antonio, Tex.	687,151	500,460	37.3	587,718	408,442	43.9	99,433	92,018	8.1
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	809,782	451,688	79.3	222,871	132,694	68.0	586,911	318,994	84.0
San Diego, Calif.	1,033,011	556,808	85.5	573,224	334,387	71.4	459,787	222,421	106.7
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,783,359	2,240,767	24.2	1,107,864	1,159,932	-4.5	1,675,495	1,080,835	55.0
San Jose, Calif.	642,315	290,547	121.1	204,196	95,280	114.3	438,119	195,267	124.4
Santa Barbara, Calif.	168,962	98,220	72.0	58,768	44,913	30.8	110,194	53,307	106.7
Savannah, Ga.	188,299	151,481	24.3	149,245	119,638	24.7	39,054	31,843	22.6
Scranton, Pa.	234,531	257,396	-8.9	111,443	125,536	-11.2	123,088	131,860	-6.7
Seattle, Wash.	1,107,213	844,572	31.1	557,087	467,591	19.1	550,126	376,981	45.9
Shreveport, La.	281,481	216,686	29.9	164,372	127,206	29.2	117,109	89,480	30.9
Sioux City, Iowa	107,849	103,917	3.8	89,159	83,991	6.2	18,690	19,926	-6.2
Sioux Falls, S. D.	86,575	70,910	22.1	65,466	52,696	24.2	21,109	18,214	15.9
South Bend, Ind.	238,614	205,058	16.4	132,445	115,911	14.3	106,169	89,147	19.1
Spokane, Wash.	278,333	221,561	25.6	181,608	161,721	12.3	96,725	59,840	61.6
Springfield, Ill.	146,539	131,484	11.5	83,271	81,628	2.0	63,268	49,856	26.9
Springfield, Mo.	126,276	104,823	20.5	95,865	66,731	43.7	30,411	38,092	-20.2
Springfield, Ohio	131,440	111,661	17.7	82,723	78,508	5.4	48,717	33,153	46.9
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.	478,592	413,494	15.7	288,705	266,271	8.4	189,887	147,223	29.0
Stamford, Conn.	178,409	134,896	32.3	92,713	74,293	24.8	85,696	60,603	41.4
Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.	167,756	157,787	6.3	60,696	59,877	1.4	107,060	97,910	9.3
Stockton, Calif.	249,989	200,750	24.5	86,321	70,853	21.8	163,668	129,897	26.0
Syracuse, N. Y.	563,781	465,114	21.2	216,038	220,583	-2.1	347,743	244,531	42.2
Tacoma, Wash.	321,590	275,876	16.6	147,979	143,673	3.0	173,611	132,203	31.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	772,453	409,143	88.8	456,268	221,419	106.1	316,185	187,724	68.4
Terre Haute, Ind.	108,458	105,160	3.1	72,500	64,214	12.9	35,958	40,946	-12.2
Texarkana, Texas-Ark.	91,657	94,580	-3.1	50,006	40,628	23.1	41,651	53,952	-22.8
Toledo, Ohio	456,931	395,551	15.5	318,003	303,616	4.7	138,928	91,935	51.1
Topeka, Kan.	141,286	105,418	34.0	119,484	78,791	51.6	21,802	26,627	-18.1
Trenton, N. J.	266,392	229,781	15.9	114,167	128,009	-10.8	152,225	101,772	49.6
Tucson, Ariz.	265,660	141,216	88.1	212,892	45,454	368.4	52,768	95,762	-44.9
Tulsa, Okla.	418,974	327,900	27.8	261,685	182,740	43.2	157,289	145,160	8.4
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	109,047	94,092	15.9	63,370	46,396	36.6	45,677	47,696	-4.2
Tyler, Tex.	86,350	74,701	15.6	51,230	38,968	31.5	35,120	35,733	-1.7
Utica-Rome, N. Y.	330,771	284,262	16.4	152,056	143,213	6.2	178,715	141,049	26.7
Waco, Tex.	150,091	130,194	15.3	97,808	84,706	15.5	52,283	45,488	14.9
Washington, D. C.-Md.-Va.	2,001,897	1,464,089	36.7	763,956	802,178	-4.8	1,237,941	661,911	87.0
Waterbury, Conn.	181,638	154,656	17.4	107,130	104,477	2.5	74,508	50,179	48.5
Waterloo, Iowa	122,482	100,448	21.9	71,755	65,198	10.1	50,727	35,250	43.9
West Palm Beach, Fla.	228,106	114,688	98.9	56,208	43,162	30.2	171,898	71,526	140.3
Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio	190,342	196,305	-3.0	53,400	58,891	-9.3	136,942	137,414	-0.3
Wichita, Kan.	343,231	222,290	54.4	254,698	168,279	51.4	88,533	54,011	63.9
Wichita Falls, Tex.	129,638	105,309	23.1	101,724	68,042	49.5	27,914	37,267	-25.1
Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton, Pa.	346,972	392,241	-11.5	95,607	112,317	-14.9	251,365	279,924	-10.2
Wilmington, Del.-N. J.	366,157	268,387	36.4	95,827	110,356	-13.2	270,330	158,031	71.1
Winston-Salem, N. C.	189,428	146,135	29.6	111,135	87,811	26.6	78,293	58,324	34.2
Worchester, Mass.	323,306	303,037	6.7	186,587	203,486	-8.3	136,719	99,551	37.3
York, Pa.	238,336	202,737	17.6	54,504	59,953	-9.1	183,832	142,784	28.7
Youngstown-Warren, O.	509,006	416,544	22.2	226,337	218,186	3.7	282,669	198,358	42.5

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments in 1960

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THE first year of the new decade exhibited brightening prospects for improvements in metropolitan and urban areas. Much interest and widespread activity about their problems were present, and the new Census of Population made forcefully evident the need for such efforts on a continuing basis. During the past decade the United States continued to become an increasingly metropolitan and urban nation, and no end to these trends is in sight. More than 111,000,000 people now live in metropolitan areas. This total is in excess of three-fifths of the national population. Additional millions reside in urban developments that have not yet reached metropolitan status.

Growing activity at the national and state levels was especially noticeable in 1960. In particular, the national government and various state governments increasingly recognized their responsibilities to aid in solving metropolitan and urban problems. Most state governmental efforts focused on suggesting or making changes in basic laws that control the governmental organization of metropolitan and urban areas. Some proposals and changes were relatively drastic; others, quite modest.

Many specific metropolitan areas featured studies, recommendations, and action. These endeavors ranged from the very comprehensive to the very limited. Another Canadian metropolitan area established a metropolitan government. A number of metropolitan areas in which large-scale proposals had recently met defeat showed persistence in trying to work out solutions. Several less spectacular but still potentially significant devices — metropolitan area councils, area-wide planning agencies, and transfers of individual functions — expanded. And annexation, the process for which numerous observers wrote obituaries many years ago, continued to demonstrate considerable vitality both in fringe situations and in the territorial growth of certain metropolitan central cities. Two cities completed annexations that are among the largest in history.

National Developments. Important activity emerged at the national governmental level. One bill introduced in Congress called for creation of a national department of housing and urban affairs, charged with conducting a continuing study of metropolitan and urban problems and providing assistance to state and local governments in developing solutions to such problems. (A similar bill, as well as one authorizing the establishment of a national study commission on metropolitan problems and urban development, had been previously introduced in Congress.) Another Congressional bill provided for federal financial assistance to state and local governments to preserve and improve essential mass transportation services in urban and metropolitan areas. (An amended version of the latter bill was presented in Congress in January, 1961.)

The two major political parties gave greater attention in their platforms to metropolitan and urban problems, particularly urban renewal and housing. The Democratic platform spoke specifically about effecting greater coordination of federal programs dealing with urban and metropolitan matters. It said, "We will give the city dweller a voice at the Cabinet table by bringing together within a single department programs concerned with urban and metropolitan problems." And soon after the new administration took office, the President recommended the creation of a cabinet-level department of housing and urban affairs.

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, created in 1959 as a permanent agency, made research staff appointments and announced its initial projects. The Commission plans to have a staff specialist on metropolitan areas. Studies are scheduled in three problem areas — taxation and revenues, metropolitan problems (starting with intergovernmental responsibilities in providing mass transportation in metropolitan areas), and general structure and operations of state and local governments.

The national government continued to expand its efforts to solve problems of the Washington metropolitan area. Congress passed three major bills affecting the area. One involved the creation of a transportation agency to make plans to develop mass rapid transportation for the metropolitan area. A second authorized the District of Columbia government to construct a sewer interceptor to service the new international airport in Maryland, adjacent areas in that state, and parts of two counties in Virginia. The third bill, previously approved by the Maryland and Virginia legislatures, provided for the regulation of private transportation companies in the area. The Washington metropolitan area transportation regulation compact was signed in December, 1960. This was the first time the District of Columbia commissioners and the governors of Maryland and Virginia had signed an interstate compact to meet a Washington metropolitan problem. It also represents the initial use of a compact to create an agency to regulate a utility service in a metropolitan area.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems continued its work. A major committee report in 1960 was *Further Progress on Transportation and Other Metropolitan Problems.*

Other nation-wide efforts developed during the year. The American Municipal Association, the federation of state leagues of cities, issued *Basic Principles for a Good Annexation Law.* The Committee for Economic Development made its first policy statement in the metropolitan field, *Guiding Metropolitan Growth.* The American Society of Planning Officials undertook sponsorship of a study of internal migration and the exploding metropolis in the United States. Brown and Michigan universities, with financial assistance from the United States Office of Education, began a three-year study of factors leading people to resist reorganization of school districts and local governments in metropolitan areas.

Two nation-wide studies were released. *The Federal Government and Metropolitan Areas,* by Robert H. Connery and Richard H. Leach, is a publication of the Governmental Affairs Institute of Washington, issued by Harvard University Press. Public Administration Service published *Metropolitan Communities: A Bibliography – Supplement, 1955-1957* by Victor Jones, Barbara J. Hudson, and Larry D. Johnston. Its inclusion of more than 2,500 items published in a period of two and one-half years is ample evidence of mounting interest in metropolitan and urban affairs.

State Developments. Reinforcing a recent trend, many state governments took action or made studies pertaining to metropolitan and urban areas. Several important developments concerned the state boundary review procedures of Alaska and Wisconsin and the annexation law of North Carolina, all established in 1959.

In Alaska a procedural change was made, and another, which is of greater importance, will be submitted to the voters. The revision enacted by the state legislature requires publication of scheduled public hearings to be held in or near the affected area on boundary changes proposed by the local boundary commission, a state agency. The ballot proposition specifies that the commission's recommendations will become final only if approved by a resolution adopted by both state legislative houses. At present, such recommendations become effective unless disapproved by the legislature. The constitutional amendment thus is a major alteration of current practice.

The legislative interim urban problems committee of Wisconsin considered making two clarifications. One deals with standards used by the state director of regional planning in his advisory review of proposed small annexations. The other relates to the definition of a metropolitan community (area). In a case involving the city of Raleigh, the state supreme court of North Carolina upheld the constitutionality of the new annexation law. This law permits unilateral action by municipalities when unincorporated adjacent land meets certain standards of urbanization and development.

The Virginia state legislature passed an urban county plan bill. The legislation authorizes urban counties (population of at least 90,000) to create areas or districts within their borders for both service and election purposes. The county governments can furnish, at cost, to residents of entire areas or parts of them any services not provided county-wide. Incorporation of new municipalities within a county adopting the plan is forbidden, but existing municipalities are unaffected. The establishment of elected councils in the areas is optional. The commission on urban county government in Fairfax County drafted the plan, and the state advisory legislative council recommended its passage.

The law gives county governments great flexibility. It enables them to take care of localized, differing needs of their inhabitants. It requires urban areas to pay for municipal-type services not supplied throughout the county. Moreover, the plan's sponsors hope the areas or districts, which are subunits of the county government, will satisfy the desire for local community identity and will constitute an adequate vehicle for local impact on the county government. At the same time, the county government will have the authority to deal with area-wide problems. This urban county plan may prove very significant; Virginia's experience will deserve the close attention of other states with single-county metropolitan areas.

Consideration and passage of two types of bills permitting creation of multipurpose metropolitan districts and area planning agencies are increasingly common at the state level. The Kentucky legislature enacted both kinds of measures in its 1960 session. Similarly, the executive secretary of the state commission on municipal laws in Minnesota advocated establishment of a multipurpose district in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. Its governing body would be organized along lines that have growing acceptance in district governments — the constituent-unit basis. It would consist of the mayors of the two central cities and of representatives selected by the governing bodies of the cities and counties within the district.

Official state study commissions in the three heavily urbanized states of California, New York, and Michigan issued reports during 1960. In California, the Governor's Commission on Metropolitan Area Problems recommended in *Meeting Metropolitan Problems* two methods of attacking the state's mounting growth problems. One calls for passage of enabling legislation to permit the establishment of a multipurpose metropolitan district in each metropolitan area by majority vote of the area's electorate. The district is to be governed by a council consisting of members of the governing bodies of the cities and counties within the district. It must undertake comprehensive metropolitan planning.

The other method of attack in California involves organization of a state metropolitan areas commission, charged with responsibility for state-level review of all proposals to create new cities or special districts (exclusive of school districts) and to change the boundaries of existing ones. The latter recommendation is comparable in its basic elements to the state review procedure operating in Alaska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Two New York state study groups issued findings and recommendations. The New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Areas Study, created in 1957 and later extended, presented its third report, *Metropolitan Action — A Six-County Inventory*. The committee analyzed the extent of intermunicipal agreements in operation in the state and proposed legislation giving blanket authorization to municipalities to perform jointly services they can furnish individually. The state legislature subsequently enacted the proposal.

The New York State Commission on Governmental Operations of the City of New York, created in 1957, was charged with submitting two types of proposals. One related to improving the internal structure of the city government; the other, to achieving highly effective relations between the city and other governments. In accordance with the second charge, the commission recommended early in 1961 the establishment of a division of intergovernmental relations in the executive office of the mayor. The division's director will advise and represent the mayor in dealing with national, state, regional, and local agencies. The division is needed, it was urged, because of increased federal and state participation in urban affairs and rapidly expanding problems of the metropolitan area.

The final report of the Michigan Governor's Study Commission on Metropolitan Area Problems concentrated on characteristics and problems of metropolitan areas and causes of such problems. Because the commission had no budget or paid staff, it decided it could not undertake detailed research needed as a basis for recommendations for remedial legislative action. Nevertheless, the commission has produced an interesting report, which will be valuable to organizations and individuals making studies in other states and metropolitan areas. The report discusses eight major metropolitan subjects: phases of growth and development, distinguishing features, classification of problems, basic causes of problems, nonphysical and nonmaterial factors, relationship of causes and problems, critical needs, and fiscal difficulties.

Other important activities were in progress at the state level. They were especially extensive in Texas. A commission on city and county government conducted hearings on the feasibility and advisability of consolidating city and county services. The state legislative council studied municipal annexation. (Many home rule cities in the state complete annexations unilaterally.) The scope of its study included all factors affecting orderly growth and development of urban and metropolitan areas and the possible solutions of resulting problems. The state municipal league also undertook research on annexation.

New state studies were authorized. The Colorado legislature instructed the legislative council to study the problems of local governments. Part of the inquiry will analyze the adequacy of local units in providing services and the alternatives to existing arrangements. The Alaska state legislature in 1960 did not adopt the suggestions of the local boundary commission for the creation of boroughs, which are to be the intermediate units between state and municipal governments. Instead, the legislature directed the commission, the state legislative council, and the state division of local affairs to study and make recommendations on borough legislation.

Developments in Individual Metropolitan Areas. A highly impressive amount of activity was evident in many individual metropolitan areas. Some of it took place in areas that had earlier undergone comprehensive governmental reorganization. The Metropolitan Dade County (Miami, Florida) government, operating under a county charter locally adopted in May, 1957, added important functions and completed an extremely important task. The metropolitan county government assumed all traffic engineering functions throughout the area, including setting speed limits and location of traffic signals and stop signs. The county took over responsibility from the city of Miami for construction of a seaport. It also entered into an agreement with eight municipalities to provide public safety communications services.

The county planning department completed its most significant project — the preliminary land use plan. The plan, which establishes standards for the development of the entire county, will receive wide distribution and review before the county governing body considers it for adoption in final form. The Dade County planning agency also worked jointly with the city of Miami to develop a master plan for revitalizing downtown Miami.

Metropolitan Dade County released an attractive tabloid report, *3 Years of Probress, 1957-1960: A Report to the People.* It depicts the accomplishments of the metropolitan county government, called by many observers "the first truly metropolitan government in the United States." In addition, the University of Miami's Bureau of Business and Economic Research published Reinhold P. Wolff's *Miami Metro: The Road to Urban Unity.*

In the Baton Rouge area, a study committee composed of city-parish (county) officials and private citizens, completed its review of the Plan of Government, the semiconsolidated governmental arrangement in operation since 1949. This was the second study committee; all recommendations of the first group, organized five years earlier, have been adopted.

The principal recommendations of the new study committee are to place all roads and streets in the parish under the administration of the city-parish department of public works, bring the fire and police departments of the city of Baton Rouge under the city (rather than state) personnel system, and place the park and recreation commission under the city-parish government. The committee also considered several important matters that it judged may require action later. It made no recommendations for their immediate change, however. They include reapportionment of representation on the city-parish councils, compensation for councilmen, extending the boundaries of the city of Baton Rouge, and combining the two councils.

In the Toronto area, Frederick G. Gardiner, long-time chairman of the metropolitan council of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, the federated governmental arrangement established in 1953, made a major recommendation about governmental organization. He did this formally at the council's inaugural meeting of January, 1961. He suggested the council constitute itself a committee under his chairmanship to determine the best form of governmental organization for the area. He also urged the completion of the committee's report by September, 1961, for transmission to the provincial (state) legislature for consideration during its 1962 session. Mr. Gardiner stated that he views the alternatives to be either retention of the existing governmental system, changed to provide multiple voting by governing body members proportionate to the population of each municipality, or amalgamation into one city of the 13 member municipalities of the present federation.

A federated metropolitan government was created in the Winnipeg, Canada, area by the Manitoba provincial (state) legislature. It somewhat resembles the arrangements in operation in the Toronto, Miami, and Montreal areas. The population of the area within the new governmental system is approximately 450,000. Nineteen municipalities, including the city of Winnipeg, and no unincorporated territory are involved. The council of the newly created government, the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg, consists of 10 members elected from districts within the metropolitan area. No local councilman or employee of a member municipality can seek election to the metropolitan council.

The provincial act authorizes the metropolitan council to exercise many powers, but most of them will be assumed gradually. The metropolitan council is responsible for preparing, adopting, and revising an over-all development plan for the area. Services it may ultimately take on include arterial roads, water supply (but not distribution), major parks, assessment, flood control, civil defense, and transit.

The metropolitan area council idea, which involves meetings by local officials to consider area-wide problems, gained strength during the year. A movement in the San Francisco Bay area to form such a council to be known as the Association of Bay Area Governments gained prompt, widespread acceptance. The leaders of the movement decided to organize the council under an existing state law which permits the joint exercise by two or more governments of any power common to them. In this instance, the common powers are to study, discuss, and recommend policies for the solution of problems of common interest and concern and to join an association and expend public funds for such purposes.

The terms of the agreement specified the council would be officially launched when a majority of the 83 cities and a majority of the nine counties in the metropolitan area formally consented. By the end of 1960 more than the required number of cities had signed, but one more county was still needed. (A fifth county executed the agreement early in the following year, and the first association meeting was held on February 24, 1961.)

In the Des Moines area, the governing bodies of Des Moines and seven suburban municipalities informally organized a metropolitan area council. An effort to establish a somewhat comparable organization was under way in the Milwaukee area. It involved the chief executives of the county government and 19 municipalities.

The New York Regional Council decided to seek permanent legal status as a tristate federation of local governments. It approved draft legislation for submission in early 1961 to the New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut legislatures. The proposed law would continue the advisory nature of the council, provide for a full-time secretariat and financial support by the member units, and permit the acceptance of federal and state grants and other contributions. During the year the council was a joint participant with the Regional Plan Association in a park, recreation, and open space project; *The Race for Open Space* was the last of the project's four reports.

The Washington (D.C.) Metropolitan Regional Council adopted its first annual budget and appointed an executive director. In addition, it enlarged its membership to include Prince William County, Virginia. The Supervisors Inter-County Committee of the six-county Detroit area, initiated in 1954 and unique in its composition (exclusively county officials and their appointees), continued its operations. Its present committees are general public services; governmental organization and structure; legislative; taxation; and water, sewage, and drainage.

Metropolitan Planning. Metropolitan or regional planning agencies continued to grow in number and importance. They have been increasing rapidly in recent years until now they exist in a large proportion, but still a minority, of the metropolitan areas of the nation. They are particularly prevalent in the most populous metropolitan complexes. These agencies provide planning services and advice to a varying number (sometimes all) of the general governments in a metropolitan area. Most of them are public operations, and many engage in preparing over-all developmental plans.

Two highly impressive agencies formed in recent years are the Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis-St. Paul) Metropolitan Planning Commission. An outstanding private organization in this field is the Regional Plan Association (the New York tristate area). It has just completed a three-year park, recreation, and open space project, and it has released all except one of the projected nine volumes of the New York Metropolitan Region Study.

Interest in forming a metropolitan or regional planning agency currently exists in many locations. Areas in which such organizations are under discussion or will soon be proposed include those where the principal cities are Jacksonville, Florida; Columbia, South Carolina; Holyoke, Springfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Springfield, Missouri; New Britain, Connecticut; Lynchburg, Virginia; and Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Other Metropolitan Developments. The long-established practice of transfers or joint operation of an individual function or facility, usually possible through administrative or legislative agreement, grew in use. Transfers were employed more often than joint operation, and public health was the activity most commonly involved. The county government was the most frequent recipient. However, in a number of instances a city took over a function or facility from a county.

In line with the recent lack of popular acceptance of most proposals to effect complete consolidation of two or more sizable local governments, a plan to merge the city of Macon, Georgia, another smaller city, and Bibb County was turned down by the local voters in 1960. Under the terms of the state permissive legislation passed earlier in the year, adoption of the plan depended upon obtaining separate popular majorities in each of the two cities and in the remainder of the county. It received a majority only in the city of Macon, which contains slightly less than half the county's population.

During 1960 a city-county charter commission readied a charter consolidating the city of Durham and Durham County. The charter provided for service and tax differential areas and residence requirements in specific urban, suburban, and rural wards for candidates for most governing board posts in the consolidated government. (Voters defeated the charter by more than three to one in January, 1961.)

What is happening in metropolitan areas where comprehensive reorganization proposals have been lately turned down? An increasing number of them are continuing their efforts on behalf of the same type of proposal (often changed in some of its details) or a different type of approach, or they are undertaking further research. This is a noticeable trend. The resilience of these efforts is based on the convictions that service and regulatory problems must be remedied and that changes in governmental jurisdictions or powers (or both) or major improvements in governmental coordination represent important steps toward attaining such results.

The Cleveland, Nashville, and St. Louis metropolitan areas are examples of continued effort to work out solutions after recent defeats. In the Cleveland area, a committee headed by the mayor of the central city was formed to appraise the defeat of the 1959 county charter and to lay the groundwork for the formation of another charter commission. The county-wide mayors' association started the movement by appointing a number of mayors, both supporters and opponents of the recent charter attempt, to committee service. The committee worked throughout 1960 to develop areas of agreement to be incorporated in the new charter. So far, it is reported, there is agreement on making the county government responsible for sewers, roads, and public health. Also the Cleveland Bureau of Governmental Research is keeping up to date and extending the comprehensive research carried out by the Cleveland Metropolitan Services Commission, which went out of existence in June, 1959. The bureau has completed four metro follow-up reports; two were released in 1960.

A two-pronged attack got under way in the Nashville area. Acting under a 1955 law which allows annexation by municipal ordinance, the city of Nashville in 1960 annexed 42 square miles of urban territory containing about 80,000 people. A lower court upheld the annexation's legality, and a case is pending before the state supreme court. Meanwhile, the county governing body passed a resolution calling for appointment of a new metropolitan government charter commission, but the Nashville city council defeated a similar resolution by one vote. Several councilmen who backed the original metropolitan charter opposed the resolution because they believe suburban sentiment has not changed sufficiently to justify a new election on city-county consolidation. (The suburban vote defeated the previous charter.) Discussion and interest in the issue go on.

The St. Louis area made diverse efforts. A consultant's report for the Bi-State Development District concluded it was financially feasible for the district to purchase the privately owned transit companies in the area. St. Louis city and St. Louis County agreed to the creation of a joint airport commission to acquire lands and to control and operate airport facilities. They will share the costs equally. The mayors of St. Louis and nine suburban municipalities held meetings to discuss common traffic problems and to work for coordinating traffic on all major roads. A movement started to form a permanent organization to coordinate the work of the area's many civic agencies.

Metropolitan Studies and Reports. Studies, both those completed and newly initiated, contributed appreciably to the large amount of activity in individual metropolitan areas. Some completed studies contained recommendations. *Metropolitan Response,* prepared by the staff of Metropolitan Community Studies, Dayton, as a companion publication to its comprehensive 1959 study, *Metropolitan Challenge,* was published as a tabloid supplement to the January 16, 1960, issue of the *Dayton Journal Herald.* Its recommendations centered on structural reorganization of the county government and assignment to it of additional functional responsibilities, including area-wide planning, public health, and minimum law enforcement standards. This organization (since renamed Community Research) later in the year issued two reports: *Montgomery County Government: A Citizen's Manual* and *The Lack of a Budget Process in Montgomery County*.

A special study committee, created by the Shelby County governing body (the Memphis area) to report on whether to establish a charter commission to prepare a city-county consolidation plan, reached a negative conclusion. It found that county residents outside Memphis opposed complete consolidation and favored gradual merger of offices and function.

In the Fresno, California, area, the Metropolitan Government Study Committee issued the *Final Report of the Fresno Metropolitan Study*. It recommended that annexation to the city of Fresno of unincorporated urban land is the only satisfactory long-term solution to the problems of this metropolitan area which presently contains only one other city. The Metropolitan Area Study Commission of Vanderburgh County (Evansville, Indiana, area), authorized by the Indiana legislature in 1959, released its recommendations. It urged county-wide consolidation of a number of functions, including engineering, smoke control, and weights and measures inspection. The Metropolitan Study Commission of the Milwaukee area presented to the state legislature a report summarizing all recommendations made over a four-year period. The commission also released studies on land-use planning and garbage and refuse disposal and asked for a two-year extension of its existence beyond July, 1961.

Mention also deserves to be made of *Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government in Greater London*, a highly impressive study containing findings and recommendations on one of the world's major metropolitan areas. It calls for the most extensive changes ever proposed for the area. It recommends a two-level system, with the Greater London Council, the higher level, having broad territorial jurisdiction and many functional powers, including planning, highways and traffic management, education, housing, and fire protection.

There were many other important studies of particular metropolitan areas, only a sampling of which can be presented here. Harvard University Press published additional volumes of the New York Metropolitan Region Study, including the summary analysis, *Metropolis: 1985*, by Raymond Vernon, the study's director. The University of California Press scheduled publication of *Exploring the Metropolitan Community*, which presents in detail the governmental, social, and economic findings of the Metropolitan St. Louis Survey.

The University of North Carolina's program in urban studies, begun in 1957, released its first two publications; they consider economic interrelations and labor mobility in the Piedmont Crescent area. Two other well-financed research operations moved forward during the year. The Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project (called Penjerdel and operating in the Philadelphia area) offered *Organizing a Metropolitan Research and Information Program*. The Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Community Research Corporation (the Detroit area) entered the first stage of its research program. Studies also were completed of the New Haven and Syracuse areas and of the De Kalb County portion of metropolitan Atlanta.

Awards. The third annual Fruin-Colnon awards for outstanding contributions to the understanding and solution of urban and metropolitan problems were made. The recipients included Wallace S. Sayre and Herbert Kaufman for their book, *Governing New York City – Politics in the Metropolis,* Ruth Moore for her *Chicago Sun-Times'* series, "Downtown USA," the *Journal of Housing* for its special report, "The Role of the Businessman in Urban Renewal," and the *Hartford Times* for its coverage of urban renewal and planning. Other recipients were Coleman Woodbury for *A Framework for Urban Studies,* Roscoe C. Martin and Douglas Price for *The Metropolis and its Problems,* the Southern California Research Council for *The Southern California Metropolis,* the Greater Boston Economic Study Committee, and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Council of Salem, Oregon.

Also, for the first time a metropolitan area, the one which has Seattle as its principal city, received an All-America City award in the contest co-sponsored by the National Municipal League and *Look* magazine for accomplishments resulting from intelligent, determined citizen action. Citizen activity had promoted the creation of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle, a metropolitan district designed to meet the area's sewage and water pollution problem.

Annexation Developments. Annexation activity in 1960 broke many records of recent years. The number of annexing cities containing at least 5,000 people exceeded 700 for the first time in 16 years. The number was 712.

The total amount of land absorbed in 1960 was the largest in the last 13 years. The figure was 1,083 square miles. This is two-thirds more than the previous high of 1956. The totals in square miles for the last 13 years are:

1960: 1,082.9
1959: 623.0
1958: 493.8
1957: 387.3
1956: 644.4
1955: 348.0
1954: 325.2
1953: 282.3
1952: 276.3
1951: 147.7
1950: 201.7
1949: 271.0
1948: 145.3

The more populous group of cities (over 10,000 people) acquired 1,004.7 square miles, and the smaller communities (5,000 to 10,000) obtained 78.2 square miles. The average for the larger municipalities exceeded 2 square miles (a figure swollen by a number of very large annexations); for the smaller localities it was about three-tenths of a square mile.

Eleven of the 13 cities listed in Table IV that annexed the most territory (at least 10 square miles) were central cities of metropolitan areas. The two exceptions were Independence, Missouri, and High Point, North Carolina.

Kansas City, Missouri, and Oklahoma City completed annexations involving two of the largest amounts of territory ever annexed in the history of cities in the United States. Kansas City formally gained 187 square miles, more than doubling its territorial size. The five areas approved for annexation by the voters of Kansas City will be added to the city at various times over the next three years. Before 1960, the city's largest annexation total in a year occurred in 1954 when it absorbed 47 square miles.

Oklahoma City annexed 149 square miles. Since 1959 this municipality has grown from 88 square miles to 430 square miles; thus, the amount it annexed in 1959 was even more spectacular than its accomplishment of the following year. Oklahoma City now is second only to Los Angeles in territorial size among cities of this nation, although it has only about one-seventh of the population. Mobile's annexation of 68.5 square miles, the third biggest in 1960, ranks among the largest in the current century.

Annexation has had a tremendous resurgence since the end of the second world war. Its greatest general usefulness has related to the urban fringe problem. Developments in 1960, as well as other recent years, however, demonstrate its effective, large-scale utilization by various central cities when two conditions are present. They are the availability of a liberal annexation law and the existence of sizable and adjacent unincorporated territory.

TABLE 1

MUNICIPAL ANNEXATIONS: 1945-1960

Year	All Cities Over 5,000		Cities of 5,000 to 10,000		Cities Over 10,000	
	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over
1960	712	183	259	44	453	139
1959	532	149	182	34	350	115
1958	514	105	198	18	316	87
1957	480	104	170	24	310	80
1956	573	137	222	22	352	115
1955	526	125	174	19	352	106
1954	410	83	121	9	289	74
1953	434	90	168	21	266	69
1952	402	75	155	17	247	58
1951	309	55	98	10	211	45
1950	382	60	159	12	223	48
1949	301	56	113	11	188	45
1948	288	59	95	7	193	52
1947	298	68	128	15	170	53
1946	259	43	105	13	154	30
1945	152	25	63	3	89	22

TABLE IV

ANNEXATIONS OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE BY CITIES OVER 5,000: 1960

Data for this table were obtained directly from city officials early in 1961 and are shown for 216 cities annexing one-fourth square mile or more during calendar 1960. The column heads are self-explanatory except Group Responsible for Annexation: indicates group or governmental body responsible for requesting annexation procedures; "F," fringe area residents; "S," real estate subdividers; "R," city residents; "C," city officials or departments; and "O," others. Twenty-nine other cities stated that they had annexed one-fourth square mile or more but did not return a questionnaire that asked for futher information; they are listed at the end of this table.

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1960 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	Group Responsible for Annexation	City Program Explaining Benefits
Over 500,000								
Chicago, Ill.	3,550	10	.27	224.5	300	3,550	S	No
Dallas, Tex.	680	3	6.77	283.4	900	672	C	No
San Diego, Calif.	573	5	43.50	240.0	25	586	FSCO	No
250,000 to 500,000								
Birmingham, Ala.	341	6	.41	74.5	1,130	342	F	No
Denver, Colo.	494	3	2.15	76.0	....	494	S	No
Fort Worth, Tex.	356	4	5.30	150.7	0	356	SCO	No
Kansas City, Mo.	476	5	187.00	316.0	30,300	....	C	Yes
Long Beach, Calif.	344	3	.60	46.5	0	347	S	No
Louisville, Ky.	391	4	.48	57.6	2,200	393	FS	No
Oakland, Calif.	368	3	.29	53.6	0	368	S	No
Oklahoma City, Okla.	324	76	149.00	430.0	....	324	C	Yes
Omaha, Neb.	302	4	2.02	53.2	8,266	310	C	Yes
Phoenix, Ariz.	439	2	78.40	188.4	62,775	452	C	Yes
Portland, Ore.	373	4	1.34	72.8	0	373	C	Yes
Toledo, Ohio	318	17	2.94	50.6	3,955	322	F	Yes
Wichita, Kansas	255	7	.91	53.2	150	254	C	Yes
100,000 to 250,000								
Albuquerque, N. M.	201	7	4.91	66.0	2,000	209	S	No
Amarillo, Tex.	138	1	17.73	54.8	8,612	138	C	Yes
Anaheim, Calif.	104	3	.63	25.4	3,000	111	F	Yes
Austin, Tex.	187	14	.67	50.0	200	190	S	No
Baton Rouge, La.	153	1	.89	34.5	730	153	F	Yes
Fort Wayne, Ind.	162	3	2.27	37.1	4,000	161	C	Yes
Fresno, Calif.	134	63	2.68	30.9	....	138	FS	Yes
Grand Rapids, Mich.	177	11	13.50	38.0	19,880	197	FC	...
Greensboro, N. C.	120	7	.28	50.0	0	120	S	No
Jackson, Miss.	144	1	19.30	46.5	24,000	144	FC	Yes
Kansas City, Kan.	122	5	3.26	28.5	1,950	130	C	No
Lansing, Mich.	108	1	4.50	25.5	5,251	113	FC	Yes
Lincoln, Neb.	129	9	.37	25.7	0	130	C	No
Madison, Wis.	127	20	6.50	41.4	8,000	134	FS	Yes
Mobile, Ala.	203	2	68.55	152.9	28,930	203	C	Yes
Rockford, Ill.	127	42	2.78	27.3	1,861	128	O	No
Sacramento, Calif.	192	13	7.38	54.4	0	196	F	Yes
San Jose, Calif.	204	111	11.61	63.9	25,000	220	FS	Yes
Santa Ana, Calif.	100	7	1.41	22.7	806	109	F	No

Table IV—Annexations of One-Fourth Square Mile or More: 1960—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1960 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	Group Responsible for Annexation	City Program Explaining Benefits
100,000 to 250,000—continued								
Savannah, Ga.	149	1	26.13	41.4	23,000	149	C	Yes
Shreveport, La.	164	10	.73	36.8	0	164	S	No
Tucson, Ariz.	213	1	25.03	70.8	25,000	218	C	Yes
Wichita Falls, Tex.	102	12	5.23	38.5	11,200	102	SC	Yes
50,000 to 100,000								
Bakersfield, Calif.	57	14	.32	16.2	40	57	FS	No
Charleston, S. C.	66	8	9.79	14.9	10,000	76	F	Yes
Decatur, Ill.	78	25	.91	20.2	1,000	77	FC	Yes
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	84	3	.63	23.0	200	86	FS	No
Greenville, S. C.	66	1	6.95	24.3	1,224	66	F	No
Hayward, Calif.	73	13	.40	45.0	100	72	F	No
Hialeah, Fla.	67	2	3.20	18.0	100	70	C	No
High Point, N. C.	62	1	19.60	30.3	14,000	62	C	Yes
Independence, Mo.	62	2	36.25	...	20,000	82	...	No
Inglewood, Calif.	63	5	.84	8.6	10,780	75	F	No
Jackson, Mich.	51	2	.40	9.6	0	51	O	No
Kenosha, Wis.	68	13	.91	11.0	400	68	S	No
Laredo, Tex.	61	1	6.25	20.6	350	65	C	Yes
Las Vegas, Nev.	64	4	.57	25.1	100	69	FS	Yes
Lexington, Ky.	63	14	1.60	13.8	200	63	FS	No
Loran, Ohio	69	3	1.59	20.5	974	70	F	No
No. Little Rock, Ark.	58	4	.38	20.2	633	58	FS	No
Palo Alto, Calif.	52	5	.63	22.3	65	53	F	Yes
Raleigh, N. C.	94	1	15.09	33.6	14,458	94	C	Yes
Riverside, Calif.	84	3	2.97	45.0	39	84	SC	Yes
San Bernardino, Calif.	92	9	.25	25.6	....	92	F	No
Santa Clara, Calif.	59	28	.78	11.8	3,000	65	FS	Yes
Springfield, Ill.	83	18	.75	21.6	....	83	S	...
Stockton, Calif.	86	8	.40	23.2	46	86	...	No
Sunnyvale, Calif.	53	22	.65	17.0	0	56	SO	No
Waco, Tex.	98	5	5.60	48.6	5,100	102	C	No
Waukegan, Ill.	56	..	1.56	...	776	56	F	Yes
25,000 to 50,000								
Alton, Ill.	43	10	.65	10.4	200	43	O	No
Austin, Minn.	28	2	.41	5.2	20	28	O	No
Baytown, Tex.	28	2	.94	14.5	....	29	C	No
Burlington, N. C.	33	3	1.48	12.3	1,400	33	F	Yes
Champaign, Ill.	50	19	.29	6.6	1,800	50	F	...
Clearwater, Fla.	35	16	.39	10.4	50	34	SC	No
Concord, Calif.	36	31	1.35	9.2	1,722	38	FS	Yes
Des Plaines, Ill.	35	4	.63	8.0	600	35	F	No
Elgin, Ill.	49	13	.25	9.8	71	49	F	No
Enid, Okla.	39	14	.48	9.9	400	38	S	No
Fargo, N. D.	47	5	1.51	9.5	0	47	S	No
Gainesville, Fla.	30	1	.61	6.4	750	29	S	...
Garland, Tex.	39	5	3.06	21.9	50	42	C	Yes
Iowa City, Iowa	33	10	1.14	9.0	350	33	F	No
Irving, Tex.	46	1	1.58	22.4	32	46	C	No
Janesville, Wis.	35	3	.61	12.4	30	35	FS	No
Johnson City, Tenn.	30	4	4.43	12.0	3,007	32	FC	Yes
La Mesa, Calif.	30	9	.48	7.3	550	31	F	No
Lafayette, La.	40	1	.39	8.0	50	41	S	...
Mansfield, Ohio	47	3	1.03	9.7	1,000	49	F	No
Mesa, Ariz.	34	2	.81	14.8	240	36	F	No
Michigan City, Ind.	37	1	7.50	21.0	3,400	37	FC	Yes

Table IV—Annexations of One-Fourth Square Mile or More: 1960—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1960 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	Group Responsible for Annexation	City Program Explaining Benefits
25,000 to 50,000—continued								
Moline, Ill.	43	14	.34	9.3	200	42	S	No
Mountain View, Calif.	31	21	.28	9.0	250	31	FSC	Yes
Norman, Okla.	33	31	4.90	11.7	1,200	....	C	Yes
Ontario, Calif.	47	5	1.15	17.8	101	48	FC	...
Orange, Calif.	26	29	1.51	9.6	1,000	30	S	No
Oshkosh, Wis.	45	13	.74	9.8	150	45	F	No
Owensboro, Ky.	42	19	.65	7.0	2,478	42	F	Yes
Oxnard, Calif.	40	15	.70	7.2	500	41	FSC	No
Pocatello, Idaho	29	2	1.06	8.6	150	28	SC	No
Rochester, Minn.	41	13	.77	9.2	364	42	F	Yes
Rock Hill, S. C.	29	2	1.22	9.5	1,200	30	FC	No
Rockville, Md.	26	2	.45	7.3	10	28	S	No
Rocky Mount, N. C.	32	3	1.03	9.5	600	32	FC	Yes
Salem, Ore.	49	4	2.19	13.4	2,850	49	F	No
Salina, Kan.	42	1	.30	8.7	10	43	S	No
San Buenaventura, Cal.	29	13	.66	9.1	30	29	S	No
Temple, Tex.	30	2	1.15	19.2	930	30	SC	No
Upper Arlington, Ohio	28	1	.56	8.0	....	28	S	No
Westminster, Calif.	26	6	.97	9.3	1,200	30	SC	...
10,000 to 25,000								
Aiken, S. C.	11	2	.74	7.0	1,155	11	F	Yes
Albert Lea, Minn.	17	3	.48	4.4	500	17	C	Yes
Alice, Tex.	21	1	.72	5.8	265	21	C	No
Ardmore, Okla.	20	10	.33	7.0	200	20	C	Yes
Arvada, Colo.	19	3	.88	6.3	1,295	25	FS	No
Aston tp, Pa.	11	1	.32	6.3	760	11	F	No
Auburn, Ala.	16	1	9.75	20.0	1,000	17	C	No
Barstow, Calif.	12	1	.40	3.3	820	12	FS	No
Brownfield, Tex.	10	1	2.40	6.0	850	10	C	No
Campbell, Calif.	12	19	.47	3.7	421	13	C	Yes
Chapel Hill, N. C.	13	5	.73	4.1	300	13	FS	No
Claremont, Calif.	13	3	.28	3.8	33	13	FS	Yes
Colton, Calif.	19	4	.40	6.5	98	19	C	Yes
Columbia, Tenn.	18	7	2.89	6.6	4,500	24	C	Yes
Corinth, Miss.	11	1	4.40	7.0	2,300	14	C	No
Corvallis, Ore.	21	4	.85	4.7	836	21	F	Yes
Dover, Ohio	11	..	.96	4.2	40	11	FC	Yes
Downers Grove, Ill.	21	5	.30	6.4	....	21	S	...
El Monte, Calif.	13	40	.31	3.8	2,000	15	FC	Yes
Escondido, Calif.	16	19	1.03	6.8	600	19	S	No
Fairborn, Ohio	19	3	.33	4.0	1,700	20	FS	No
Fairfax, Va.	14	1	3.48	6.0	4,400	14	C	Yes
Fort Myers, Fla.	23	2	.35	8.5	0	22	S	No
Grand Junction, Colo.	19	6	.33	4.4	650	19	F	Yes
Greenwood, S. C.	17	4	1.95	9.2	1,360	18	F	Yes
Homewood, Ala.	20	3	.30	4.7	352	21	C	Yes
Huntington Bch, Calif.	11	4	1.45	25.4	0	17	FS	No
Jacksonville, N. C.	13	1	.63	6.0	1,000	13	FC	Yes
Kennewick, Wash.	14	1	.50	13.0	210	14	F	No
Levelland, Tex.	10	1	1.20	4.1	600	11	C	No
Longview, Wash.	23	1	.28	9.3	192	23	F	...
Lumberton, N. C.	15	1	1.47	6.7	1,338	17	O	No
Madera, Calif.	14	2	.33	3.9	0	14	C	No
Marion, Iowa	11	11	.46	...	....	12	C	Yes
Maumee, Ohio	12	3	2.25	7.5	800	13	F	Yes
Melbourne, Fla.	12	1	1.25	11.0	0	12	C	No
Middletown, Pa.	11	1	.33	1.7	0	11	S	No

Table IV—Annexations of One-Fourth Square Mile or More: 1960—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1960 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	Group Responsible for Annexation	City Program Explaining Benefits
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Mountain Brook, Ala.	13	4	1.75	8.8	300	12	S	No
Mundelein, Ill.	11	4	.59	5.0	1,075	12	F	. . .
Naperville, Ill.	13	10	2.73	5.4	25	12	S	. . .
Ocala, Fla.	14	5	.31	5.8	200	14	FS	No
Oceanside, Calif.	25	7	1.44	27.3	240	25	S	No
Palatine, Ill.	12	8	.57	3.0	250	12	SC	Yes
Palestine, Tex.	14	16	.27	7.2	21	14	F	No
Petaluma, Calif.	14	4	1.21	4.6	200	15	C	No
Raytown, Mo.	17	1	1.50	7.8	1,800	17	F	No
Red Bank-White Oak, Tenn.	11	2	2.00	14.0	500	11	FC	Yes
Reidsville, N. C.	14	1	1.41	5.6	1,200	14	C	No
Renton, Wash.	19	9	1.02	10.0	1,677	18	F	No
Richland, Wash.	24	3	5.00	15.0	0	24	C	. . .
St. Charles, Mo.	21	1	6.25	9.0	2,500	24	SC	Yes
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	20	4	1.00	7.0	399	22	F	No
Sapulpa, Okla.	14	2	.80	4.3	500	14	F	No
Springdale, Ark.	10	1	4.53	9.3	1,200	10	C	Yes
Springfield, Ore.	20	4	5.50	8.8	5,800	20	F	Yes
Tempe, Ariz.	25	9	8.00	21.0	1,680	27	FS	Yes
Tupelo, Miss.	17	1	7.00	15.0	4,000	17	C	No
Vacaville, Calif.	11	4	.67	2.9	135	11	FS	No
Waxahachie, Tex.	13	8	3.25	8.8	150	13	C	No
Willoughby, Ohio	15	1	.63	9.0	16	15	C	No
Woodland, Calif.	14	14	.33	3.2	40	14	S	No
Yuma, Ariz.	24	2	2.06	7.7	4,500	24	F	Yes
5,000 to 10,000								
Arcata, Calif.	5	2	2.15	4.5	0	4	C	No
Asheboro, N. C.	9	8	.96	4.7	1,219	10	F	Yes
Avondale, Ariz.	6	3	.75	3.0	600	6	FC	Yes
Batesville, Ark.	6	1	.60	3.1	100	. . . .	F	No
Bellevue, Neb.	9	3	.40	2.0	900	10	S	No
Brea, Calif.	8	1	2.66	8.3	12	10	F	No
Broken Arrow, Okla.	6	7	.78	3.0	800	7	S	Yes
Cedartown, Ga.	9	1	.70	4.2	400	9	F	No
Clinton, Okla.	10	3	1.09	4.5	1,000	10	C	Yes
Crossett, Ark.	5	1	.38	4.1	0	5	O	Yes
Crystal Lake, Ill.	8	1	.34	4.5	0	8	S	No
Edmond, Okla.	9	6	9.00	11.5	500	10	C	No
El Campo, Tex.	7	2	.39	4.2	200	8	C	No
Franklin, Va.	7	1	2.90	3.9	2,340	7	FC	Yes
Henryetta, Okla.	7	1	.25	2.8	120	7	F	No
Hilliard, Ohio	6	1	.39	1.5	0	6	O	No
Kent, Wash.	9	1	.52	13.1	103	9	F	No
Keyser, W. Va.	6	1	.55	1.8	825	7	O	Yes
Lebanon, Ohio	8	2	1.43	. . .	. . . .	6	FS	. . .
Leeds, Ala.	6	1	1.00	10.0	400	6	S	No
Lexington, Va.	8	1	1.50	2.5	1,575	8	C	No
Loveland, Ohio	5	2	.56	2.5	400	5	SC	No
Malden, Mo.	5	1	5.00	10.0	350	5	C	No
McMinnville, Ore.	8	4	.30	3.2	155	8	F	No
McMinnville, Tenn.	9	4	1.20	4.0	650	9	C	No
Maryville, Mo.	8	1	1.17	3.9	200	8	C	Yes
Mexia, Tex.	6	1	1.25	3.9	1,500	8	FSC	Yes
Milpitas, Calif.	7	2	1.02	8.6	50	9	S	. . .
Monett, Missouri	5	3	1.41	. . .	390	6	O	Yes
Monona, Wis.	8	7	.50	4.0	450	9	F	. . .
Newark, Calif.	10	1	.60	7.9	6	12	C	No

TABLE IV—ANNEXATIONS OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1960—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1960 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	Group Responsible for Annexation	City Program Explaining Benefits
5,000 to 10,000—continued								
Newport, Ark. . . .	7	1	.86	. . .	443	7	C	Yes
N. Richard Hills, Tex.	9	4	4.00	18.0	400	10	F	No
Oakland Park, Fla. .	5	3	1.56	3.5	250	6	FC	No
Ormond Beach, Fla. .	9	1	7.03	14.3	8	9	C	No
Oswego, Ore.	9	10	1.88	6.0	3,000	9	F	No
Perrysburg, Ohio .	6	1	.37	. . .	. . . .	6	F	No
Reedley, Calif. . . .	6	5	1.53	3.0	818	7	F	No
Reynoldsburg, Ohio .	8	2	.70	. . .	10	8	SC	No
Stillwater, Minn. .	8	2	.48	3.4	0	8	S	No
Susanville, Calif. .	6	6	.40	2.3	450	6	F	Yes
Union City, Tenn. .	9	5	.99	3.1	613	9	O	Yes
Vandalia, Ohio . . .	6	1	1.41	3.3	50	6	F	No
Walnut Creek, Calif.	10	9	.68	4.6	. . . .	10	S	No
Webb City, Mo. . .	7	1	.80	6.5	100	7	F	No
West Bend, Wis. . .	10	3	.50	4.5	25	10	FO	No
Westerville, Ohio .	7	2	.59	3.0	50	7	F	No

Omitted from Table IV are 29 cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but whose officials had not furnished additional information needed for Table IV at press time. Over 10,000 population: North Sacramento, annexed 578 acres, and Santa Maria, Calif., 2,681; Thornton, Colo., 320; Orlando, 305, and West Palm Beach, Fla., 15,000; Charleston, 300, and Joliet, Ill., 1,300; Indianapolis, 6,144, Richmond, 328, and South Bend, Ind., 280; Anderson, S. C., 11,454; Athens, 1,000, and Cleveland, Tenn., 500; Denton, Tex., 5,898; Kenosha, Wis., 580. 5,000 to 10,000: Greenville, Ala., 4,690; Davis, Calif., 226; Quincy, Fla., 1,600; Winder, Ga., 200; Elk Grove, 205, and Libertyville, Ill., 1,280; Leawood, 500, and Shawnee, Kan., 300; Tallulah, La., 1,280; Liberty, Mo., 200; Fredonia, N. Y., 3,840; Sylvania, Ohio, 240; Lancaster, 1,920, and Mount Pleasant, Tex., 200.

Urban Counties in 1960

By Bernard F. Hillenbrand

Executive Director, National Association of County Officials, Washington, D.C.

RESULTS of the 18th decennial census serve as documentary proof of the new importance of county government. The census gave statistical evidence of the changing pattern of living made possible by the automobile and the G. I. loan. As populations surged outward counties were called on to provide a host of functions and services normally associated with city and town government. To meet the challenge of urbanization, the 3,047 county governments employ 668,000 full-time employees and spend about $6.5 billion per year.

But the really significant growth of county government has come in the urban areas where the census reveals 80 per cent of the nation's total growth in the last decade took place. Here counties are providing municipal-type services such as police and fire protection, planning and zoning, water supply, sewage disposal, civil defense, industrial development, refuse collection and disposal, airports, urban renewal, traffic and parking, and a multitude of others. An indication of the enormous increase in the cost of providing such services is reported by Fulton County, Georgia, where a population increase of 25 per cent over the last 15 years has caused county expenses to triple. The per capita costs of operating the government jumped from $15 to $36 in this period.

Legislative Activity. In a move to help the more populous counties of the state, the Virginia General Assembly enacted an optional urban service district law which permits counties of 90,000 population or more to set up urban service districts to provide services not otherwise provided on a county-wide basis. Since no municipalities can be incorporated within a county adopting the service district plan, it serves as a barrier against balkanization and loss of tax sources occasioned by Virginia's liberal annexation laws.

The Kentucky General Assembly also passed legislation enabling the creation of urban service districts in areas encompassing one or more counties. The districts can provide and administer their own activities and services or they may undertake them through contracts with counties, cities, or other districts. An important proviso calls for the district council members and the managing director to be elected by the voters in the territory affected.

Wisconsin moved ahead with the appointment of a governor's commission on the revision of the constitution with emphasis on changes in the structure and functions of Wisconsin county government. Top priority recommendations of the commission included elimination of the rule requiring uniform county government throughout the state and appointment of certain county officials presently elected.

Colorado voters defeated an amendment which would have greatly influenced the development of urban counties. By a sizeable margin, a proposal was rejected which would have permitted alternate forms of county government in counties over 75,000 population. A Colorado legislative committee has since been appointed to study the problems of governmental units caused by the state's rapid population growth. Maryland voters gave overwhelming approval to a constitutional amendment authorizing urban renewal projects on the part of counties and municipalities.

Studies and Charter Activities. County structure, organization, and functions served as the focal point for numerous public and quasipublic study commissions. Texas created a special commission on city-county government to study the possibility of consolidating many city and county services. Both the Florida and New Jersey legislatures established commissions to study governmental powers and services provided by counties and other local governments.

Efforts to consolidate city and county governments proved futile in the Shelby County-Memphis area when a special study committee appointed by the quarterly court turned in a negative report stating that while some economies might result from such a consolidation they would not be substantial enough to warrant such a move. Voters in the Macon-Bibb County, Georgia, area defeated a proposal for merging the two governments.

City-county consolidation studies also were made in Richmond and Henrico County, Virginia, and in the city and county of Durham, North Carolina. Special study commissions in both Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, and Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, suggested that the county be the logical unit to perform such area services as the collection and disposal of refuse and garbage. The highlight of other studies performed in DeKalb County, Georgia; Humboldt County, California; Oakland County, Michigan; Prince Georges County, Maryland; and Montgomery County, Ohio, was the call for the appointment of a professional administrator to act as chief administrative officer of the county.

While officials in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, reactivated interest in a once defeated home rule county charter, citizens in Erie County, New York, and Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, entered a new era with the election of their first county executives under home rule charters adopted in 1959.

Important revisions to county charters were adopted in St. Louis County, Missouri, and were proposed in Westchester County, New York. In St. Louis, amendments were approved placing the tax collecting and assessing functions under the merit system, and in Westchester changes were suggested that would abolish the park and recreation commissions and set up a new parks and recreation department directly responsible to the county executive.

The multicounty or regional approach to the solution of intergovernmental problems took on added significance in 1960 with the formation of a new association and the efforts for legal status by another. The Association of Bay Area Governments was organized by nine counties and 84 cities in the San Francisco Bay area to serve as a permanent forum for the discussion of problems of common interest and as a secretariat for drafting recommendations aimed at the solution of these problems. On the East Coast, the New York Metropolitan Regional Council, an unofficial body composed of the top elected officials of cities and counties in the tri-state metropolitan area, took action to seek official legal status which will enable them to create a permanent secretariat supported by public funds.

Services and Functions. The year 1960 saw urban counties take a number of actions in providing new services and improving on established methods that are significant by any standards. Probably the most intensive activity took place in planning where numerous agencies were created and zoning and building codes were adopted. New planning commissions were organized in York County, Pennsylvania; Rockingham County, Virginia; Kent County, Michigan; and Clermont County, Ohio. Clermont, facing rapid population growth also has drawn up a stringent new building code. Joint city-county planning commissions were established in Topeka and Shawnee County, Kansas; Lima and Allen County, Ohio; and Carteret County, North Carolina, and its municipalities. Douglas County, Nebraska, became the second county in Nebraska to establish a county-wide zoning ordinance. Regional planning units were formed in the metropolitan Milwaukee area and in the five-county area surrounding Atlanta, Georgia. The Atlanta commission replaces a two-county metropolitan agency which had served DeKalb and Fulton Counties for 10 years.

Dade County, Florida, entered the urban renewal field with the adoption of an urban renewal ordinance and the creation of an urban renewal agency. Lake County, Ohio, and Beaver County, Pennsylvania, took steps to rehabilitate deteriorating neighborhoods, and the Maryland voters adopted a constitutional amendment permitting counties and municipalities to conduct urban renewal programs.

Health services continued to be a major function of counties. In California a statutory requirement that counties furnish a basic level of health service to the entire county area and population, including cities where the city councils by resolution so request, has resulted in a number of consolidations of city and county health departments. A tricounty health center was established by Calhoun, Chickasaw, and Webster counties, Mississippi. Waukesha County, Wisconsin, created a county health department which will take over the personnel and functions of a number of local departments. Finney County, Kansas, established a mental health clinic which will be operated by a joint city-county board of health. The Seattle-King County Health Department decentralized its operations by opening three offices in the suburbs.

Intergovernmental cooperation continued in many areas on both a formal and informal basis. Jointly financed stadiums were planned by Tarrant and Dallas counties, Texas, and the county school board and the board of county commissioners of Leon County, Florida. A 10-year program for the joint support of library services was instituted by Contra Costa County, California, and the city of Richmond, and a merger of welfare activities was voted by the city of Detroit and Wayne County, Michigan. Merger steps were taken by Shelby County and Memphis, Tennessee, to consolidate city and county tax assessing offices, and similar moves were made by Mecklenburg County and Charlotte, North Carolina, to merge their tax collecting agencies with the county serving as collecting agent. These same two units agreed to utilize the economies of quantity buying by jointly purchasing more than a dozen items including gas, automobiles, and automobile parts. Another joint venture of considerable importance involved a water agreement whereby Lucas County, Ohio, agreed to build an $8.6 million water system to distribute city water to county residents.

Other items in a list of significant actions taken by counties include the purchase of land by Sacramento County, California, for a $12.2 million jet port; the adoption of a five-year, $338 million capital improvements budget by Milwaukee County; the purchase and operation of a metropolitan transit system by Dade County, Florida; the centralization and consolidation of all municipal traffic engineering functions in the Dade County Traffic Engineering Department; the initiation of a police cadet program by Baltimore County, Maryland; the use of German shepherd police dogs by the sheriff's department of Johnson County, Kansas; and the emphasis on youth and the problems of youth as evidenced by the Montgomery County, Maryland, Commission for Youth and Sacramento County's new rehabilitation camp for potential juvenile delinquents.

Not the least of important activities in 1960 were the efforts of the urban counties to improve their management practices and to strengthen their public relations programs. Lake County, Ohio, and Campbell County, Virginia, appointed their first county administrators charging them with the responsibility for coordinating the activities of all county departments. San Mateo and Ventura counties, California, instituted management development training programs. Sacramento County, borrowing some successful techniques from industry, adopted a suggestion awards program granting monetary rewards for money-saving ideas; in addition the county executive was directed to make an annual salary survey to correct inequities and insure a sound salary structure. Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, took a businesslike approach to budget making by developing a modern program-oriented document.

A fast developing and highly desirable trend which continued in 1960 was the counties' recognition of the importance of public relations — that is, telling the county story. Sacramento County, Milwaukee County, and Anne Arundel County (Maryland), joined a select list of counties when they created the position of county public relations and information officer. This officer will report the county's business and assist department heads and governing officials in the preparation of reports and studies.

Summary. Widespread changes in the county's way of life have occurred and will continue in the next decade. Through enlightened citizen interest and progressive political leadership the county will accept the challenge and will provide the solution to many complex urban problems.

State Associations of County Officials in 1960

By Alastair McArthur

Assistant Director, National Association of County Officials, Washington, D. C.

STATE Associations of county officials have just finished one of the busiest and most productive years in their long history. Impressive accomplishments were recorded in expanded memberships, new activities, and continued progress in efforts to bring better, more efficient service to the people.

During 1960, the 43 state associations spent a collective total of almost $1 million to promote more efficient county government through the study, discussion, and recommendation of improvements in government; the exchange of ideas and experiences of county officers; the training and education of county officials; and the collection and distribution of information about county government.

Virtually 100 per cent participation of eligible members was reported by associations in Virginia, North Carolina, New Jersey, Washington, West Virginia, Florida, Iowa, Arizona, Colorado, California, and Hawaii. Record breaking attendances for their annual conferences were recorded by New York, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Utah, and Tennessee.

Internal Organization Changes. For the first time in their respective histories, the West Virginia Association of County Officials, the Maryland State Association of County Commissioners, and the Illinois Association of County Supervisors had full-time staffs to service their program requirements.

The West Virginia Association is composed of county assessors, circuit clerks, county clerks, sheriffs, and commissioners. The Maryland Association is limited to the county commissioners, and the Illinois Association embraces only members of the county governing body.

In a merger action, the Institute of Local Government of Michigan became the education division of the Michigan State Association of Supervisors when it joined that group in a new headquarters building in downtown Lansing. Other associations are moving into new and expanded quarters in California and Kansas.

Additional staff in the form of legal counsel was added by the Association of Oregon Counties and the State Association of County Commissioners of Minnesota, and a part-time research associate was retained by the New Jersey Association of Chosen Freeholders.

Intrastate cooperation among county organizations in Ohio was fostered with the organizing of the Ohio Committee of County Officials, an advisory group of representatives from the Ohio state associations of auditors, sheriffs, clerks of common pleas court, engineers, recorders and treasurers, and commissioners. Purpose of the group is to improve and promote better service by county government through understanding and cooperation.

Intergovernmental Relations. Tennessee established a governor's intergovernmental relations committee composed of five mayors, five county judges, two state executives, and the executive directors of the Tennessee County Services Association and the Tennessee Municipal League which meets once a month in the governor's office to work out common problems of annexation, taxation, and many other matters. A working committee of the two association executives and the state comptroller develops the meeting agendas and provides the necessary staff work.

The governor of Ohio took similar action when he appointed a committee of two representatives each from the County Commissioners Association, Ohio Municipal League, County Engineers Association, and the Township Trustees Association; four from the state legislature; and three private citizens to study and come up with recommendations in the areas of local highway financing, welfare financing, and allocation of state revenues to the local government fund.

The Georgia association, in cooperation with the Georgia Municipal League and the Georgia Department of Commerce, sponsored a Georgia industrial development seminar — a factual down-to-earth meeting which focused on the problems of financing plant construction and the role of public officials in industrial development. In addition to Florida and Georgia, New Jersey and Oregon had representatives on important state government commissions studying the problems of county and municipal government.

The Utah association and the Utah Municipal League pooled their resources and efforts to produce a successful school devoted to road problems. The Association of Oregon Counties sponsored with other groups a northwest highway engineering conference which combined for the first time separate annual meetings formerly held to consider road building and traffic engineering problems.

Training. One of the areas of greatest activity was training schools for county officials. Most courses were offered in conjunction with state universities, but some associations, notably the County Supervisors Association of California and the New York association, held independent institutes which featured intensive instruction in such vital areas as assessment problems and procedures, highway planning, purchasing, budgeting, and civil defense. Utah, Oregon, and Ohio held short orientation courses for newly elected commissioners which covered the basic responsibilities and fundamental duties of the office.

In cooperation with their respective state universities New Jersey, Florida, and Georgia held forums or short courses for new commissioners. South Dakota cooperated with the University of South Dakota in conducting training schools for law enforcement officers, and Tennessee co-sponsored with the state board of equalization a short course in tax assessment for county officials. Washington, West Virginia, Iowa, and Texas also sponsored training sessions for governing officials in such functional areas as health and welfare, civil defense, and highway engineering.

The Georgia association in addition to utilizing the facilities of the state university, conducted sessions on proper planning practices in each of the Congressional districts for county commissioners and planning board members.

Public Relations. Monthly magazines and newsletters continue to be the most popular means of communication for state associations. Initiating prestige journals were the Tennessee County Services Association and the County Officers Association of New York. Both journals carry items concerning legislation, trends in services, and substantive articles on the structure and functions of county government. North Carolina, Wyoming, and Maryland began issuing monthly newsletters which are supplemented during the legislative sessions with bulletins carrying analyses of bills and fast-breaking state house developments.

The Michigan association, through its newly created education division, publishes a monthly review and, like Oregon and New York, issues a weekly digest of new bills of interest to county government.

The New Jersey Association of Chosen Freeholders devised an effective way of taking their cause for more highway funds to the people. Arming itself with charts and other visual displays, the highway committee of the Association carried its "road show" to the grass roots through meetings in courthouses from one end of the state to the other. Buoyed by the success of their efforts, New Jersey is planning a similar educational campaign this year in the area of county planning.

Another method of calling public attention to the operations of county government is through the observance of a "Know Your County Government Week." New Jersey, Utah, and Florida sponsored such events last year when they invited citizens from all walks of life to visit courthouses and become familiar with their government and the people that operate it. Open meetings with state officials and other civic groups for the purpose of debating issues and charting positive programs were held in California, New Jersey, North Carolina, Alabama, and Virginia.

Legislative Matters. Although 1960 was a nonlegislative year for most state legislatures, many important things were accomplished either at budget sessions or in preparation for the forthcoming sessions of the legislative body.

The County Supervisors Association of California was instrumental in promoting passage of an automobile smog bill that requires the installation of exhaust control devices on all new cars, trucks, and buses sold in California one year after the state certifies that such devices are available. California was also responsible for obtaining increased state payments to counties for the cost of care of tuberculosis patients.

Both the Mississippi and Alabama associations saw substantial portions of their legislative programs adopted including the restoration of previously reduced state aid funds. The New Jersey association took an active role in the creation of a special governor's committee to suggest revisions to the state statutes affecting counties and municipalities. The Idaho Association of Commissioners and Clerks was instrumental in obtaining passage of legislation which makes it possible for counties to contract for various types of insurance for county employees on a contributory basis.

A number of state associations adopted formal legislative statements or county platforms which set forth the association's policy on subjects of legislation that may improve the administration of the affairs of the counties. North Carolina, Maryland, Minnesota, Ohio, and Utah set forth their policy positions on such matters as home rule, highways, welfare, revenue, and fiscal matters, including distribution of sales and income taxes, public employee retirement, building codes, salaries and fees, intergovernmental relations, and county administration.

Conferences. An important phase of every state association program is the annual conference. Every association held at least one meeting in 1960 at which the members gathered to hear inspirational speeches, exchange ideas, and adopt association policies. Record attendances were reported in New York, New Jersey, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kansas, and Utah. From the point of continuous service, the Illinois association won longevity honors when it celebrated its 73rd annual conference. Michigan and Minnesota were close runners-up with their 62nd and 50th respective meetings.

In addition to conducting conferences, the secretaries of the state associations met in joint conference in San Diego, Miami Beach, and Washington, D. C. in 1960. The meetings, held in conjunction with those of the National Association of County Officials, discussed such day-to-day matters of association business as finances, publications, research activities, conferences, public relations, and legislative programs.

New Services. In their efforts to ease the path of progress for county officials, state associations initiated various new services during 1960. The California association started a County Ordinance Review which when combined with the County Legal Opinion Digest and the County Reference Service tends to save California county officials thousands of dollars annually both in study time saved and in new ideas obtained. The New York association, with the cooperation of the New York County Attorneys Association, initiated a similar digest of legal opinions. At the urging of the Association of Oregon Counties, the Oregon State Tax Commission started publishing and distributing a new guide to county budgeting procedures. It contains information and recommendations on compliance with the law on local budgeting.

Based on the premise that counties must offer both salaries and fringe benefits comparable to those of private industry if high caliber personnel are to be retained, the Oregon association and the Georgia association sponsored group insurance plans whereby county commissioners and employees can get protection against illnesses and accidents on an optional basis.

Summation. The year 1960 was a good year for county government, and no minor reason for it was the success and progress of the various state associations of county officials. They stood squarely between the theorist and the practical politician in getting things done for the counties of the nation. If ever there was a fitting tribute to the work of these associations it could come from a famous remark attributed to the late Justice Louis Brandeis when he said, “It is not good for us that we should ever lose the fighting quality, the stamina and courage to battle for what we want when we are entitled to it.”

Alabama — Association of County Commissioners of Alabama, 17 South Union Street, Montgomery 4. Winston Stewart, secretary.

Arizona — Arizona Supervisors and Clarks Association, Pima County Courthouse, Tucson. Mrs. Elsa B. Hannah, secretary-treasurer.

Arkansas — Arkansas Association of County Judges, Carroll County Courthouse, Berryville. Arthur Carter, secretary-treasurer.

California — County Supervisors Association of California, 1100 Elks Building, Sacramento. William R. MacDougall, manager.

Colorado — Colorado State Association of County Commissioners, 904 Majestic Building, Denver. J. Fred Schneider, secretary.

Delaware — Delaware Association of County Officials, 544 Pennsylvania Avenue, Dover. Walter J. Norbet, secretary.

Florida — Florida State Association of County Commissioners, P. O. Box 773, Tallahassee. E. R. Hafner, executive secretary.

Georgia — Association of County Commissioners of Georgia, 205 Forsyth Building, Atlanta. Hill Healan, secretary.

Hawaii — Hawaii State Association of Counties, Hilo. Henele H. Hale, president.

Idaho — Idaho Association of Commissioners and Clerks, Preston. C. L. Swenson, executive secretary.

Illinois — Illinois Association of County Supervisors and Commissioners, 1119 Ridgely Building, Springfield. Bernard G. Heiligenstein, executive director.

Indiana — Indiana County Commissioners Association, Box 368, Greenburg. Claud Hodson, executive director.

Iowa — Iowa State Association of County Officers, Courthouse, Clinton. Paul T. Eastland, secretary-treasurer.

Kansas — Kansas County Commissioners Association, 112 West 7 Street, Topeka. E. A. Mosher, executive director.

Louisiana — Police Jury Association of Louisiana, P. O. Box 755, Natchitoches. W. A. Breedlove, secretary.

Maine — Maine County Officials Association, Cumberland County Courthouse, Portland. Robert L. Cram, secretary-treasurer.

Maryland — Maryland State Association of County Commissioners, P. O. Box 362, College Park. Robert Lovelace, executive director.

Massachusetts — County Commissioners and Sheriffs Association of Massachusetts, P. O. Box 681, Hyannis. H. Heyworth Backus, secretary-treasurer.

Michigan — Michigan State Association of Supervisors, 319 West Lenawee Street, East Lansing. William E. Dennison, secretary-treasurer.

Minnesota — State Association of County Commissioners of Minnesota, 346 Griggs-Midway Building, St. Paul. Ralph Keyes, executive secretary.

Mississippi — Mississippi Association of Supervisors, Moss Point. Eddie A. Khavat, secretary-treasurer.

Missouri — Missouri State Highway Department, 5117 East 31st Street, Kansas City. Harry J. Revercomb, secretary-treasurer.

Montana — Montana Association of County Commissioners, Wolf Point. Norman Hauge, president.

Nebraska — Nebraska Association of County Officials, St. Edward. Frank B. Smith, secretary-treasurer.

Nevada — Association of County Commissioners of Nevada, Courthouse, Las Vegas. Les Carlson, secretary-treasurer.

New Hampshire — State Association of County Commissioners of New Hampshire, Claremont. Charles Haugsrud, secretary-treasurer.

New Jersey — New Jersey Association of Chosen Freeholders, Courthouse, Trenton. Jack Lamping, executive director.

New York — County Officers Association of New York, 190 State Street, Albany. C. L. Chamberlain, executive director.

North Carolina — North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, 205 Lennox Building, Chapel Hill. John Alexander McMahon, executive director.

North Dakota — North Dakota County Auditors Association, Hettinger. Thomas B. Stevens, president.

Ohio — County Commissioners' Association of Ohio, 101 North High Street, Columbus. George W. Taylor, secretary.

Oregon — Association of Oregon Counties, 550 Winter Street, N.E., Salem. Kenneth Tollenaar, executive secretary.

Pennsylvania — Pennsylvania State Association of County Commissioners, Indiana County Courthouse, Indiana. Dee Miller, secretary.

South Carolina — South Carolina Association of County Road Officials, County Highway Building, Aiken. Fred W. Scott, secretary-treasurer.

South Dakota — South Dakota Association of County Commissioners, Lily. Harry Anderson, executive director.

Tennessee — Tennessee County Services Association, First Floor, YMCA Building, Nashville. James Tipton, secretary.

Texas — County Judges and Commissioners Association of Texas, Mount Pleasant. Harry Taylor, secretary-treasurer.

Utah — Utah Association of County Officials, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City. C. A. Grant, executive director.

Virginia — League of Virginia Counties, 302 County Office Building, Charlottesville. William B. Speck, field secretary.

Washington — Washington State Association of County Commissioners, 106 Maple Park, Olympia. Richard C. Watts, executive director.

West Virginia — West Virginia Association of County Officials, 207½ Duffey Street, Charleston. Richard Shelton, secretary-treasurer.

Wisconsin — Wisconsin County Boards Association, 1 West Main Street, Madison. A. J. Thelen, executive secretary.

Wyoming — Wyoming County Officials Association, University of Wyoming, Laramie. Evan A. Iverson, executive secretary.

Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of the governmental data in Table V includes all cities and other incorporated places (boroughs, villages, and towns) over 5,000 population as shown in final figures of the 1960 Census of Population. In addition, it includes towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania that meet that the Bureau of the Census criteria discussed below.

Table V shows the 3,048 units of local government which provide municipal services to their constituents. All are "urban places" as defined by the Bureau of the Census, and all have populations of 5,000 or more according to the 1960 Census of Population. This list of cities was compiled by the Municipal Year Book staff from the Census Bureau publications *Advance Reports, Final Population Counts,* Series PC (A1), as they were issued in November and December, 1960. Because the publication of these reports coincided with the preparation of mailing lists and control records, it is possible that minor changes and corrections will be made in subsequent editions of the Year Book.

This list of 3,048 cities represents a gain of 485 cities over 5,000 population, or almost 19 per cent. The 1960 Municipal Year Book listed 2,563 cities, of which 1,379 were 10,000 and over. This Year Book lists 3,048 cities, with 1,759 over 10,000 population.

Census Bureau criteria for "urban places" are described in detail in the article, "Urban Places and Population," appearing earlier in this Year Book. Basically the urban places include incorporated cities — whether they be called cities, towns, villages, or boroughs -- and certain towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Selection of Towns and Townships. Some of the towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania have many, if not most, of the social, economic, and governmental characteristics common to incorporated cities. They have high population densities and carry on the commonly recognized functions of local government even though they do not have the same status in law as incorporated cities.

Under the Census Bureau's definition, a town or township in these states will be classified as an urban place if it contains no incorporated municipalities as subdivisions and either of the following conditions is present: (1) its population exceeds 25,000, or (2) its population is between 2,500 and 25,000 and it has a population density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile. Applying these criteria, the Census Bureau indicates that there are 126 such urban towns and townships, all but 10 of them exceeding 5,000 population. These 116 urban places are included in Table V.

It should be noted that in immediately prior editions of the Municipal Year Book a total of 199 towns and townships were included in the listing. This means that the absolute gain in incorporated municipalities over

5,000 population is larger than the over-all increase of 485 cities above. (The 199 towns and townships were selected on the basis of criteria devised by the Municipal Year Book staff and were applied to 1950 census data. This year, the Census Bureau's criteria are used.) In the tables in this volume, towns are shown in all tables with a "t," townships with a "tp."

Two other qualifications should be made. Although Washington, D. C., appears in Table V, it is not included in summary Tables 1 through 10 because its form of government cannot be classified with any other cities in the United States. The second special case is Arlington County, Virginia. In defining urban places, the Census Bureau applied the 1,500-residents-per-square-mile measurement to counties in states other than New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England states. Arlington County was the only one which qualified as an urban place.

Forms of Government. Table 1 shows the form of government for most cities over 5,000 population. Not included in the table are 15 cities with town meeting government and 19 with representative town meeting government. (The Census Bureau classification of urban places served to reduce from 84 to 34 the number of urban places over 5,000 using the town meeting forms.) Of the 2,970 cities reporting, 53.7 per cent use the mayor-council form of government, 8.8 per cent the commission form, and 37.5 the council-manager form. The comparative percentages shown in the 1960 Municipal Year Book were 50, 12, and 38 respectively.

"Mayor-Council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities, in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the largest cities (over 500,000) and in the smallest cities surveyed (5,000 to 10,000).

The commission plan is that system in which elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments. It is the least used of the three major forms of local government.

The council-manager plan is described in the article, "Council-Manager Government," elsewhere in this book. It predominates in cities between 25,000 and 250,000 population, and is almost equal to the mayor-council form in cities of 250,000 to 500,000.

Table 1 shows that there are 1,114 council-manager cities over 5,000 population, whereas Table 1 of the article "Council-Manager Government" in a subsequent section of this Year Book shows a total of 1,110. The difference stems from the fact that data in this table reflect adoptions that go into effect during 1961 and abandonments effective up to January 1, 1962. Table XVII shows only adoptions prior to January 1, 1961.

The Mayor. The power of the mayor is not the same in all cities. Normally, a directly elected mayor has somewhat more authority than a mayor elected from council membership. Voting and veto powers and length of term of office are also indicators of a mayor's authority. These aspects are summarized in Tables 2, 3, and 4. However, it should be

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Total Number of Cities in Table	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager	
			Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Over 500,000	20	20	16	80.0	0	0.0	4	20.0
250,000 to 500,000	30	30	13	43.3	5	16.7	12	40.0
100,000 to 250,000	80	80	30	37.5	11	13.8	39	48.8
50,000 to 100,000	192	190	67	35.3	27	14.2	96	50.5
25,000 to 50,000	405	388	132	34.0	51	13.1	205	52.8
10,000 to 25,000	1,030	1,005	499	49.7	101	10.0	405	40.3
5,000 to 10,000	1,290	1,257	838	66.7	66	5.2	353	28.1
All cities over 5,000	3,047	2,970[1]	1,595	53.7	261	8.8	1,114	37.5

[1] Not included in this table are Washington, D. C., 15 cities with town meeting government, 19 with representative town meeting government, and 43 other cities for which no information was obtained.

noted that there are many other factors to be considered. A directly elected mayor serving a four-year term of office with voting and veto powers is not necessarily a "strong" mayor as contrasted with a "weak" mayor. In order to arrive at this distinction, it is necessary to know also the mayor's executive powers in matters of appointment, removal, direction of department heads, and budget preparation.

Table 2 shows the basis of selection of mayors by form of government. (Town meeting and representative town meeting, which are about evenly split between direct election and election from council, are now shown.) In a large majority of mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is directly elected. In slightly more than half of the council-manager cities, however, he is elected by council from its membership. In less than 1 per cent of all cities the mayor is the council candidate who received the highest number of votes in the council election.

In cities where the mayor is chosen by council, he almost always has voting power equal to other council members. However, there is some variety among those mayors who are directly elected. Table 2 also shows the percentage of those directly elected mayors who vote on all issues (28.3 per cent) and those who vote only in case of a tie (57.4 per cent). The percentage of directly elected mayors who have no vote may be derived by adding the two percentages shown and subtracting from 100.

Table 3, summarizing veto practices, also is limited to mayors directly elected, since council-elected mayors usually have no veto power or have very restricted veto power. About one-half of the directly elected mayors have no veto power, one-quarter may veto all measures, and one-quarter may veto only selected items, usually restricted to appropriations and/or ordinances. However, mayors in mayor-council cities tend to have full or limited veto powers, whereas mayors in council-manager and commission cities are more likely to have no veto authority.

Two-year and four-year terms of office predominate for mayors. Table 4 shows that more than half of the mayors of cities over 5,000 population have two-year terms, particularly in mayor-council and council-manager cities. Conversely, the four-year term is more common in commission cities. About 10 per cent of the mayors are shown as serving one-year terms. In practically all cases, these are mayors elected by the council from council membership. Their terms as councilmen extend for periods longer than one year in most cases.

Number of Councilmen. Table 5 provides data on the number of councilmen. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found while the median indicates the middle city when the cities are arrayed according to the number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest councils in each group. Cities which have bicameral councils are listed at the end of Table V.

Five councilmen is the mode for all cities regardless of form of government. However, the median is higher in mayor-council cities (seven) than in commission or council-manager cities (five). As might be expected, the larger the city, the more likely it is to have a large council.

TABLE 2

METHOD OF SELECTION AND VOTING POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Per Cent of Mayors Directly Elected by the People Voting	
		Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election	On All Issues	In Case of Tie
Mayor-Council	1,586	95.3	4.1	0.6	12.8	67.0
Commission	256	75.0	24.2	0.8	92.6	5.1
Council-Manager	1,101	47.8	51.1	1.1	47.3	48.1
All cities over 5,000	2,943	75.8	23.4	0.8	28.3	57.4

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. Table 6 provides data on the type and method of election of councilmen. The percentages of reporting cities using partisan and nonpartisan ballots, based upon reports from the cities, are shown at the left. In general, the reports show whether the city council candidates' names appear under national party labels on the ballot.[1]

Eighty-five per cent of the council-manager cities reported that they use nonpartisan elections, compared with 64 per cent of all reporting cities. Commission cities are near this average (with 63 per cent) while

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[1] In some places, candidates appear under local party labels. This is true particularly in many Illinois cities. The respondents' reply from such cities may be interpreted in two ways: (1) the election is "partisan," but the national parties may or may not be involved; or (2) the election is "nonpartisan" because the national parties are not involved. Conversely, in many places where the primary election is tantamount to election, candidates run in the party primaries in much the same way that they would appear in a nonpartisan election. Their names do appear under party designations in the general election, however. A third situation, believed to be less frequent than the other two, is that in which the regular national party organizations conduct "nonpartisan" campaigns in cities in which no party designation or a local party designation appears on the ballot. In any case, Table V shows only whether the city reported that there is a political party designation on the ballot for councilmen.

TABLE 3
VETO POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities[1]	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		
			Veto All Measures	Veto Selected Items	No Veto
Mayor-Council	1,512	1,314	33.0	32.7	34.2
Commission	192	163	4.9	4.3	87.7
Council-Manager	526	503	11.1	18.5	70.4
All cities over 5,000	2,230	1,980	25.1	26.8	48.1

[1] Table limited to cities where the mayor is directly elected by the people.

slightly less than half (49 per cent) of mayor-council cities use nonpartisan ballots. There is relatively little variation among population groups. Table 6 shows that there is a somewhat greater-than-average use of nonpartisan elections in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 (76 per cent) and 25,000 to 50,000 (70 per cent).

There is considerably more variations between population groups on the use of at-large election of councilmen. Over all, 60 per cent of the cities elect all councilmen at large, 23 per cent elect all councilmen by wards, and 17 per cent elect some at-large and some by wards. In terms of form of government, at-large elections as most prevalent in commission cities (92 per cent), town meeting cities (93 per cent), and representative town meeting cities (83 per cent). Seventy-seven per cent of the council-manager cities elect all councilmen at-large, while less than half (44 per cent) of mayor-council cities use this system.

Included among the cities reporting at-large election of councilmen are 53 cities in which councilmen are nominated by wards but all are elected at large.[2]

Terms of Councilmen. Table 7 shows terms of office for city councilmen, again classified by forms of government and population groups. As with mayors two- and four-year terms predominate (a total of 89 per cent). However, where more mayors served two-year terms (Table 4), the typical councilman is more likely to serve a four-year term. Forty-nine per cent of the cities report that their councilmen serve four years while 40 per cent report two-year terms are in force. Cities at the upper end of the population classification are more likely to have four-year terms while the smaller cities show somewhat less inclination toward a

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[2] The 53 cities which elect at-large councilmen nominated by wards are: Ozark, Alabama; Tucson, Arizona; El Dorado, Arkansas; Alhambra, Compton, Long Beach, Newport Beach, Oakland, San Diego, San Leandro, Santa Ana, and Stockton, California; Greeley, Colorado; Wilmington, Delaware; Belle Glade, Brandenton, St. Petersburg, and Tampa, Florida; La Fayette, Georgia; Lexington, Kentucky; Portland, Maine; Chelsea, and Springfield, Massachusetts; Cadillac, Holland, Inkster, Jackson, and Lansing, Michigan; Columbia, Mississippi; Kansas City, Poplar Bluff, and Springfield, Missouri; Concord, New Hampshire; Raritan, New Jersey; Niagara Falls, New York; Jacksonville, and New Bern, North Carolina; Elk City, Enid, Guymon, Midwest City, Okmulgee, and Pawhuska, Oklahoma; Springfield, Oregon; Charleston and Greer, South Carolina; Columbia, Tennessee; Dallas, Ennis, Mesquite and Nederland, Texas; Ogden, Utah; Clarkston and Sumner, Washington.

TABLE 4
TERM OF OFFICE OF MAYOR IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,483	2.8	55.0	0.9	41.1	0.0	[1]
Commission	244	3.3	19.7	5.3	66.8	2.9	[1]
Council-Manager	1,070	22.1	54.2	2.1	21.4	[1]	[1]
All cities over 5,000	2,797	10.2	52.0	2.1	35.8	[1]	[1]

[1] Less than 0.5 per cent.

four-year term, although even in the 5,000-to-10,000 population group 45 per cent of the cities use this term.

Table 7 does not include 93 reporting cities in which members of the councils serve different terms of office – that is, some councilmen serve two-year terms and others serve four-year terms, or other variations.[3]

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on salaries of councilmen, forms of government within population groups are shown in Table 8. As in prior years, councilmen in commission cities, as a rule, receive higher pay because of their administrative duties. Considerably lower salaries are typical in council-manager and mayor-council cities.[4] The salaries of councilmen in mayor council cities (in terms of medians) range from a low of $327 in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 up to $6,520 in cities over 10,000. The range in council-manager cities is similar, $250 in the group of smaller cities up to $2,700 in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 (there were only four reporting cities over 500,000). The range for commission cities was from $800 in the group of smaller cities to $10,000 in the 100,000 to 250,000 group (with less than four reporting in the groups over 250,000).

Elective Offices. Table 9 shows the number of cities which elect officers other than the mayor and the councilmen. The classification of duties of these elected officers is by title: for example, the auditor in some Ohio cities has duties comparable to those of a city clerk but is tabulated with

[3] The cities which have different terms of office are: Glendale, Arizona; Santa Maria, California; Boulder, Canon City, Cortez, and Montrose, Colorado; Coral Gables, Hileah, Homestead, Miami Beach, Miami Shores, Miami Springs, North Miami, Opa Locka, St. Augustine, South Miami, and West Miami, Florida; Bainbridge and Thomasville, Georgia; Arkansas City, Arkansas; Atchison, Chanute, Garden City, Hutchinson, Independence, Junction City, Lawrence, Liberal, Manhattan, Newton, Parsons, and Salina, Kansas; Round Lake Beach, Illinois; Iowa Falls, Iowa; Alma, Farmington, Greenville, Grosse Pointe Farms, Harper Woods, Livonia, Ludington, Novi, Plymouth, Rochester, Southfield, Sturgis, and Wayne, Michigan; Austin, Blaine, Brooklyn Center, Crookston, Hastings, Mounds View, and Owatonna, Minnesota; North Las Vegas, Nevada; Berlin, Concord, Keene, and Nashua, New Hampshire; Englewood and Ventnor, New Jersey; Las Vegas Town, New Mexico; Syracuse, New York; Graham, and Laurinburg, North Carolina; Brecksville, Cuyahoga Falls, Fairborn, North Royalton, Parma Heights, Piqua, Seven Hills, and South Euclid, Ohio; Altus, and Cushing, Oklahoma; Baker, Bend, and Lagrande, Oregon; Darlington, South Carolina; Athens, Tennessee; Auburn, Bellevue, Bellingham, Edmonds, Kent, Kirkwood, Longview, Richland, Sumner, Tecumseh, Vancouver, and Walla Walla, Washington.

[4] Not included in Table 8 are 247 cities that pay no salary to councilmen and 10 others that pay only $1 per year.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	3-50	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 500,000	4-17	9	9	...	...	...	5-9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	5-33	9	10	3-9	5	5	5-12	7	7
50,000 to 100,000	4-40	9	9	3-13	5	5	4-18	7	7
25,000 to 50,000	3-25	9	9	3-11	5	5	3-20	5	5
10,000 to 25,000	3-20	7	7	2-9	5	5	3-18	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-19	5	6	2-7	5	5	2-15	5	5
All cities over 5,000 ..	3-50	5	7	2-13	5	5	2-20	5	5

other auditors. In many cities, the smaller ones particularly, offices are combined, as in "clerk-treasurer." These are shown in only one category, the selection being based on an estimate of which of the combined functions is the one requiring the greater part of the official's time. Efforts have been made to eliminate those offices held by officials who are also councilmen, as in commission cities.

More than half of the reporting cities (51.8 per cent) have no other elective officers. Of the remaining cities, more than one-half elect treasurers, and almost one-half elect clerks. Of the reporting cities which elect some officers about one in four elect assessors while one in five elects an auditor or board of auditors.

Municipally Owned Utilities. Table 10 shows the results of a new poll

TABLE 6

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government or Population Group	Type of Election			Method of Election			
	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		
		Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards and At Large
FORM OF GOVERNMENT							
Mayor-Council	1,573	51	49	1,587	44	32	24
Commission	259	37	63	200	92	7	1
Council-Manager	1,107	15	85	1,108	77	12	11
Town Meeting	15	53	47	15	93	0	7
Rep. Town Meeting	17	24	76	18	83	17	0
POPULATION GROUP							
Over 500,000	20	35	65	20	40	25	35
250,000 to 500,000	30	23	76	30	70	10	20
100,000 to 250,000	79	38	62	79	65	14	21
50,000 to 100,000	129	33	67	191	59	24	17
25,000 to 50,000	399	30	70	400	63	19	18
10,000 to 25,000	1,013	37	63	1,009	61	21	18
5,000 to 10,000	1,238	38	62	1,199	58	27	15
All cities over 5,000	2,971	36	64	2,928	60	23	17

TABLE 7

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR CITY COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Form of Government or Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities: One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years	Overlapping Terms (per cent of total cities)
FORM OF GOVERNMENT									
Mayor-Council	1,595	1,548	[3]	47	10	43	0	[3]	56
Commission	261	259	0	16	10	70	3	1	46
Council-Manager	1,114	1,050	0	35	9	56	[3]	[3]	83
Town Meeting	15	15	20	33	40	7	0	0	40
Rep. Town Meeting	19	18	6	33	61	0	0	0	61
All cities over 5,000	3,004[1]	2,890[2]	[3]	40	10	49	[3]	1	65
POPULATION GROUP									
Over 500,000	20	19	0	32	0	68	0	0	42
250,000 to 500,000	30	30	0	27	3	70	0	0	30
100,000 to 250,000	80	79	0	37	0	63	0	0	41
50,000 to 100,000	192	189	0	38	4	56	1	1	55
25,000 to 50,000	405	385	[3]	37	8	53	1	1	62
10,000 to 25,000	1,030	978	1	38	11	49	1	[3]	66
5,000 to 10,000	1,290	1,210	0	43	12	45	[3]	[3]	69
All cities over 5,000	3,047	2,890[2]	[3]	40	10	49	[3]	1	65

[1] Does not include 43 cities in which the form of government is not known.

[2] Ninety-three cities which have two different terms of office are not included in the reporting group.

[3] Less than 0.5 per cent.

TABLE 8

SALARIES OF CITY COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Cities over 500,000						
Mayor-Council	14	$3,600	$4,900	$ 6,250	$10,000	$12,000
250,000 to 500,000						
Mayor-Council	11	2,500	3,300	4,800	6,500	8,500
Council-Manager	12	520	1,320	2,700	4,200	5,000
100,000 to 250,000						
Mayor-Council	24	250	875	1,300	1,625	2,550
Commission	9	2,400	6,600	10,000	10,625	12,000
Council-Manager	33	190	1,050	1,200	2,400	4,000
50,000 to 100,000						
Mayor-Council	50	300	775	1,288	2,300	4,800
Commission	15	900	3,500	6,500	9,350	11,000
Council-Manager	78	240	600	1,200	1,500	4,500
25,000 to 50,000						
Mayor-Council	97	250	600	1,000	1,500	8,600
Commission	33	800	2,125	5,050	6,600	8,400
Council-Manager	158	10	300	600	1,000	3,300
10,000 to 25,000						
Mayor-Council	314	12	300	600	900	2,500
Commission	61	60	1,000	1,200	2,400	7,200
Council-Manager	282	10	180	360	600	2,500
5,000 to 10,000						
Mayor-Council	613	12	240	327	600	4,800
Commission	50	24	600	800	1,200	4,800
Council-Manager	243	9	120	250	480	1,800

TABLE 9
MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	Number	Per Cent of Cities Reporting							
T Treasurer	873	29.6	7	4	22	60	126	309	345
K Clerk	691	23.4	3	2	19	37	98	235	297
A Assessor	360	12.2	3	3	5	18	47	127	157
D Auditor	298	10.1	0	5	6	13	28	106	140
L Attorney	235	8.0	5	2	2	18	24	87	97
P Police Chief	127	4.3	0	0	1	6	3	37	80
C Controller	111	3.8	9	3	8	16	16	43	16
S Public Works Director	40	1.4	0	0	0	1	5	12	22
None of the above elective	1,526	51.8	5	15	45	105	231	509	616
Cities not reporting	101		0	1	0	3	7	27	63

of cities concerning the utilities which they own. As might be expected, water supply and distribution facilities and sewage treatment plants lead the list. In both cases, approximately two-thirds of the reporting cities indicated that they have such facilities. Perhaps the most significant aspect of the poll was the increase in sewage treatment plants since the last Year Book survey in 1959. Over this two-year period, the percentage of reporting cities with sewage treatment plants rose from 51.6 to 62.3 per cent. Although part of the increase is no doubt due to the introduction into the reporting group of many fast-growing cities which had been listed by the 1950 census as below 5,000 population, it is probable that the increasing awareness by municipal officials of sewage treatment needs in recent years has been a significant factor. The federal water pollution legislation, for example, was put into force during this period.

Some cities listed in Table V are served by utilities owned by other governmental units. However, only utilities which the city itself owns or

TABLE 10
OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	Number	Per Cent of Cities Reporting							
W Water Supply and Distrib.	1,893	68.3	17	25	62	113	250	571	855
S Sewage Treatment Plant	1,727	62.3	14	23	54	90	217	554	775
A Airport	858	31.0	14	25	47	69	122	278	303
E Electric Gen. and Distrib.	281	10.1	5	2	10	11	36	84	133
D Electric Distrib. Only	241	8.7	0	0	5	8	19	68	141
V Water Distrib. Only	192	6.9	1	1	6	19	24	70	71
F Gas Distrib. Only	131	4.7	0	1	3	5	11	28	83
B Transportation Systems	58	2.1	7	1	6	7	20	9	8
G Gas Mfg. and Distrib.	46	1.7	3	2	2	2	2	14	21
Cities having none of above	392	14.2	0	0	4	16	42	148	142
Cities not reporting	278		2	0	1	16	46	143	70

owns jointly with some other governmental units are shown. Conversely, where two cities over 5,000 population jointly own a utility it will show up twice in the table, although these instances are not numerous. It is perhaps felt most in the matter of airports, with the figure of 858 cities being somewhat larger than the number of municipally owned airports. The table does include municipal utilities operated by a city agency or board apart from the general city government.

It should be noted that Table V does not indicate joint ownership or separate operation with or by cities, counties, special districts, or other governmental units. In some cases, the city owns utility facilities but does not operate them. Several cities, for example, own portions of public transportation systems, but the systems are leased to private companies for operation. This occurs most frequently with airports; in such cases a private contractor operates the airport with the city or its agency exercising general control.

A total of 392 cities, or 14.2 per cent of those reporting, indicated that they provide none of the utility services listed in Table 10. Almost 75 per cent of these are in cities of less than 25,000 population.

TABLE V

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000: 1961

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places from 5,000 to 10,000 population in the United States as shown by the 1960 Census of Population as well as certain New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article). 1960 Population: shown in thousands for cities over 10,000; shown in full for cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Land Area: reported by city officials to Bureau of the Census; single dagger (†) indicates "Measured Land Area" (see note at end of table). Form of Government: "MC" for mayor council; "Com," commission; "Mgr," council manager; "TM," town meeting; and "RTM," representative town meeting. MAYOR: refers to the chief elected official and includes burgess, chairman, or president. Selection and Term: "C" indicates that the mayor is selected by the governing body; "D," directly elected by the people; and "H," councilman receiving most votes in election becomes mayor. Voting Power: "A," votes on all issues; "T," votes only in case of tie; and "N," no voting power. Veto Power: "A," mayor can veto all issues; "S," ordinances only; and "N," no veto power. CITY COUNCIL: refers to legislative body regardless of name. Number of Councilmen and Election: mayor is included only if he may vote on all issues; a zero (0) in the "At Large" column shows that all councilmen are elected by wards. Type of Election and Term of Office: "NP" indicates nonpartisan election (see preceding article) and "P" partisan; double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Other Elective City Offices and Utilities Owned and Operated: see code letters below. Superior numerals (1) and asterisks (*) refer to notes at end of table. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

CITY OFFICES HELD BY ELECTED OFFICIALS

D - Auditor
C - Controller
T - Treasurer
A - Assessor
K - Clerk or Recorder
S - Supt., Comr., Dir. Public Works or Streets
P - Police Chief
L - Attorney

CITY-OWNED AND OPERATED UTILITIES

B - Bus System or Trolley Buses
D - Electric Distribution only
E - Electric Generation and Distribution
F - Gas Distribution only
G - Gas Manufacture & Distribution
S - Sewage Treatment Plant
V - Water Distribution only
W - Water Supply and Distribution
A - Airport

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR Selection and Term	MAYOR Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen and Election		CITY COUNCIL Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	3,550	224.2	MC	D4	TS	50	0	NP4	$ 8,000	TK	WA
Detroit, Mich. . . .	1,670	139.6	MC	D4	NA	9	9	NP4	12,000	TK	BESWA
Los Angeles, Calif. .	2,479	454.8†	MC	D4	NS	15	0	NP4‡	12,000	CL	ESWA
New York, N. Y. . .	7,782	315.1	MC	D4	NA	26	1	P4	10,000	C	BSW
Philadelphia	2,003	127.2	MC	D4	NS	17	7	P4	5,000	C	BGSWA
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md. . .	939	79.0	MC	D4	NS	21	1	P4	4,200	C	SWA
Boston, Mass. . . .	697	47.8	MC	D4	NA	9	9	NP2	5,000	None	V
Buffalo, N. Y. . . .	533	39.4	MC	D..	. .	15	6	P..‡	. . . .	C	. . . .
Cincinnati, Ohio . .	503	77.3	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	8,000	None	SWA
Cleveland, Ohio . .	876	81.2†	MC	D2	NS	33	0	NP2	5,000	None	BESWA

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR: Selection and Term	MAYOR: Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL: Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	CITY COUNCIL: Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	CITY COUNCIL: Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL: Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued											
Dallas, Tex.	680	279.9	Mgr	D2	AN	9	9^2	NP2	$ 1,040	None	SWA
Houston, Tex.	938	328.1	MC	D2	AN	9	4	NP2	3,600	C	GSW
Milwaukee, Wis.	741	91.1	MC	D4	NA	20	0	NP4	9,000	CTL	SWA
New Orleans, La.	628	198.8	MC	D4	NS	7	2	P4‡	7,500	A	A
Pittsburgh, Pa.	604	54.1	MC	D4	. .	9	9	P4‡	. . . .	CT	W
St. Louis, Mo.	750	61.0	MC	D4	NS	29	1	P4‡	5,000	TA	WA
San Antonio, Tex.	588	160.5	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	1,040	None	BEGSWA
San Diego, Calif.	573	192.4	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7^2	NP4‡	5,000	L	SWA
San Francisco, Calif.	743	47.6	MC	D4	NA	11	11	NP4‡	4,800	TAL	BSWA
Seattle, Wash.	557	88.5	MC	D4	NS	9	0	NP4‡	10,000	CTKL	BESW
Washington, D. C.	764	61.4	*	. .	. .	4	. .	. . . .	13,000	None	. . . .
250,000 to 500,000											
Akron, Ohio	290	53.9	MC	D2	NA	13	3	P2	3,900	None	SWA
Atlanta, Ga.	487	128.2	MC	D4	TA	17	1	NP4	3,600	None	SWA
Birmingham, Ala.	341	74.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	. . . .	None	WA
Columbus, Ohio	471	89.0	MC	D4	NA	7	7	NP4‡	4,800	DL	ESWA
Dayton, Ohio	262	33.6	Mgr	H4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	SWA
Denver, Colo.	494	71.0†	MC	D4	NA	9	0	NP4	3,000	D	SWA
El Paso, Tex.	277	114.6	MC	D..	TA	4	4	NP2	4,800	TA	SWA
Fort Worth, Tex.	356	140.5	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	520	None	SVA
Honolulu, Hawaii	294	83.9*	MC	D4	NS	9	6	P4	6,000	None	SW
Indianapolis, Ind.	476	71.2	MC	D4	NA	9	9	P4	. . . .	K	GSA
Jersey City, N. J.	276	13.0	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	SW
Kansas City, Mo.	476	129.8	Mgr	D4	AN	9	5^2	P4	4,800	. . . .	WA
Long Beach, Calif.	344	45.9	Mgr	C3	AN	9	9^2	NP3	2,400	DL	GWA
Louisville, Ky.	391	57.1	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,500	None	SA
Memphis, Tenn.	498	128.2	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	12,000	A	BEFSWA
Miami, Fla.	292	34.2	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	5,000	None	SW
Minneapolis, Minn.	483	56.5	MC	D2	NS	13	0	NP2	7,000	CT	SWA
Newark, N. J.	405	23.6	MC	D4	NS	9	5	P4	8,500	None	WA
Norfolk, Va.	306	50.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	2,400	T	WA
Oakland, Calif.	368	53.0	Mgr	D4	AN	9	9^2	NP4‡	1,440	DC	A
Oklahoma City, Okla.	324	321.5	Mgr	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	1,200	None	SWA
Omaha, Neb.	302	51.2	MC	D4	NA	7	7	NP4	3,000	T	SA
Phoenix, Ariz.	439	187.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	3,000	None	SWA
Portland, Ore.	373	67.2	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	12,000	A	SW
Rochester, N. Y.	319	36.4	Mgr	C2	AN	9	5	P4‡	5,000	None	SW
St. Paul, Minn.	313	52.2	Com	D2	AA	7	7	NP2	9,720	C	WA
Tampa, Fla.	275	85.0	MC	D4	NS	7	7^2	NP4	5,400	K	SWA
Toledo, Ohio	318	48.2	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	3,600	None	SWA
Tulsa, Okla.	262	47.8	Com	..2	A..	4	4	P2	. . . .	D	SWA
Wichita, Kan.	255	51.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	SWA
100,000 to 250,000											
Albany, N. Y.	130	19.0	MC	D4	NS	19	0	P4	750	CT	SW
Albuquerque, N. M.	201	56.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
Allentown, Pa.	108	17.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	SWA
Amarillo, Tex.	138	54.8	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	520	None	SW
Anaheim, Calif.	104	24.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	DW
Arlington, Va.	163	24.0†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	3,000	TKPL	SV
Austin, Tex.	187	49.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	0	None	ESWA
Baton Rouge, La.	153	31.0	MC	D4	N..	9	7	P4	1,200	A	SA
Beaumont, Tex.	119	70.8	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2	1,200	None	WA
Berkeley, Calif.	111	9.7	Mgr	D4	AN	9	9	NP4‡	898	D	None

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Bridgeport, Conn.	157	17.9	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	$ 0	TK	SA
Cambridge, Mass.	108	6.3	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	W
Camden, N. J.	117	8.7	MC	D4	. .	. .	. .	. . 4	. . . .	None	SWA
Canton, Ohio	114	14.3	MC	D2	NS	15[1]	3	NP2	1,650	DTKL	SW
Charlotte, N. C.	202	64.8	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	1,200	None	SWA
Chattanooga, Tenn.	130	36.7	Com	D4	AS	5	5	NP4	11,250	None	SA
Columbus, Ga.	117	26.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	2,400	None	W
Corpus Christi, Tex.	168	37.8	Mgr	D..	TA	6	6	P2	3,000	None	FSWA
Dearborn, Mich.	112	25.3	MC	D2	NA	7	7	NP2	2,000	TK	SV
Des Moines, Iowa	209	64.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	SVA
Duluth, Minn.	107	62.6	MC	D4	NA	9	4	NP4‡	1,000	None	FSWA
Elizabeth, N. J.	108	11.7	MC	D4	TA	9	3	P4‡	4,000	None	V
Erie, Pa.	138	18.8	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	8,500	CT	SWA
Evansville, Ind.	142	32.0	MC	D..	. .	9	3	P4	. . . .	K	. . . .
Flint, Mich.	197	29.9	Mgr	C..	..N	9	. .	NP2	500	None	SWA
Fort Wayne, Ind.	162	36.8	MC	D4	. .	9	3	P4	2,700	DK	ESW
Fresno, Calif.	134	28.6	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	3,600	None	SWA
Gary, Ind.	178	41.6	MC	D4	AS	10	4	P4	2,100	K	A
Glendale, Calif.	119	29.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,625	TK	ESWA
Grand Rapids, Mich.	177	24.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	1,200	C	SW
Greensboro, N. C.	120	48.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	1,200	None	SWA
Hammond, Ind.	112	23.5	MC	D4	AA	10	4	P4	2,400	K	SW
Hartford, Conn.	162	17.4	Mgr	H2	AN	9	9	NP2	0	T	None
Jackson, Miss.	144	46.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	10,000	None	WA
Jacksonville, Fla.	201	30.2	Com	D4	. .	9	9	NP4	2,400	TAK	ESWA
Kansas City, Kan.	122	40.6	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	10,000	None	DV
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	25.4	MC	D4	TN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	DGSWA
Lansing, Mich.	108	21.2	MC	D4	TA	8	4[2]	NP4‡	4,000	K	ESWA
Lincoln, Neb.	129	25.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P4‡	500	None	DSWA
Little Rock, Ark.	108	28.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
Lubbock, Tex.	129	75.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWA
Madison, Wis.	127	35.7	MC	D2	TA	22	0	NP2‡	1,200	None	WA
Mobile, Ala.	203	152.9	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP4	12,000	None	SWA
Montgomery, Ala.	134	31.8	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	9,250	None	SWA
Nashville, Tenn.	171	29.0	MC	D4	NS	22	1	NP4	. . . .	None	BDSWA
New Bedford, Mass.	102	19.1	MC	D2	NA	11	5	NP2	500	A	WA
New Haven, Conn.	152	17.9	MC	D2	NA	33	0	P2	0	TK	SA
Newport News, Va.	114	75.0†	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4	1,200	T	W
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	102	13.5	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5[2]	P4‡	3,000	None	SWA
Pasadena, Calif.	116	22.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	EW
Paterson, N. J.	144	8.4	MC	D3	T..	11	0	P2‡	750	None	None
Peoria, Ill.	103	15.2	Mgr	D4	AN	9	9	NP4‡	1,800	TAK	None
Portsmouth, Va.	115	18.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	CT	SW
Providence, R. I.	207	17.9	MC	D2	NA	26	0	P2	1,500	None	SW
Richmond, Va.	220	37.0†	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	. . . .	T	EGSWA
Rockford, Ill.	127	26.0	MC	D4	TA	20	0	P4‡	1,600	TK	WA
Sacramento, Calif.	192	45.1	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	1,200	None	BSWA
St. Petersburg, Fla.	181	54.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7[2]	NP4‡	1,200	None	BFSWA
Salt Lake City, Utah	189	56.1	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	7,200	D	SWA
San Jose, Calif.	204	54.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	260	D	SA
Santa Ana, Calif.	100	21.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5[2]	NP4‡	1,500	None	W
Savannah, Ga.	149	41.5	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4	1,200	None	BSWA
Scranton, Pa.	111	25.3	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	A
Shreveport, La.	164	36.0	Com	D4	AS	5	5	P4	10,000	None	WA
South Bend, Ind.	132	23.8	MC	D4	TS	9	3	P4	1,800	K	SW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Spokane, Wash.	182	43.0	Mgr	H4	AA	7	7	NP4‡	$ 2,400	None	SWA
Springfield, Mass.	174	33.1	MC	D2	..A	26	8^2	P2	0	TK	ESW
Syracuse, N. Y.	216	25.0	MC	D4	..A	10	5	P^7‡	3,000	D	SVA
Tacoma, Wash.	148	47.5	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	NP4‡	1,200	None	BESWA
Topeka, Kan.	119	36.1	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	....	None	SW
Torrance, Calif.	101	20.0	Mgr	D4	AN	7	1	NP4‡	1,200	TK	BWA
Trenton, N. J.	114	7.4	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	....	None	SW
Tucson, Ariz.	213	70.9	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7^2	P4‡	....	None	SW
Utica, N. Y.	100	17.0	MC	D2	NS	17	0	P2	2,000	CTA	W
Waterbury, Conn.	107	27.6	MC	D2	NA	15	15	P2	250	CTK	W
Wichita Falls, Tex.	102	37.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	SWA
Winston-Salem, N. C.	111	31.1	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	P2	1,200	None	SW
Worcester, Mass.	187	37.0	Mgr	D2	AN	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	SW
Yonkers, N. Y.	191	18.3	Mgr	D2	T..	12	12	P2	4,000	None	W
Youngstown, Ohio	167	33.2	MC	D2	NS	7^1	0	P2	600	None	WA
50,000 to 100,000											
Abilene, Tex.	90	62.5	Mgr	D2	T..	4	0	NP2‡	260	None	SWA
Abington tp, Pa.	56	16.3†	Com	C2	AN	13	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	SA
Alameda, Calif.	61	8.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TA	D
Albany, Ga.	56	23.0	Mgr	D..	..	7	2	NP2‡	....	None	....
Alexandria, Va.	91	15.0	Mgr	D3	AN	7	7	NP3	1,200	TL	S
Alhambra, Calif.	55	7.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5^2	NP4‡	....	DTL	W
Altoona, Pa.	69	9.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	CT	SW
Ann Arbor, Mich.	67	13.7	Mgr	D2	AA	10	0	P2‡	0	None	SWA
Asheville, N. C.	60	24.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	300	None	WA
Atlantic City, N. J.	60	11.5	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	10,000	None	WA
Augusta, Ga.	71	15.0	MC	D3	TS	16	0	NP3‡	1,200	None	WA
Aurora, Ill.	64	10.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	8,700	None	WA
Bakersfield, Calif.	57	16.1	Mgr	D4	TN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	BSA
Bay City, Mich.	54	9.6	Mgr	D2	TA	9	0	NP2	300	....	....
Bayonne, N. J.	74	7.5	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	....	None	....
Berwyn, Ill.	54	3.8	MC	D4	TS	16	0	P4‡	1,550	TAK	V
Bethlehem, Pa.	75	19.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	8,500	CT	SWA
Billings, Mont.	53	9.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	....	T	SWA
Binghamton, N. Y.	76	10.9	MC	D4	NS	13	0	P4‡	3,000	None	SWA
Bloomfield, N. J.	52	5.4	MC	D3	AA	7	4	P3‡	2,500	None	WA
Bloomington, Minn.	50	3.6	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,800	None	V
Bristol tp, Pa.	59	16.9†	Mgr	C2	AN	10	0	P4‡	1,200	DTA	None
Brockton, Mass.	73	21.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	2,000	None	SWA
Brookline t, Mass.	54	6.8†	RTM	C1	AN	5	0	NP3‡	2,500	TAK	....
Burbank, Calif.	90	16.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,375	TK	EW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	92	33.0	Com	D..	..	5	5	NP2	....	None	....
Charleston, S. C.	66	5.1	MC	D4	AN	16	16^2	P4	600	None	WA
Charleston, W. Va.	86	28.4	MC	D4	AN	24	5	P4	500	T	S
Chester, Pa.	64	4.4	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	....	....
Chicopee, Mass.	62	18.4	MC	D2	NA	13	4	NP2	0	TA	DV
Cicero, Ill.	69	5.8	MC	D4	..	7	7	P4	....	CTK	....
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	62	8.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	V
Clifton, N. J.	82	11.7	Mgr	H4	AN	7	7	NP4	2,000	None	None
Colorado Springs, Colo.	70	16.7	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP6‡	0	None	EFSWA
Columbia, S. C.	97	18.4	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,000	None	WA
Compton, Calif.	72	8.2	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5^2	NP4‡	1,800	TKL	W
Council Bluffs, Iowa	54	16.0	Mgr	C1	AS	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	WA
Covington, Ky.	60	7.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	2,500	None	W

Table V — Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 — Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
						Number of Councilmen and Election					
City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Cranston, R. I. . . .	67	28.7	MC	D2	TA	20	0	P2	$ 1,000	None	S
Davenport, Iowa . .	89	46.7	MC	D2	TA	10	2	P2	1,200	TK	SA
Decatur, Ill.	78	19.7	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	960	None	W
Downey, Calif. . . .	83	12.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	1	NP4‡	0	None	None
Dubuque, Iowa . . .	57	13.6	Mgr	C1	AA	5	5	P4‡	1,200	None	WA
Durham, N. C. . . .	78	22.0	Mgr	D2	AN	12	6	NP4‡	. . . .	None	SWA
East Chicago, Ind. .	58	11.5	MC	D4	NS	9	3	P4	. . . .	K	W
East Orange, N. J. .	77	4.0	MC	D2	TS	10	0	P2	1,000	None	W
East St. Louis, Ill. .	81	13.8	MC	D4	TA	4	4	NP4	. . . .	None	None
Euclid, Ohio	63	9.8	MC	D4	NA	9[1]	5	NP2	2,000	None	BS
Eugene, Ore.	51	14.5	Mgr	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	. . . .	None	ESWA
Evanston, Ill.	79	8.2	Mgr	D4	TS	18	0	NP4‡	1,300	TAK	W
Fall River, Mass. .	100	33.9	MC	D2	NA	9	9	NP2	800	None	SWA
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	84	21.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	3,600	None	SW
Fort Smith, Ark. .	53	24.7	Com	D4	AA	3	3	NP4‡	5,000	None	WA
Fullerton, Calif. . .	56	21.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	VA
Gadsden, Ala. . . .	58	30.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	. . . .	None	SW
Galveston, Tex. . .	67	84.2†	Mgr	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	2,400	A	SWA
Garden Grove, Calif.	84	16.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	None	W
Great Falls, Mont. .	55	11.4†	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2	624	T	SWA
Green Bay, Wis. . .	63	16.8	MC	D..	. .	24	0	NP2‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Greenville, S. C. .	66	24.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	P2	1,200	None	SWA
Greenwich t, Conn. .	54	47.6†	RTM	D2	AN	. .	. .	NP2	0	AK	S
Hamilton, Ohio . . .	72	12.2	Mgr	H..	AN	7	7	P2	300	None	EFSW
Hamilton tp, N. J. .	65	40.3†	MC	C..	. .	5	5	NP3	. . . .	A	. . . .
Hampton, Va.	89	57.0†	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	T	A
Harrisburg, Pa. . .	80	7.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	7,500	CT	SW
Haverford tp, Pa. .	54	10.0†	Com	C2	AN	9	0	P4‡	1,200	CT	S
Hayward, Calif. . .	73	27.6	Mgr	D1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
Hialeah, Fla.	67	13.4	MC	D2	NA	7	7	NP[6]‡	2,400	None	V
High Point, N. C. .	62	30.3	Mgr	D4	AN	9	5	P2	1,020	None	DSWA
Holyoke, Mass. . .	53	22.8	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	0	TK	EGSW
Huntington, W. Va. .	84	14.0	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4	1,200	None	SA
Huntsville, Ala. . .	72	50.7	MC	D4	NS	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	DFSWA
Independence, Mo. .	62	13.8	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P2	832	TAPL	ES
Inglewood, Calif. .	63	8.4	Mgr	D4	AN	5	1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Irvington, N. J. . .	59	3.1	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	None
Jackson, Mich. . . .	51	10.5	Mgr	D2	AN	9	9[2]	NP2	. . . .	TL	SWA
Johnstown, Pa. . . .	54	5.6†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	None
Joliet, Ill.	67	14.2	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,000	None	SW
Kalamazoo, Mich. .	82	24.1	Mgr	H2	AN	7	7	NP2	1,000	None	SWA
Kenosha, Wis. . . .	68	10.1	MC	D2	TA	18	0	NP2	1,200	None	SWA
Kettering, Ohio . .	54	19.1†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP4‡	. . . .	None	None
Lake Charles, La. .	63	16.3	Com	D..	. .	3	3	P4	. . . .	None	. . . .
Lakewood, Calif. .	67	7.1†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	W
Lakewood, Ohio . .	66	5.6	MC	D4	NS	7[1]	3	P4‡	3,000	None	SV
Lancaster, Pa. . . .	61	7.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	SW
Laredo, Tex.	61	13.5	MC	D2	T..	8	0	P2	1,200	TAKPL	SWA
Las Vegas, Nev. . .	64	24.7	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	4,200	L	S
Lawrence, Mass. .	71	7.2	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	4,000	None	WA
Lawton, Okla. . . .	62	12.0	MC	D..	. .	8	0	P2‡	. . . .	TKSP	. . . .
Lexington, Ky. . . .	63	13.0	Mgr	D4	NS	12	12	P2	2,400	C	SWA
Lima, Ohio	51	8.3	MC	D4	NA	8[1]	1	NP4	2,000	DL	SW
Lincoln Park, Mich.	54	5.9	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	800	TK	W
Livonia, Mich. . . .	67	35.9	MC	D2	AA	7	7	NP[6]‡	1,200	TK	W

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR: Selection and Term	MAYOR: Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL: Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	CITY COUNCIL: Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	CITY COUNCIL: Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL: Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Lorain, Ohio	69	18.0	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	NP2	$ 1,800	DTL	SW
Lowell, Mass.	92	13.1	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	W
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	59	24.0†	Mgr	C4	AN	14	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	None
Lynchburg, Va.	55	23.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	500	T	SWA
Lynn, Mass.	94	10.4	MC	D..	. .	11	4	NP2	. . . .	None	. . . .
Macon, Ga.	70	15.0	MC	D4	TA	15	15	NP4	1,500	None	SWA
Malden, Mass.	58	4.8	MC	D..	. .	11	0	NP2‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Manchester, N. H.	88	32.0	MC	D2	NA	14	0	P2	500	None	WA
Medford, Mass.	65	8.1	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2	4,000	None	V
Meriden, Conn.	52	23.5	MC	D2	TA	20	0	P2‡	300	CTK	WA
Miami Beach, Fla.	63	7.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP[3]‡	3,000	None	SV
Midland, Tex.	63	22.9	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWA
Monroe, La.	52	18.1†	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	11,000	None	BEWA
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	76	4.1	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4‡	4,500	C	W
Muncie, Ind.	69	12.3	MC	D4	NS	9	3	P4	. . . .	DK	S
New Britain, Conn.	82	13.7	MC	D2	TA	15	0	P2	750	None	SW
New Rochelle, N. Y.	77	10.7	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	4,500	None	None
Newton, Mass.	92	17.3	MC	D2	. .	24	8	NP2‡	0	None	None
No. Little Rock, Ark.	58	19.9	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	1,200	TKL	DVA
Norwalk, Calif.	89	9.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	W
Norwalk, Conn.	68	24.7	MC	D2	TA	14	0	P2	600	T	S
Oak Park, Ill.	61	4.7	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4	600	AK	V
Odessa, Tex.	80	15.7	Mgr	D..	TN	5	1	NP2‡	450	None	SV
Ogden, Utah	70	18.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7[2]	NP2	300	None	WA
Orlando, Fla.	88	21.1	MC	D4	AN	5	1	NP4‡	3,600	None	ESWA
Palo Alto, Calif.	52	21.7	Mgr	C1	AN	15	15	NP6‡	0	None	DGSWA
Parma, Ohio	83	19.7	MC	D2	NS	9[1]	3	P2	4,000	DTL	. . . .
Pasadena, Tex.	59	22.0	Com	D2	AS	5	5	NP2	900	None	SW
Passaic, N. J.	54	3.1	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	W
Pawtucket, R. I.	81	8.6	MC	D2	TS	9	3	NP2	1,200	None	W
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	52	20.7†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	S
Pensacola, Fla.	57	20.1	Mgr	C2	AN	10	10	NP2	1,200	None	FSWA
Pittsfield, Mass.	58	40.9	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	750	K	SWA
Pomona, Calif.	67	18.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	2,400	TKL	W
Pontiac, Mich.	82	19.8	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP2	1,300	None	SWA
Port Arthur, Tex.	67	45.7	Mgr	C1	TN	7	0	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Portland, Me.	73	21.6	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9[2]	NP3‡	750	None	A
Pueblo, Colo.	91	17.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP4‡	1,200	None	SWA
Quincy, Mass.	87	16.8	Mgr	D2	NA	9	3	NP2	1,500	None	W
Racine, Wis.	89	11.2	MC	D2	TA	15	0	NP2‡	1,800	CT	SW
Raleigh, N. C.	94	33,5	Mgr	C2	A..	7	7	NP2	600	None	SW
Reading, Pa.	98	9.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	7,000	CT	SW
Reno, Nev.	51	11.8†	Mgr	D4	TA	6	0	NP4	2,400	KL	A
Richmond, Calif.	72	28.6	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP6‡	600	None	S
Riverside, Calif.	84	40.6	Mgr	D4	N..	7	7	NP4‡	3,000	None	DSWA
Roanoke, Va.	97	26.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	T	SWA
Rock Island, Ill.	52	10.9	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	1,200	TK	SW
Rome, N. Y.	52	77.1	MC	D4	NS	7	0	NP2	1,700	None	W
Roseville, Mich.	50	9.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P4‡	1,500	CA	W
Royal Oak, Mich.	81	12.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,000	None	V
Saginaw, Mich.	98	16.6	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP4‡	300	None	BSWA
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	77	10.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	1,200	None	V
St. Joseph, Mo.	80	27.7	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4	300	DT	A
San Angelo, Tex.	59	29.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	400	P	BSWA
San Bernardino, Calif.	92	25.3	MC	D2	. .	5	0	NP4‡	600	KL	W

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
San Leandro, Calif.	66	14.6	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7[2]	NP4‡	$ 480	None	S
San Mateo, Calif.	70	9.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	S
Santa Barbara, Calif.	59	19.7	MC	D2	AN	7	0	NP2	600	AL	SWA
Santa Clara, Calif.	59	11.3	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	KP	DSW
Santa Monica, Calif.	83	8.0	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	BWA
Schenectady, N. Y.	82	10.3	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	P4‡	2,000	None	SW
Sioux City, Iowa	89	49.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	WA
Sioux Falls, S. D.	65	17.0	Com	D5	A..	3	3	NP5‡	....	None	ESWA
Skokie, Ill.	59	10.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	780	K	V
Somerville, Mass.	95	4.1	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	500	A	None
South Gate, Calif.	54	7.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	W
Springfield, Ill.	83	21.4	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	10,700	None	EWA
Springfield, Mo.	96	34.7	Mgr	C2	AN	9	5[2]	NP4‡	0	None	BEFSWA
Springfield, Ohio	83	4.8†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	SWA
Stamford, Conn.	93	38.4	MC	D2	NS	40	0	P2	0	K	S
Stockton, Calif.	86	22.9	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9[2]	NP4‡	780	None	S
Sunnyvale, Calif.	53	16.5	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Terre Haute, Ind.	73	24.7	MC	D4	NS	9	3	P4	1,800	DTAK	A
Troy, N. Y.	67	9.3	Mgr	D4	NA	18	0	P4	....	CT	W
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	63	21.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4‡	....	None	....
Tyler, Tex.	51	18.3	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Union City, N. J.	52	1.3	Com	C4	AN	5	5	P4	....	None	None
Union tp, N. J.	51	9.2†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	2,200	K	None
University City, Mo.	51	4.5†	Mgr	D4	AN	7	1	NP4‡	450	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	93	8.5†	Com	C2	AN	13	0	P4‡	....	T	....
Vallejo, Calif.	61	13.3	Mgr	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	550	D	W
Waco, Tex.	98	37.3	Mgr	C1	AN	6	6	NP2‡	0	None	SWA
Waltham, Mass.	55	13.6	MC	D2	NA	15	6	NP2	1,000	None	V
Warren, Mich.	89	34.5†	MC	D..	NA	9	9	NP2	3,000	TK	SW
Warren, Ohio	60	10.9	MC	D2	NS	10[1]	3	P2	1,500	DTL	SV
Warwick, R. I.	69	36.3	MC	D2	T..	9	0	P2	....	None	V
Waterloo, Iowa	72	33.8	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	....	None	SWA
Waukegan, Ill.	56	11.1†	MC	D..	TS	14	0	P4‡	1,375	TK	W
Wauwatosa, Wis.	57	13.1	MC	D4	T..	16	0	NP4	2,400	TL	W
West Allis, Wis.	68	11.4	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4	3,000	TAKL	V
West Covina, Calif.	51	12.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	None
W. Hartford t, Conn.	62	21.2†	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	P2	0	K	None
West Palm Beach, Fla.	56	18.7†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	3,000	P	SW
Wheeling, W. Va.	53	10.8	Mgr	C4	AN	11	0	NP4	1,200	None	SW
White Plains, N. Y.	50	9.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P4‡	3,000	None	W
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	64	6.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	CT	....
Wilmington, Del.	96	15.8	MC	D4	NS	13	13[2]	P4	2,000	T	SW
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	79	24.1†	MC	D..	NN	10	0	NP2	....	....	W
York, Pa.	55	4.7	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4	4,800	CT	S
25,000 to 50,000											
Alexandria, La.	40	9.9	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	8,000	None	BEFSW
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	4.4	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	1,200	DA	SW
Allen Park, Mich.	37	7.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	1,800	TK	None
Alliance, Ohio	28	5.9	MC	D2	NS	9[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	SV
Alton, Ill.	43	9.8	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	TAK	None
Ames, Iowa	27	8.5†	Mgr	D2	TS	6	2	NP4‡	300	None	ESW
Amsterdam, N. Y.	29	6.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P2	1,200	TA	W
Anchorage, Alaska	44	12.5	Mgr	D3	AN	9	9	NP3‡	1,200	None	EWA
Anderson, Ind.	49	10.4	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	1,300	K	ESWA

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Anderson, S. C.	41	17.9	MC	D2	AN	10	0	NP2	$ 1,200	None	None
Anniston, Ala.	34	10.3	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	....	None	SWA
Appleton, Wis.	48	9.6	MC	D2	TA	20	0	NP2	1,200	CTAKL	SW
Arcadia, Calif.	41	11.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	....	K	W
Arlington, Tex.	45	24.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	120	None	SWA
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	28	6.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	240	K	W
Arlington t, Mass.	50	5.1†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,200	TAK	V
Ashland, Ky.	31	8.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	1,500	None	SWA
Athens, Ga.	31	9.8	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2‡	1,500	None	SW
Attleboro, Mass.	27	27.3	MC	D..	..	11	5	NP2	....	TK	....
Auburn, N. Y.	35	8.4	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P4	1,500	None	SW
Aurora, Colo.	49	9.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	....	None	SW
Austin, Minn.	28	4.8	MC	D2	NS	7	1	NP^3‡	300	TA	SA
Baldwin Park, Calif.	34	5.9†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	None
Bangor, Me.	39	35.4	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	400	None	W
Barberton, Ohio	34	7.8	MC	D2	NS	9[1]	3	P2	1,800	DTL	SW
Bartlesville, Okla.	28	5.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	240	None	WA
Battle Creek, Mich.	44	12.4	Mgr	..	..	5	5	NP2‡	....	None	....
Baytown, Tex.	28	17.9†	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Belleville, Ill.	37	8.5	MC	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	600	TK	S
Belleville, N. J.	35	3.2	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	W
Bellflower, Calif.	45	6.0†	Mgr	C1	AA	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Bellingham, Wash.	35	22.0	MC	D4	TS	7	1	NP^3‡	900	CTKL	SW
Belmont t, Mass.	29	4.6†	RTM	C1	A..	3	3	NP2‡	....	TAK	DW
Beloit, Wis.	33	6.6	Mgr	C..	..	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	S
Bergenfield, N. J.	27	3.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	750	TA	None
Bessemer, Ala.	33	7.1	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	....	L	DW
Beverly, Mass.	36	15.1	MC	D2	NA	9	3	NP2	300	None	WA
Beverly Hills, Calif.	31	5.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡	0	T	W
Big Springs, Tex.	31	10.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	SW
Biloxi, Miss.	44	6.0†	Com	D4	AN	3	0	NP4	6,600	None	SW
Birmingham, Mich.	26	4.8†	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP3‡	260	None	W
Bismark, N. D.	28	8.9	Com	D4	A..	5	5	P4‡	....	None	SVA
Bloomington, Ill.	36	7.2	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TAK	ESWA
Bloomington, Ind.	31	5.3	MC	D4	TS	7	2	NP4	600	K	SW
Boise City, Idaho	34	10.3	MC	D2	TS	4	4	NP4‡	2,400	None	SA
Bossier City, La.	33	11.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	....	None	W
Boulder, Colo.	38	7.1	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP^3‡	0	None	SWA
Bowling Green, Ky.	28	7.0	MC	D..	..	12	0	P2	....	None	....
Braintree t, Mass.	31	14.3†	RTM	D..	..	3	3	NP3‡	....	DTAK	....
Bremerton, Wash.	29	4.6	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	7,200	K	SW
Bristol, Conn.	45	26.6	MC	D2	AN	7	0	P2	1,000	TK	SW
Brownsville, Tex.	48	15.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2	600	None	EWA
Bryan, Tex.	28	16.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	ESW
Buena Park, Calif.	46	9.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	W
Burlington, Iowa	32	12.0	Com	D2	AA	5	5	NP2	....	None	SW
Burlington, N. C.	33	12.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,000	None	SWA
Burlington, Vt.	36	16.1	MC	D2	NA	12	0	P2‡	310	None	ESWA
Butte, Mont.	28	5.1	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	720	T	None
Calumet City, Ill.	25	9.0	MC	D..	..	10	0	P4	....	TK	....
Carlsbad, N. M.	26	7.4	MC	D..	..	8	0	NP4‡	....	None	....
Casper, Wyo.	39	6.8	Mgr	C2	AN	9	0	NP4‡	10	None	SW
Champaign, Ill.	50	6.4†	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	....	None	None
Charlottesville, Va.	29	6.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	T	FSWA
Chelsea, Mass.	34	2.4†	MC	D2	NA	9	4[2]	NP2	500	None	None

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR Selection and Term	MAYOR Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen and Election Total	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen and Election At Large	CITY COUNCIL Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	36	9.0†	Mgr	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	$ 1,200	DT	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	44	10.5	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	4,320	None	SW
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	34	7.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	3,500	A	W
Chula Vista, Calif.	42	4.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	S
Clarksburg, W. Va.	29	8.9†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	500	None	SW
Clearwater, Fla.	35	10.3	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	GSW
Clinton, Iowa	34	11.0	MC	D2	TA	9	2	NP2	600	T	A
Columbia, Mo.	37	10.9	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	0	A	ESWA
Concord, Calif.	36	8.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	S
Concord, N. H.	29	64.1	MC	D2	TN	15	6[2]	NP[10]‡	300	None	WA
Coral Gables, Fla.	35	12.3	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP[3]‡	600	None	BS
Costa Mesa, Calif.	38	12.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	None
Cranford tp, N. J.	26	5.0	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Culver City, Calif.	32	4.3†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	B
Cumberland, Md.	33	7.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	SWA
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	48	8.7	MC	D2	NS	10[1]	3	P[8]‡	1,800	DTL	DSW
Daly City, Calif.	45	4.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TA	W
Danville, Ill.	42	10.0	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	6,500	None	None
Danville, Va.	47	14.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP4‡	1,200	T	EFSWA
Daytona Beach, Fla.	37	14.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	BSWA
Decatur, Ala.	29	20.0	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	2,400	None	DFSWA
Delaware tp, N. J.	32	24.4†	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP3	. . . .	K	S
Denton, Tex.	27	9.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	ESW
Des Plaines, Ill.	35	7.9	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	300	TK	W
Dothan, Ala.	31	49.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	3	NP4	2,400	None	DSWA
East Cleveland, Ohio	38	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	W
East Detroit, Mich.	46	5.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	W
East Lansing, Mich.	30	8.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SW
East Point, Ga.	36	11.1†	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	2,400	None	DW
E. Hartford t, Conn.	44	18.2†	Com	D2	TA	11	3	P2	0	T	None
E. Providence, R. I.	42	13.8†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP2	750	None	SW
Easton, Pa.	32	3.7	Com	D2	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,500	CT	SW
Eau Claire, Wis.	38	17.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	500	None	SWA
Edina, Minn.	29	16.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,200	None	W
Edison tp, N. J.	45	31.0†	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	1,200	None	SV
El Cajon, Calif.	38	9.8†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	960	TK	S
El Cerrito, Calif.	25	4.0†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
El Dorado, Ark.	25	7.6	MC	D2	TA	8	8[2]	NP2‡	720	TKL	SWA
Elgin, Ill.	49	9.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	W
Elkhart, Ind.	40	10.8	MC	D4	. .	9	3	P4	1,000	K	SW
Elmhurst, Ill.	37	6.4	Mgr	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	270	TK	SW
Elmira, N. Y.	47	7.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P2	2,000	None	SA
Elyria, Ohio	44	14.3	MC	D2	NS	10[1]	4	P2‡	1,980	DTL	SW
Enfield t, Conn.	31	33.2†	TM	D2	. .	3	3	P2	. . . .	TAK	. . . .
Englewood, Colo.	33	5.7	Mgr	C4	AN	7	3	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Englewood, N. J.	26	4.9	MC	D2	TN	5	1	P[3]‡	300	K	S
Enid, Okla.	39	9.9	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6[2]	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
Eureka, Calif.	28	10.0	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	NP4‡	1,200	None	SWA
Everett, Mass.	43	3.3	MC	D..	. .	25	7	NP2	. . . .	None	. . . .
Everett, Wash.	40	11.9	Com	H4	AN	3	3	NP4	8,400	None	SW
Ewing tp, N. J.	27	15.4†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	2,500	K	None
Fair Lawn, N. J.	36	5.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP5‡	500	None	SW
Fairfield t, Conn.	46	29.9†	RTM	D2	N..	89	0	P2	0	TK	S
Fairmont, W. Va.	27	7.6	Com	C4	AN	5	5	P4	6,600	None	SW
Falls tp, Pa.	29	27.2†	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	600	DTPL	SW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Fargo, N. D.	47	9.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$	None	SWA
Fayetteville, N. C.	47	13.0	Mgr	D	AN	5	5	NP2	960	None	DSWA
Ferndale, Mich.	31	4.0	MC	D2	A..	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	W
Findlay, Ohio	30	8.7	MC	D2	NA	7[2]	3	P2‡	720	DTL	SW
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	27.4	MC	D2	..A	11	5	NP2	500	None	SWA
Florence, Ala.	32	11.6†	Com	C3	AA	3	3	NP3‡	2,400	None	DFSW
Florissant, Mo.	38	4.4†	MC	D4	T..	10	0	NP4‡	. . . .	None	V
Fond du Lac, Wis.	33	6.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	SW
Fort Collins, Colo.	25	6.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	ESWA
Fort Dodge, Iowa	28	6.7	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	. . . .	None	SWA
Fort Pierce, Fla.	25	10.2†	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	. . . .	None	ESW
Framingham t, Mass.	45	24.1†	RTM	. .	. .	3	3	. . . .	. . . .	TK	. . . .
Freeport, Ill.	27	5.0†	MC	D..	TS	14	0	P4‡	390	TK	SWA
Freeport, N. Y.	34	4.6	MC	D..	. .	5	5	P4‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Fremont, Calif.	44	87.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Gainesville, Fla.	30	6.5	Mgr	D1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	0	None	EWA
Galesburg, Ill.	37	8.8	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,000	TAK	WA
Garden City, Mich.	38	5.7	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	. . . .	None	V
Gardena, Calif.	36	4.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Garfield, N. J.	29	2.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	1,500	None	W
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	38	7.5†	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	0	NP2	1,500	None	None
Garland, Tex.	39	19.8†	Mgr	D2	AN	9	4	NP2‡	0	None	ESW
Gastonia, N. C.	37	10.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	600	None	DSW
Gloucester, Mass.	26	24.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	1,000	None	W
Goldsboro, N. C.	29	7.1	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	400	None	WA
Grand Forks, N. D.	34	5.7	Mgr	D4	TS	14	0	NP4‡	820	None	SWA
Grand Island, Neb.	26	5.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	8,600	TK	ESWA
Grand Prairie, Tex.	30	14.9	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	. . . .	None	SW
Granite City, Ill.	40	7.4	MC	D4	TA	16	0	NP4‡	900	TAKS	None
Greeley, Colo.	26	5.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	4[2]	NP4‡	780	None	BSWA
Greenville, Miss.	42	7.3	MC	D4	. .	6	2	P4	. . . .	None	. . . .
Gulfport, Miss.	30	15.4†	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	6,600	DCTAKS	SWA
Hackensack, N. J.	31	4.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	None
Hagerstown, Md.	37	7.2	MC	D4	TN	5	0	P4	1,500	None	ESWA
Hamden t, Conn.	41	24.8	RTM	D2	TN	49	0	P2	. . . .	TK	None
Hamtramck, Mich.	34	2.1	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP2	3,500	K	V
Harlingen, Tex.	41	31.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	SWA
Harvey, Ill.	29	5.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	900	None	W
Hattiesburg, Miss.	35	12.9	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	4,800	None	SWA
Haverhill, Mass.	46	32.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	1,000	None	W
Hawthorne, Calif.	33	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WA
Hazel Park, Mich.	26	2.8	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	W
Hazleton, Pa.	32	6.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	C	A
Hempfield tp, Pa.	30	84.4	MC	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DTA	. . . .
Hempstead, N. Y.	35	3.8	MC	D..	. .	5	5	P4‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Highland Park, Ill.	26	12.2	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	None	W
Highland Park, Mich.	38	3.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	2,500	CTA	W
Hobbs, N. M.	26	10.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
Hoboken, N. J.	48	1.3	MC	D4	NN	9	3	NP4‡	2,000	None	SV
Hollywood, Fla.	35	17.9	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	3,300	None	SW
Hot Springs, Ark.	28	9.4†	Com	D4	. .	5	5	NP4‡	. . . .	CTAK	. . . .
Huntington Pk., Calif.	30	2.8†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P4‡	650	TKPL	W
Hutchinson, Kan.	38	10.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	SWA
Idaho Falls, Idaho	33	8.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	2,400	None	ESWA
Inkster, Mich.	39	6.9	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7[2]	NP2	1,200	None	V

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Iowa City, Iowa . .	33	8.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 0	None	SA
Irving, Tex.	46	20.8	Mgr	D2	AN	7	3	NP2	520	None	W
Ithaca, N. Y.	29	6.0	MC	D2	NN	14	0	NP4	0	None	SWA
Jackson, Tenn. . . .	34	7.9	Com	D4	A..	3	3	NP4	7,000	None	DFWA
Jamestown, N. Y. .	42	9.5	MC	D2	NA	12	6	NP2	900	None	ESWA
Janesville, Wis. . .	35	11.7	Mgr	C2	. .	7	7	NP2‡	0	None	BSW
Jefferson City, Mo. .	28	9.9	MC	D4	NS	10	0	P2‡	900	TAPL	A
Johnson City, Tenn. .	30	10.9†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	DSWA
Joplin, Mo.	39	20.0†	Mgr	C2	AN	9	5	NP4‡	120	None	SA
Kankakee, Ill. . . .	28	6.9	MC	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	600	TK	S
Kearny, N. J.	37	8.9	MC	D2	AN	9	1	P2‡	2,000	K	SV
Key West, Fla. . . .	34	4.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1,800	None	ESV
Kingsport, Tenn. .	26	6.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	250	None	SWA
Kingston, N. Y. . .	29	7.4	MC	D2	NA	13	0	P2	1,000	None	SW
Kingsville, Tex. . .	25	5.3	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	480	None	SW
Kirkwood, Mo. . . .	30	8.3	MC	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,800	None	DW
Kokomo, Ind.	47	8.3	MC	D4	N..	9	3	P4	1,000	DTAK	S
La Crosse, Wis. . .	48	13.0	MC	D2	TA	21	0	NP4‡	1,200	TK	SWA
La Habra, Calif. . .	25	5.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TK	W
La Mesa, Calif. . .	30	6.4†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	None
Lackawanna, N. Y. .	30	5.7	MC	D2	TA	4	0	P2	3,500	TA	None
Lafayette, Ind. . . .	42	6.5	MC	D4	NS	9	3	P4	. . . .	KL	SW
Lafayette, La. . . .	40	7.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	. . . .	None	ESWA
Lakeland, Fla. . . .	41	11.9	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP3‡	600	None	ESWA
Lancaster, Ohio . .	30	6.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	ATL	GSW
Las Cruces, N. M. .	29	9.0	Mgr	C..	. .	5	5	P4‡	. . . .	T	. . . .
Laurel, Miss. . . .	28	11.9	MC	D4	. .	3	3	P4	5,000	. . . .	. . . .
Lawrence, Kan. . .	33	8.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	. . . .	None	SWA
Lebanon, Pa.	30	4.3	Com	D	AN	5	5	P4‡	3,000	CT	SW
Leominster, Mass. .	28	29.5	MC	D2	NN	9	4	NP. .	500	None	SW
Lewiston, Me. . . .	41	35.0	MC	D1	TN	7	0	NP1	700	None	ESWA
Lexington t, Mass. .	28	16.5†	RTM	. .	. .	5	5	NP3‡	. . . .	TK	. . . .
Linden, N. J.	40	11.1	MC	D2	TS	11	1	P3‡	1,200	K	A
Lockport, N. Y. . .	26	8.2†	MC	D2	. .	10	2	P2	1,200	T	. . . .
Long Beach, N. Y. .	26	2.1†	Mgr	C..	. .	. .	5	P2	350	None	BSW
Long Branch, N. J. .	26	5.1	Mgr	C4	AN	5	. .	NP4	3,000	None	S
Longview, Tex. . .	40	19.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Lynwood, Calif. . .	32	3.8†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
McAllen, Tex. . . .	33	9.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	120	None	FSWA
McKeesport, Pa. .	45	5.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	7,500	CT	SW
Madison Hgts., Mich.	33	7.4†	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	500	None	W
Manchester t, Conn.	42	27.5	Mgr	H2	AN	9	9	P2	200	T	SW
Manhattan Bch., Calif.	34	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Manitowoc, Wis. . .	32	10.3	MC	D2	TA	14	0	NP2‡	. . . .	None	DWA
Mansfield, Ohio . .	47	9.7	MC	D2	NA	10[1]	3	P2	1,200	DTL	SWA
Maple Hgts., Ohio .	32	5.0	MC	D..	. .	7[2]	0	NP2	. . . .	TK	. . . .
Marietta, Ga.	26	8.1	MC	D4	TN	7	0	NP4	1,200	None	DSVA
Marion, Ind.	38	7.8	MC	D4	N..	9	0	P4	. . . .	K	SWA
Marion, Ohio	37	6.1	MC	D2	..A	10[1]	4	P2	900	DTL	SA
Mason City, Iowa .	31	12.6	MC	D4	T..	6	2	NP4‡	900	TK	SVA
Massillon, Ohio . .	31	7.4	MC	D..	. .	9[1]	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	. . . .
Maywood, Ill.	27	2.8	Mgr	D4	TN	6	0	P4‡	750	A	None
Melrose, Mass. . .	30	4.8	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	0	None	W
Menlo Park, Calif. .	27	8.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	V
Meridian, Miss. . .	50	24.0†	Mgr	D4	T..	10	3	P4	1,200	None	SWA

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Mesa, Ariz.	34	14.7	Mgr	C2	..N	6	6	NP4‡	$ 300	None	DFSWA
Mesquite, Tex.	28	21.2	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6^2	NP2‡	600	None	SV
Methuen t, Mass.	28	22.5	RTM	D..	AN	3	3	NP3	....	TAS	V
Michigan City, Ind.	37	19.5	MC	D4	NS	9	3	P4	1,000	K	BSVA
Middletown, Conn.	33	45.0	MC	D2	..	9	9	P2	0	TK	SW
Middletown, Ohio	42	14.3	MGR	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	SWA
Middletown tp, N. J.	40	54.9†	Not Reporting								
Middletown tp, Pa.	27	20.7†	MGR	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	....	DA	None
Midland, Mich.	28	23.5	MGR	C2	AN	5	0	NP2	200	None	SWA
Midwest City, Okla.	36	24.0	MGR	D4	TN	6	6^2	NP4‡	0	None	SW
Milford, Conn.	42	23.6	MC	D2	NN	15	0	NP2	0	K	S
Mill Creek tp, Pa.	28	35.6	Com	C1	AN	3	3	P6‡	7,000	DA	None
Milton t, Mass.	26	12.9†	RTM	D..	..	5	5	..2‡	....	None	....
Minnetonka, Minn.	25	28.2	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,200	None	None
Minot, N. D.	31	7.1	Mgr	D4	TA	14	0	NP4‡	600	None	SWA
Mishawaka, Ind.	33	7.1	MC	D4	..	7	2	P4	1,000	K	DSW
Missoula, Mont.	27	5.5	MC	D2	TN	12	0	P2	288	T	None
Modesto, Calif.	37	9.6	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	SWA
Moline, Ill.	43	9.2	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	960	TK	SW
Monrovia, Calif.	27	13.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	W
Montclair, N. J.	43	6.2	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	V
Montebello, Calif.	32	8.1†	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	BA
Monterey Park, Calif.	38	8.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	TK	W
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	35	6.4†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	None
Mountain View, Calif.	31	8.3	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Muskegon, Mich.	46	9.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	360	None	SW
Muskogee, Okla.	38	12.6†	Mgr	D2	AN	16	0	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
Nashua, N. H.	39	31.3	MC	D2	NA	15	6	NP^{10}‡	....	A	A
Natick t, Mass.	29	15.1†	TM	C..	..	3	3	P3	....	TAK	....
National City, Calif.	33	5.6†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	....
Needham t, Mass.	26	12.5†	TM	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	450	TAK	W
New Albany, Ind.	38	10.7	MC	D..	..	7	2	P4	....	K	....
New Brunswick, N. J.	40	5.7	Com	C4	AN	5	5	..5	4,500	None	W
New Castle, Pa.	45	9.3†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	BSA
New Hanover tp, N. J.	29	24.4†	Not Reporting								
New Iberia, La.	29	7.4	MC	H..	..	6	0	P4	....	None	....
New London, Conn.	34	6.1	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	P2‡	300	S	SW
Newark, Ohio	42	11.5†	MC	D2	NS	10^1	3	P2‡	1,000	DTL	SWA
Newburgh, N. Y.	31	3.6	Mgr	D4	..	5	5	P4‡	....	None	....
Newport, Ky.	30	3.2	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	2,500	None	W
Newport, R. I.	47	7.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP2	....	None	SW
Newport Beach, Calif.	27	8.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7^2	NP4‡	....	None	W
Norman, Okla.	33	10.1	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	T	SW
Norristown, Pa.	39	3.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	1,200	DA	S
North Bergen tp, N. J.	42	5.6†	Com	C4	AN	5	5	P4	....	None	....
North Miami, Fla.	29	5.8†	Mgr	H2	AN	5	5	NP^3‡	1,800	AK	SW
No. Tonawanda, N. Y.	35	10.5	MC	D2	NA	7	0	P2	1,200	T	SW
Northampton, Mass.	30	35.0	MC	D2	TA	9	2	NP2	0	TK	SW
Norwich, Conn.	39	29.3	Mgr	C2	AN	9	0	NP2	200	T	EGSW
Norwood, Ohio	35	3.2	MC	D2	NS	9^1	3	P2	1,500	DTL	V
Nutley, N. J.	30	3.5	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	....	None	....
Oak Lawn, Ill.	27	6.5	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	NP4‡	360	K	W
Oak Park, Mich.	37	5.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	....	....
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	27	86.0	Mgr	C2	AN	12	0	NP4	120	None	DSV
Ontario, Calif.	47	17.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	CA	BSWA

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Orange, Calif.	26	8.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 300	TK	W
Orange, N. J.	36	2.2	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	....	None	W
Orange, Tex.	26	7.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Oshkosh, Wis.	45	8.8	Mgr	D..	..	7	7	NP2	200	None	SW
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	11.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	SWA
Owensboro, Ky.	42	6.3	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	1,500	None	ESWA
Oxnard, Calif.	40	6.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	BSW
Paducah, Ky.	34	9.7	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	2,500	None	SWA
Panama City, Fla.	33	11.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP4‡	1,800	None	BSWA
Paramount, Calif.	27	4.3†	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Park Forest, Ill.	30	4.2	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	225	K	W
Park Ridge, Ill.	33	6.4†	Mgr	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	300	TK	W
Parkersburg, W. Va.	45	13.1	MC	D3	AN	5	5	NP3	5,500	TS	SW
Par-Troy Hills tp, N.J.	26	23.7†	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	....	None	WA
Peabody, Mass.	32	17.0	MC	D2	NA	11	5	NP2	750	None	EW
Pekin, Ill.	28	6.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	....	None	BS
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	34	10.4†	Com	C..	..	5	5	NP3‡	....	K	....
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38	4.4	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	....	....	....
Petersburg, Va.	37	8.0†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	750	T	SWA
Phenix City, Ala.	28	20.0	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	2,400	None	FV
Pico Rivera, Calif.	49	7.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Pine Bluff, Ark.	44	9.4	MC	D2	TS	8	8	P2‡	1,020	TKL	A
Plainfield, N. J.	45	6.0	MC	D2	NS	11	3	P2‡	0	T	S
Pocatello, Idaho	29	7.5	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	SWA
Port Huron, Mich.	36	7.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	250	None	BSW
Portsmouth, N. H.	26	15.2	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	200	None	SW
Portsmouth, Ohio	34	10.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7[1]	0	NP2	600	DL	SWA
Pottstown, Pa.	26	5.0	Mgr	D4	TS	20	0	P4‡	0	D	SWA
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	39	4.8	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	P2	1,200	None	SW
Prairie Village, Kan.	26	4.6†	MC	D2	TS	12	0	P2‡	1	None	None
Prichard, Ala.	47	10.5	MC	D4	..	6	6	NP4	....	None	....
Provo, Utah	36	19.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP4‡	500	None	ESWA
Quincy, Ill.	44	7.7	MC	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	795	TAK	SWA
Rahway, N. J.	28	4.1	MC	D4	TS	9	3	P4‡	1,500	None	W
Rapid City, S. D.	42	15.7	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	600	None	SWA
Redlands, Calif.	27	19.5†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	TK	SW
Redondo Beach, Calif.	47	6.0	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	NP4‡	0	TK	None
Redwood City, Calif.	46	19.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	900	None	SW
Revere, Mass.	40	5.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	1,000	None	V
Richfield, Minn.	43	9.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,800	None	None
Richmond, Ind.	44	11.6	MC	D4	NS	9	3	P4	1,000	K	ESA
Ridgewood, N. J.	25	6.2	Mgr	C..	..	3	3	NP4	....	None	....
Ridley tp, Pa.	36	5.5†	Com	C2	AN	..	..	P2‡	1,000	CT	None
Rochester, Minn.	41	8.4	MC	D2	NA	7	1	NP2‡	750	TA	ESWA
Rock Hill, S. C.	29	9.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	800	None	DSWA
Rockville, Md.	26	7.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	900	None	W
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	26	3.3	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	3,000	None	EW
Rocky Mount, N. C.	32	9.7	Mgr	D2	TN	13	0	NP2‡	600	None	EFSW
Rome, Ga.	32	10.4	Mgr	C4	TN	9	0	NP4	1,125	None	W
Ross tp, Pa.	26	13.8†	Mgr	C1	AN	9	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	....
Roswell, N. M.	40	13.3	Mgr	D2	T..	10	0	NP4‡	0	None	BSWA
St. Cloud, Minn.	34	9.4	MC	D4	NS	7	3	NP4	450	None	SWA
St. Louis Park, Minn.	43	10.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	3	NP4‡	2,400	None	V
Salem, Mass.	39	8.0	MC	D2	..A	11	4	NP2	1,000	None	W
Salem, Ore.	49	12.9	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	NP4‡	0	None	SWA

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

25,000 to 50,000—continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Salina, Kan.	42	8.2	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP[3]‡	$ 100	None	SWA
Salinas, Calif.	29	8.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	SA
San Bruno, Calif.	29	5.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SW
San Buenaventura, Calif.	29	7.1†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	0	None	BSW
Sandusky, Ohio	32	7.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	SW
Santa Cruz, Calif.	26	9.5	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Santa Fe, N. M.	35	26.0†	Mgr	D2	T..	8	0	P4‡	0	None	SA
Santa Rosa, Calif.	31	11.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	T	BSW
Sarasota, Fla.	34	14.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	0	None	SW
Selma, Ala.	28	12.8	MC	D4	. .	10	10	P4	. . . .	None	. . . .
Shaker Heights, Ohio	36	6.5	MC	D4	NS	7[1]	7	NP4	600	None	B
Sharon, Pa.	25	3.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,500	CT	S
Sheboygan, Wis.	46	7.6	MC	D4	TA	16	0	NP2‡	900	CTAKL	SW
South Euclid, Ohio	28	4.7	MC	D4	NN	7[1]	7	NP[3]‡	1,250	None	None
S. San Francisco, Cal.	40	6.8	Mgr	C1	AS	5	5	NP4‡	360	TK	S
Southfield, Mich.	32	26.6	Mgr	D2	NA	7	7	NP[5]‡	960	TK	WA
Southgate, Mich.	29	6.9†	MC	D2	NA	7	7	NP2	1,200	TK	W
Spartanburg, S. C.	44	15.8	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4‡	1,200	None	SWA
Springfield tp, Pa.	27	6.9†	Com	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	800	TA	S
Steubenville, Ohio	32	5.8	MC	D..	N..	9[1]	3	NP2	. . . .	DTL	. . . .
Stratford t, Conn.	45	18.5†	Mgr	C2	AN	11	1	NP2	0	None	S
Superior, Wis.	34	36.6	MC	D4	TA	20	0	NP2‡	300	None	SA
Tallahassee, Fla.	48	15.2	Mgr	C..	. .	5	5	NP3‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Taunton, Mass.	41	11.9†	MC	D2	NA	9	9	NP2	650	None	ESWA
Teaneck tp, N. J.	42	6.1†	Mgr	C..	. .	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	. . . .
Temple, Tex.	30	19.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	180	None	SWA
Texarkana, Tex.	30	15.9	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2‡	0	None	SWA
Texas City, Tex.	32	45.0	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1,200	None	SW
Torrington, Conn.	30	39.6	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P2	720	TK	S
Upper Arlington, Ohio	28	7.4	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	None
Urbana, Ill.	27	5.0	MC	D4	TN	14	0	P4‡	360	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	31	10.7	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	1,200	None	SWA
Valley Stream, N. Y.	39	3.6	MC	D..	AN	5	5	NP2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Vancouver, Wash.	32	10.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP[4]‡	480	None	SWA
Vicksburg, Miss.	29	10.2	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	6,600	A	GWA
Victoria, Tex.	33	12.2	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	180	None	SW
Vineland, N. J.	38	68.0	MC	D4	NS	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	EW
Wallingford t, Conn.	30	41.6†	MC	D4	. .	6	6	P4‡	. . . .	TAK	. . . .
Watertown, N. Y.	33	8.8	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	2,400	None	EWA
Watertown t, Mass.	39	4.2	RTM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK	None
Waukesha, Wis.	30	5.8	MC	D2	TA	15	0	NP2‡	900	CTAKL	SWA
Wausau, Wis.	32	8.0	MC	D2	TA	18	0	NP2	400	TA	SWA
Wayne tp, N. J.	29	25.3†	MC	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Webster Groves, Mo.	29	5.6	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	V
Weirton, W. Va.	28	18.6†	Mgr	D4	TN	7	0	NP4	100	None	SW
Wellesley t, Mass.	26	9.9	RTM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3	. . . .	TAK	DSW
West Haven t, Conn.	43	10.9†	TM	D2	. .	3	3	P2	. . . .	TK	. . . .
West Mifflin, Pa.	27	16.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	. . . .	DA	. . . .
West New York, N. J.	36	1.1	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	. . . .
West Orange, N. J.	40	11.1	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	None
Westfield, Mass.	26	46.3	MC	D..	. .	11	6	NP2	. . . .	None	. . . .
Westfield, N. J.	31	6.3	MC	D2	AN	9	1	P2	1	None	None
Westminister, Calif.	26	8.5	MC	C2	AN	5	0	NP4‡	600	None	W
Weymouth t, Mass.	48	17.7†	RTM	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	400	TAK	W
Whittier, Calif.	34	5.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	. . . .	None	W

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	2.2	Mgr	D4	AA	10	1	P4‡	$ 1,200	None	None
Williamsport, Pa.	42	8.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	4,800	CT	SWA
Wilmette, Ill.	28	5.3	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	240	None	W
Wilmington, N. C.	44	8.1†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Wilson, N. C.	29	7.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	EFSWA
Woburn, Mass.	31	12.6	MC	D..	N..	9	2	NP2	250	None	W
Woonsocket, R. I.	47	8.6	MC	D2	NS	7	7	NP2	1,500	None	SW
Wyandotte, Mich.	44	5.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	500	TAK	EW
Wyoming, Mich.	46	22.2†	Mgr	D2	AN	7	4	NP2‡	720	None	WA
Yakima, Wash.	43	9.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	270	None	SWA
Zanesville, Ohio	39	7.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	500	D	SW
10,000 to 25,000											
Abbeyville, La.	10	2.1	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	1,200	P	ESWA
Aberdeen, S. D.	23	4.4	Com	D5	. .	5	5	NP4‡	3,600	None	SWA
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	10.8†	MC	D..	. .	12	0	NP2‡	. . . .	CT	. . . .
Ada, Okla.	14	4.2†	Mgr	C1	. .	. .	. .	NP2	0	None	SWA
Adrian, Mich.	20	4.8	Mgr	D2	AS	7	7	P4‡	250	None	SWA
Aiken, S. C.	11	7.0	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	P4‡	600	None	SWA
Alameda, Idaho	11	3.2†	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P4‡	. . . .	None	W
Alamogordo, N. M.	22	17.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
Albany, Calif.	15	5.0†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	. . . .	TAKPL	None
Albany, Ore.	13	4.1	Mgr	D..	TS	6	0	NP4‡	200	None	SA
Albemarle, N. C.	12	5.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2	. . . .	None	DSW
Albert Lea, Minn.	17	3.1	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	600	None	SWA
Albion, Mich.	13	4.1†	MC	D..	. .	7	1	NP4‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Alexander City, Ala.	13	21.2	MC	D4	NA	5	5	P4	. . . .	None	DFSW
Alice, Tex.	21	5.8	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	600	None	SWA
Alpena, Mich.	15	7.5	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	260	None	SW
Altus, Okla.	21	7.8	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP[12]‡	300	TKSP	DSVA
Ambridge, Pa.	14	1.4†	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	. . . .	DA	. . . .
Americus, Ga.	13	7.1	MC	D2	AN	6	6	NP2‡	600	None	FSWA
Anaconda, Mont.	12	1.5†	MC	D..	. .	12	0	P2	. . . .	T	. . . .
Andalusia, Ala.	10	17.9	MC	D4	NS	5	5	NP4	900	None	DSWA
Andrews, Tex.	11	2.9	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Annapolis, Md.	23	5.5	MC	D4	AN	9	0	P4	600	None	SW
Anoka, Minn.	11	3.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	375	None	DSW
Ansonia, Conn.	20	5.9†	MC	H2	NA	15	0	P2	0	TK	None
Antioch, Calif.	17	4.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	SW
Ardmore, Okla.	20	6.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	P4‡	. . . .	. . . .	SWA
Arkansas City, Kan.	14	3.6	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP[4]‡	50	None	SWA
Artesia, N. M.	12	2.5†	MC	D2	T..	8	8	NP4‡	60	None	SWA
Arvada, Colo.	19	5.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	NP4	480	None	SW
Asbury Park, N. J.	17	1.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	P4	2,500	None	SW
Ashland, Ohio	17	5.3	MC	D2	NS	5[1]	5	NP2	600	None	SW
Ashland, Wis.	10	12.8	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2	120	T	BSWA
Ashtabula, Ohio	25	6.9	MC	H2	. .	7[1]	2	P2	400	L	BS
Aston tp, Pa.	11	8.5†	Com	C2	AN	7	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Astoria, Ore.	11	6.2	Mgr	D4	AN	5	1	P4‡	400	None	SW
Atchison, Kan.	13	2.7	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP[4]‡	75	None	SA
Athens, Ohio	16	4.9	MC	D2	NS	8[1]	3	P2	480	DTL	SW
Athens, Tenn.	12	10.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP[4]‡	180	None	EGSW
Auburn, Ala.	16	9.0	Mgr	D4	NS	9	1	P4	0	None	SW
Auburn, Me.	24	60.9	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2	300	None	WA
Auburn, Wash.	12	9.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP[17]‡	. . . .	TKL	SW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Audubon, N. J. . . .	10	1.5	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	$ 750	None	S
Augusta, Me.	22	55.8	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	. . . .	None	None
Azusa, Calif.	20	7.1	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SW
Babylon, N. Y. . . .	11	2.5	MC	C4	TA	4	. .	P4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Bainbridge, Ga. . .	13	16.1	MC	D4	T..	8	8	NP^{17}‡	. . . .	None	FWA
Baldwin, Pa.	24	6.5†	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	1,200	D	None
Banning, Calif. . . .	10	9.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	DSA
Barre, Vt.	10	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	P3‡	500	TK	SWA
Barrington t, R. I. .	14	8.6†	Mgr	C2	TN	5	5	P2	500	None	None
Barstow, Calif. . .	12	3.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	S
Bartow, Fla.	13	5.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	DSWA
Bastrop, La.	15	7.3	MC	D..	. .	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	. . . .
Batavia, N. Y. . . .	18	5.8	Mgr	C2	AN	9	3	P4‡	0	None	SW
Bath, Me.	11	10.5	Mgr	. .	. .	9	9	NP2‡	250	None	None
Bay Village, Ohio .	14	4.5	MC	D4	NA	7^1	7	NP4‡	480	D	S
Bay City, Tex. . . .	12	5.3†	Not Reporting								
Beacon, N. Y. . . .	14	5.3	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4	. . . .	DCTAK	SW
Beatrice, Neb. . . .	12	4.5†	MC	D..	. .	8	0	NP2‡	. . . .	TK	. . . .
Beaver Dam, Wis. .	13	4.3	MC	D..	. .	14	0	NP2	. . . .	KL	. . . .
Beaver Falls, Pa. .	16	2.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	SW
Beckley, W. Va. . .	19	3.9†	MC	D4	TN	7	2	NP4	480	PL	S
Bedford, Ind.	13	1.4†	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	500	K	SWA
Bedford, Ohio . . .	15	5.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP4‡	800	None	SV
Beech Grove, Ind. .	11	2.2	MC	D4	NS	5	1	P4	400	K	S
Beeville, Tex. . . .	14	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SWA
Bell, Calif.	19	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio . . .	12	2.1	MC	D..	NA	7^1	3	P2	288	DL	W
Bellaire, Tex. . . .	20	3.6	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	270	None	SW
Belle Glade, Fla. .	11	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5^2	NP2‡	924	None	SW
Bellafontaine, Ohio .	11	3.6	MC	D..	. .	7	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	. . . .
Bfontaine Nebrs, Mo.	14	3.3	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	780	CP	None
Bellevue, Pa.	11	1.1	MC	D4	TS	9	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DTKSPL	None
Bellevue, Wash. . .	13	6.1†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP^3‡	120	None	None
Bellmawr, N. J. . .	12	3.1†	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	0	None	SW
Bellwood, Ill.	21	2.3	MC	D..	. .	6	6	NP4	. . . .	K	. . . .
Belmont, Calif. . .	16	4.3	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	None
Belvidere, Ill. . . .	11	2.6	MC	D4	TA	10	10	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Bend, Ore.	12	5.4	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP^5‡	600	None	SWA
Benton, Ark.	10	3.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	. . . .	TKL	EWA
Benton Harbor, Mich.	19	4.1	Mgr	D2	AN	9	4	NP2‡	300	None	SWA
Berea, Ohio	17	4.7	MC	D..	. .	7^1	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	. . . .
Berkeley, Mo. . . .	19	4.6	Mgr	D1	AN	7	2	NP2‡	150	None	None
Berkley, Mich. . . .	23	2.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	540	None	V
Berlin, N. H.	18	56.9	MC	D2	TA	12	0	P^9‡	504	None	SWA
Berwick, Pa.	13	3.0	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	DA	S
Bethany, Okla. . . .	12	4.6	Mgr	D2	AN	8	0	NP2‡	375	None	SW
Bethel Park, Pa. .	24	11.8†	Mgr	D4	TA	7	0	P4‡	900	D	S
Bettendorf, Iowa . .	12	7.5	MC	D2	NS	5	2	P2	288	T	S
Bexley, Ohio	14	2.5	MC	D4	NS	7^1	7	NP4‡	100	DTK	None
Biddeford, Me. . . .	19	18.0	MC	D..	. .	12	5	P1	. . . .	None	. . . .
Bloomsburg, Pa. .	11	4.6	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	A	SA
Blue Island, Ill. . .	20	3.5	MC	D..	..A	14	0	NP4‡	330	TK	W
Bluefield, W. Va. .	19	5.8	Mgr	C4	TN	4	0	NP4	. . . .	None	S
Blytheville, Ark. .	21	4.8	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2‡	480	TKL	SA
Bogalusa, La. . . .	21	9.5	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4	300	TL	WA

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Boone, Iowa	12	5.2	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	$ 210	None	SWA
Borger, Tex.	21	6.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	W
Bound Brook, N. J.	10	1.6	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	0	A	None
Bountiful, Utah	17	4.5	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	500	None	ESW
Bowling Green, Ohio	14	4.4	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	480	DTL	DSV
Boynton Beach, Fla.	10	10.0	Not Reporting								
Bozeman, Mont.	13	4.0	Mgr	H2	AN	3	3	NP4‡	520	None	SWA
Braddock, Pa.	12	0.5†	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	....	DA	....
Bradenton, Fla.	19	5.7	MC	D4	TO	5	5[2]	NP4‡	....	None	SW
Bradford, Pa.	15	3.2†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	CT	....
Brainerd, Minn.	13	6.4	MC	D2	NN	7	2	NP2	300	TKL	DSWA
Brawley, Calif.	13	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	520	K	SWA
Brentwood, Mo.	12	2.2	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	....	P	None
Brentwood, Pa.	14	1.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	....	DA	....
Bridgeton, N. J.	21	6.0	MC	D..	..	7	7	P3‡	....	T	....
Brigham City, Utah	12	11.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	None	ESW
Bristol, Pa.	12	1.8†	Mgr	D4	TS	18	0	P4‡	300	D	SW
Bristol, Tenn.	18	4.2†	Com	D..	..	3	3	NP4	....	None	....
Bristol, Va.	17	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	30	CT	DSWA
Bristol t, R. I.	15	10.2†	TM	C2	TN	4	4	P2	....	TAK	S
Brook Park, Ohio	13	11.7	MC	D2	T..	..	..	..2	600	TK	S
Brookfield, Ill.	20	3.0	Mgr	D4	AA	7	7	P4‡	72	K	W
Brookfield, Wis.	20	26.0	MC	D2	TA	14	0	NP2	800	None	SWA
Brookings, S. D.	11	4.6	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	1,200	None	ESWA
Brooklyn, Ohio	11	4.3	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	....	TK	....
Brooklyn Ctr., Minn.	24	7.7	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP[4]‡	720	TAK	W
Brooklyn Park, Minn.	10	25.5	MC	D2	AN	5	3	NP3‡	420	TAK	None
Brown Deer, Wis.	11	8.5†	Mgr	D3	TN	6	6	NP3‡	900	T	W
Brownfield, Tex.	10	5.2	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ESW
Brownwood, Tex.	17	10.8	Mgr	D2	TO	5	0	NP2‡	500	P	GSVA
Brunswick, Ga.	22	4.5	Mgr	C1	TN	5	1	NP3‡	1,000	None	WA
Bucyrus, Ohio	12	3.2	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	NP2	600	DTL	SWA
Burlingame, Calif.	24	5.2†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	SV
Burlington, N. J.	13	3.0	MC	D3	NS	12	0	P3‡	1,300	T	SW
Butler, Pa.	21	2.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	2,500	CT	SA
Cadillac, Mich.	10	5.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP4‡	....	None	SWA
Cahokia, Ill.	16	8.0†	MC	D4	T..	6	6	P4‡	300	K	V
Caldwell, Idaho	12	6.0	MC	D..	..	6	0	NP4	....	TK	....
Cambridge, Md.	12	3.5	MC	D4	TS	5	0	NP4‡	1,000	None	SWA
Cambridge, Ohio	15	3.8†	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	SW
Camden, Ark.	16	11.6†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	0	None	WA
Campbell, Calif.	12	2.8†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	None
Campbell, Ohio	13	3.8	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	NP2	....	DTL	SV
Canonsburg, Pa.	12	1.9†	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	S
Canton, Ill.	14	2.9	MC	D4	T..	14	0	NP4‡	240	TK	SW
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	25	13.3	Com	D..	AA	5	5	NP4	....	None	A
Carbondale, Ill.	15	2.9	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	....	None	SW
Carbondale, Pa.	14	3.4	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	CT	....
Carlisle, Pa.	17	3.0	Mgr	D4	TS	15	15	P4‡	0	D	SW
Carnegie, Pa.	12	1.5†	MC	D4	AS	6	0	P4‡	1,200	D	None
Carpentersville, Ill.	17	4.4†	Not Reporting								
Carrollton, Ga.	11	9.6	MC	D2	T	4	4	NP2	....	None	W
Carteret, N. J.	21	4.4	MC	D2	TA	6	2	P2	1,000	TA	S
Carthage, Mo.	11	6.0	MC	D	TS	10	0	P2‡	240	TAL	ESW
Castle Shannon, Pa.	12	1.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	900	None	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Cedar Falls, Iowa	21	6.5	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP4‡	$ 315	T	EGSW
Cedar Grove tp, N. J.	15	4.3†	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	V
Center Line, Mich.	10	1.7†	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	V
Central Falls, R. I.	20	1.0†	MC	D2	NN	10	0	NP2	600	None	None
Centralia, Ill.	14	3.1	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1	None	SWA
Centreville, Ill.	13	4.1†	Not Reporting								
Chambersburg, Pa.	18	4.9	MC	D4	TS	10	0	P4	....	DA	....
Chanute, Kan.	11	2.7	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP[4]	0	None	EFSWA
Chapel Hill, N. C.	13	3.4	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	N4	200	None	S
Charleston, Ill.	11	3.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	800	None	SW
Cheviot, Ohio	11	1.2†	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	....	DTL	None
Chickasaw, Ala.	10	2.0	MC	D4	NS	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	S
Chickasha, Okla.	15	3.5	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	0	None	SWA
Chico, Calif.	15	6.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	T	A
Chillicothe, Ohio	25	6.4	Mgr	C4	AN	7	3	NP4‡	360	None	SW
Chino, Calif.	10	5.1†	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NPr‡	300	TK	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	12	6.9	MC	D2	TA	11	0	NP2	288	TA	SW
Circleville, Ohio	11	2.3†	MC	D2	T..	7[1]	3	P2	....	DTL	SV
Clairton, Pa.	18	2.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	2,500	CT	None
Claremont, Calif.	13	3.4†	Mgr	C	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	None
Claremont, N. H.	14	42.7	Mgr	C2	TN	8	3	NP2	0	None	SWA
Clark tp, N. J.	12	4.5†	MC	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
Clarksdale, Miss.	21	3.5	Com	D4	A..	3	3	NP4	....	None	EWA
Clarksville, Tenn.	22	7.8	MC	D..	..	13	1	NP2	....	None	....
Clawson, Mich.	15	2.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	W
Clayton, Mo.	15	2.2†	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	1,000	None	None
Cleburne, Tex.	15	5.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	0	None	SWA
Cleveland, Miss.	10	4.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	....	KP	SW
Cleveland, Tenn.	16	5.2†	Com	D6	NN	3	3	NP6‡	1,200	None	DSWA
Cliffside Park, N. J.	18	0.9	MC	D..	T..	6	6	P3	750	T	....
Clinton t, Mass.	13	5.5†	TM	..	..	3	3	P3	....	TAK	....
Clovis, N. M.	24	9.8	Mgr	C..	..	5	5	P4‡	....	None	....
Coatesville, Pa.	13	1.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SW
Cocoa, Fla.	12	3.0†	Mgr	C2	TN	5	5	NP2	1,800	None	SWA
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	14	8.5†	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P4‡	120	None	SA
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	5.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	4,400	None	ESWA
Cohoes, N. Y.	20	3.8†	MC	..	..	6	0	P4	....	A	....
College Park, Ga.	23	7.2	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	P2	1,200	None	SV
College Park, Md.	18	4.8†	Mgr	D2	TN	8	2	NP2	600	None	None
College Station, Tex.	11	4.9†	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	0	None	DSV
Collingdale, Pa.	10	0.9	MC	D..	TO	7	7	P4‡	300	D	S
Collingswood, N. J.	17	1.9	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	....	....	SW
Collinsville, Ill.	14	4.4†	Com	D..	..	5	5	NP4	....	None	....
Colton, Calif.	19	6.0†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	DSW
Columbia, Pa.	12	1.8†	MC	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	S
Columbia, Tenn.	18	5.8	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5[2]	NP4	150	None	DSW
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	18	3.5	Mgr	D2	AA	5	5	NP4‡	420	None	V
Columbus, Ind.	21	5.1	MC	D..	..	7	2	P4	....	K	....
Columbus, Miss.	25	7.8	MC	D4	TN	6	6[2]	NP4	1,200	None	DWA
Columbus, Neb.	12	2.7†	MC	D2	TN	8	8	P2‡	500	K	SWA
Concord, N. C.	18	4.9	MC	D4	TN	7	1	P4	600	None	DSW
Conneaut, Ohio	11	4.0†	MC	D..	..	7[1]	3	P2	....	DTL	....
Connellsville, Pa.	13	1.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	750	CT	A
Connersville, Ind.	18	6.3	MC	D4	NN	7	2	P4	600	K	SWA
Conshohocken, Pa.	10	1.0	MC	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	....	DA	....

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Coon Rapids, Minn.	15	23.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP3‡	$ 300	None	W
Cordele, Ga.	11	3.1	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP5‡	120	None	DFSW
Corinth, Miss.	11	6.5	MC	D4	T..	5	0	NP4	900	P	FSWA
Corning, N. Y.	17	2.8	MC	D2	TS	10	0	P4‡	200	T	SW
Corona, Calif.	13	16.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SA
Coronado, Calif.	18	5.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	None
Corsicana, Tex.	20	11.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	AL	SW
Cortland, N. Y.	19	4.1	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	750	TA	WA
Corvallis, Ore.	21	3.8	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	NP6‡	0	None	SWA
Coshocton, Ohio	13	5.0†	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	500	DTL	SWA
Covina, Calif.	20	4.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	W
Covington, Va.	11	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	TA	SW
Crawfordsville, Ind.	14	4.0	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	360	K	ESA
Crestwood, Mo.	11	0.7†	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	1,020	P	None
Crowley, La.	16	3.0	MC	D..	TN	9	1	NP4	600	P	SA
Crystal, Minn.	24	6.4	Mgr	D3	AN	7	1	NP3‡	900	None	None
Cudahy, Wis.	18	4.8	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2	2,160	CTKA	V
Cullman, Ala.	11	9.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	....	None	SW
Dalton, Ga.	18	8.5	MC	D..	..	4	4	NP2‡	....	TKP	....
Danbury, Conn.	23	3.9†	MC	D2	TS	12	0	P2	0	TAK	SWA
Danvers t, Mass.	22	13.6†	Mgr	C1	A	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	DWA
Darby, Pa.	14	0.9†	MC	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	900	D	None
Darby tp, Pa.	13	1.5†	Com	C2	AN	5	0	P4‡	800	CT	None
DeKalb, Ill.	18	3.4†	Mgr	C..	..	14	0	P4‡	....	TK	....
DeLand, Fla.	11	4.5	Mgr	D4	A	5	2	P4‡	900	L	SWA
DePere, Wis.	10	3.7	Mgr	D2	TA	8	8	NP2‡	600	TKL	SW
Decatur, Ga.	22	4.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	450	None	None
Dedham t, Mass.	24	10.5†	RTM	..	..	3	3	NP1	....	TAK	....
Deerfield, Ill.	12	4.0	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	0	K	SV
Defiance, Ohio	15	4.9	MC	D2	NS	8[1]	3	P2	375	DTL	SW
Del City, Okla.	13	7.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	SW
Del Rio, Tex.	19	6.0	Com	D2	A..	3	3	NP2	1,500	....	SWA
Delano, Calif.	12	4.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	CTAK	SW
Delaware, Ohio	13	4.1	Mgr	C4	AN	7	3	NP4‡	120	None	SWA
Delray Beach, Fla.	12	6.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	W
Denison, Tex.	23	9.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Depew, N. Y.	14	4.8	MC	D4	AN	7	1	P4‡	2,000	None	None
Derby, Conn.	12	5.2	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P2	0	TAKS	....
Dixon, Ill.	20	3.8	Com	..	..	5	5	NP4	....	None	....
Dodge City, Kan.	14	3.3	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SWA
Dolton, Ill.	19	4.8	MC	..4	TN	6	6	P4‡	....	K	V
Donora, Pa.	11	2.1	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	None
Dormont, Pa.	13	0.8	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	900	D	None
Douglas, Ariz.	12	2.9	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	600	None	WA
Dover, N. H.	19	26.0	MC	D..	..N	9	4	P2	....	None	SW
Dover, N. J.	13	2.3	MC	D4	AN	9	0	P2	....	None	....
Dover, Ohio	11	3.1	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	600	DTSL	ESW
Downers Grove, Ill.	21	5.7†	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	900	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	11	3.2	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	CT	....
Duarte, Calif.	14	6.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Dublin, Ga.	14	8.1†	MC	D2	TA	7	3	NP2‡	400	None	FW
Dumont, N. J.	19	2.2†	MC	D3	T..	6	6	P3‡	300	A	....
Dunbar, W. Va.	11	2.2	MC	D4	TN	6	0	P4	150	K	S
Duncan, Okla.	20	5.4	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	0	None	DSWA
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	4.7	MC	D2	NA	5	5	P2	900	TAKSL	SW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR Selection and Term	MAYOR Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen and Election Total	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen and Election At Large	CITY COUNCIL Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Dunmore, Pa. . . .	19	8.8	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	$ 1,200	DA	. . . .
Duquesne, Pa. . . .	15	2.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	2,400	CT	W
Durango, Colo. . . .	11	2.4†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	. . . .	SWA
Durant, Okla.	10	3.0	Mgr	C1	TN	5	1	NP2‡	0	None	WA
Dyersburg, Tenn. .	12	5.0†	MC	D..	AN	7	7	NP2	900	None	DFSWA
Eagle Pass, Tex. .	12	2.7†	Mgr	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	. . . .	None	SW
East Haven t, Conn.	21	12.1†	RTM	D2	. .	3	3	P2	. . . .	TA	. . . .
E. Grand Rapids, Mich.	11	2.9	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	260	None	W
E. Liverpool, Ohio .	22	4.3	MC	P2	NS	7^1	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	SW
East Moline, Ill. . .	17	6.4†	MC	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	480	TK	SW
East Paterson, N. J.	19	2.7	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	. . . .	T	. . . .
East Peoria, Ill. . .	12	6.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	SW
East Ridge, Tenn. .	20	6.4	Com	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	0	None	S
East Rockaway, N. Y.	11	1.0	MC	D4	T..	4	4	P4‡	1,200	None	None
Eastlake, Ohio . . .	12	6.5	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	NP4‡	. . . .	None	V
Eatontown, N. J. . .	10	5.5	Not Reporting								
Eau Gallie, Fla. . .	12	14.1†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	900	None	SW
Ecorse, Mich. . . .	17	2.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	1,200	TAK	None
Edinburg, Tex. . . .	19	4.6	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	120	None	SWA
El Centro, Calif. .	17	3.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SV
El Dorado, Kan. . .	13	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP. ‡	100	None	SWA
El Monte, Calif. . .	13	3.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	TK	W
El Reno, Okla. . . .	11	3.7†	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	0	T	SWA
El Segundo, Calif. .	14	5.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Elizabeth City, N. C.	14	5.1†	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	360	None	DWA
Elizabethton, Tenn. .	11	4.6†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4	600	None	DSW
Ellwood City, Pa. .	12	2.4†	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	. . . .	DA	. . . .
Elmwood Park, Ill. .	24	2.0	Mgr	D	TA	6	6	NP4‡	360	K	W
Elwood, Ind.	12	3.0	MC	D4	TN	7	2	P4	360	K	SW
Emmaus, Pa.	10	2.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	DA	WA
Emporia, Kan. . . .	18	3.1†	Mgr	C..	AN	3	3	NP..‡	100	None	SWA
Endicott, N. Y. . . .	19	2.4	MC	D..	. .	6	6	P2	. . . .	None	. . . .
Enterprise, Ala. . .	11	19.8†	MC	D4	NA	5	5	NP4	900	None	SWA
Escanaba, Mich. . .	15	9.1†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	DGSWA
Escondido, Calif. .	16	4.8†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	390	TK	SVA
Eunice, La.	11	3.7	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	1,200	P	FS
Evergreen Park, Ill.	24	3.4	MC	D4	TS	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	V
Fairbanks, Alaska .	13	2.8	Mgr	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	780	None	ESW
Fairborn, Ohio . . .	19	2.5†	Mgr	C..	AN	5^1	0	NP^3‡	480	None	SW
Fairfax, Va.	14	5.6†	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	0	None	SW
Fairfield, Ala. . . .	16	3.2	MC	D4	NA	13	1	NP4	300	None	None
Fairfield, Calif. . .	15	2.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	W
Fairview Park, Ohio	15	3.6	MC	D4	NA	7^1	3	P2	900	None	S
Falls Church, Va. .	10	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	TL	W
Faribault, Minn. . .	17	8.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	SWA
Farmers Branch, Tex.	13	10.0†	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	0	None	W
Farmington, N. M. .	24	17.4	MC	D2	A..	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ESWA
Farrell, Pa.	14	2.2	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	650	CT	S
Fayetteville, Ark. .	20	9.0	MC	D2	. .	8	0	P2‡	480	TKL	SWA
Fergus Falls, Minn.	14	7.4	MC	D..	TS	8	8	NP2‡	200	None	SWA
Ferguson, Mo. . . .	22	4.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	180	None	None
Flagstaff, Ariz. . .	18	63.1	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	300	None	SWA
Floral Park, N. Y. .	17	1.5	MC	D2	AN	5	. .	P2‡	1,200	None	None
Florence, S. C. . .	25	6.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	SWA
Fontana, Calif. . . .	15	7.2†	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	. . . .	TK	S

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR Selection and Term	MAYOR Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	CITY COUNCIL Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Forest Park, Ga.	14	5.0†	Mgr	D2	TA	7	1	NP2‡	$ 1,000	None	W
Forest Park, Ill.	14	1.9	Com	D..	. .	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	. . . .
Forrest City, Ark.	11	8.8	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2‡	420	TKL	SVA
Fort Lee, N. J.	22	2.5†	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	750	TA	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	15	6.0	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	96	. . . .	WA
Fort Myers, Fla.	23	8.5	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP4‡	35	None	GSW
Ft. Thomas, Ky.	15	5.4	MC	D4	TS	6	6	NP2	72	None	None
Ft. Walton Bch, Fla.	12	5.6	Mgr	C..	NN	7	3	NP4‡	0	None	FSW
Fostoria, Ohio	16	4.0	MC	D..	. .	7^1	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	. . . .
Frankfort, Ind.	15	3.3	MC	D..	. .	7	2	P4	. . . .	K	. . . .
Frankfort, Ky.	18	6.1	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	2,500	None	DSW
Franklin, Wis.	10	34.6†	MC	D2	NA	4	0	NP2	2,100	None	None
Franklin Park, Ill.	18	3.7	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	780	K	WA
Frederick, Md.	22	5.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	1,200	T	SWA
Fredericksburg, Va.	14	6.0	Mgr	D4	NS	12	12	NP4‡	300	T	SW
Freeport, Tex.	12	6.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	. . . .	None	SW
Fremont, Neb.	20	4.5	MC	D2	T..	8	0	P2‡	500	K	EWA
Fremont, Ohio	18	4.1	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	SW
Fridley, Minn.	15	9.5	Mgr	D3	AN	5	2	NP3‡	1,200	None	W
Fulton, Mo.	11	4.8	MC	D..	. .	8	0	P2‡	. . . .	TAL	. . . .
Fulton, N. Y.	14	3.6	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	1,200	None	WA
Gaffney, S. C.	10	3.1†	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P2	480	None	DSW
Gainesville, Ga.	17	10.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	2	NP3‡	1,800	None	SVA
Gainesville, Tex.	13	5.3	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	0	L	SWA
Galena Park, Tex.	11	5.0†	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP2	600	None	SW
Galion, Ohio	13	3.6†	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	. . . .	DL	ESWA
Gallup, N. M.	14	4.5†	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	. . . .	T	DSW
Garden City, Kan.	12	3.0	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP^3‡	100	None	DSWA
Garden City, N. Y.	24	5.1	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	0	None	W
Gardner, Mass.	19	22.8	MC	D2	NA	11	6	NP2	300	None	SWA
Geneva, N. Y.	17	3.8	MC	D2	N	12	0	P2	840	T	SV
Georgetown, S. C.	12	6.4	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	360	None	. . . .
Giard, Ohio	13	4.5†	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	720	DTL	WA
Gladstone, Mo.	15	8.0	Mgr	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	1	TAL	V
Glasgow, Ky.	10	5.8	MC	D4	NN	12	0	P2	72	None	SW
Glassboro, N. J.	10	9.1	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3	1,000	None	SW
Glen Cove, N. Y.	24	6.8	Com	D..	. .	5	5	P2	. . . .	None	. . . .
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	16	4.5	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	36	K	SW
Glen Rock, N. J.	13	2.7	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP3‡	. . . .	TA	None
Glencoe, Ill.	10	3.8	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	0	None	W
Glendale, Ariz.	16	3.7	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP^6‡	600	None	SW
Glendora, Calif.	21	5.0	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Glens Falls, N. Y.	19	3.7	MC	D..	. .	6	1	P2	. . . .	TA	. . . .
Glenview, Ill.	18	5.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4	120	AK	V
Gloucester City, N. J.	16	2.4†	MC	D..	. .	9	0	P3‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Gloversville, N. Y.	22	4.4	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	450	T	SW
Golden Valley, Minn.	15	10.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	None	None
Goshen, Ind.	14	3.5	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	450	K	ESWA
Grand Haven, Mich.	11	5.3	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	ESWA
Grand Junction, Colo.	19	4.8	Mgr	C3	AN	7	2	NP4‡	480	None	SWA
Grants, N. M.	10	6.6†	Not Reporting								
Grants Pass, Ore.	10	4.0	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	P4‡	0	None	SW
Great Bend, Kan.	17	6.3	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2‡	100	T	SA
Great Neck, N. Y.	10	1.3	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	. . . .	None	S
Greenfield, Wis.	18	13.6†	MC	D4	TA	4	0	NP4‡	2,100	None	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Greensburg, Pa.	17	2.4†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	$ 2,400	CT	None
Greenville, N. C.	23	6.7	Mgr	D2	. .	4	. .	NP2‡	500	None	EFSW
Greenville, Ohio	11	2.4	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	NP2	240	DTL	SW
Greenville, Tenn.	12	6.0	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2‡	. . . .	None	DW
Greenville, Tex.	19	12.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2	0	None	ESWA
Greenwood, Miss.	20	4.2	MC	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	2,400	None	EWA
Greenwood, S. C.	17	4.2	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	600	None	None
Gretna, La.	22	4.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	. . . .	P	W
Griffin, Ga.	22	9.1†	Mgr	C1	AS	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	FSWA
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	12	2.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP[3]‡	600	None	W
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	15	2.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	. . . .	. . . .	V
Gr. Pte. Wds., Mich.	19	3.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	400	. . . .	V
Groton, Conn.	10	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	. .	P3‡	. . . .	TK	DSW
Groves, Tex.	17	5.1†	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	300	P	W
Haddon tp, N. J.	17	3.0†	MC	H4	AA	3	3	NP3‡	. . . .	None	None
Haddonfield, N. J.	13	2.2†	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,200	A	SW
Hallandale, Fla.	10	3.7†	Mgr	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Haltom City, Tex.	23	11.6†	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	BSW
Hammond, La.	11	4.0	Com	D4	AS	3	3	P4‡	4,500	None	WA
Hanford, Calif.	10	2.9	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	200	TK	SWA
Hannibal, Mo.	20	6.4	MC	D..	. .	. .	3	NP2‡	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Hanover, Pa.	16	3.2	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	0	DA	SW
Hapeville, Ga.	10	3.1†	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	600	None	V
Harper Woods, Mich.	20	2.5†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP[3]‡	400	None	VA
Harrison, N. J.	12	1.2	MC	D2	A..	9	0	P2	. . . .	None	None
Harrison tp, Pa.	16	7.2†	Com	C4	AN	5	0	P4‡	1,000	DT	S
Harrisonburg, Va.	12	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	T	DSWA
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	13	1.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	0	None	S
Hastings, Neb.	21	5.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	500	CTK	EFSWA
Havre, Mont.	11	1.6	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P2	288	T	SWA
Hawthorne, N. J.	18	3.6	Com	C5	AN	3	3	NP5	1,200	None	W
Hays, Kan.	12	2.5	Mgr	C1	A..	3	3	NP3	50	None	SWA
Helena, Ark.	12	4.6†	MC	D..	. .	8	0	NP2‡	. . . .	TKL	. . . .
Helena, Mont.	20	9.0	Mgr	H2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	550	None	SWA
Henderson, Ky.	17	3.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P2	2,000	None	BEGSWA
Henderson, Nev.	13	13.1†	MC	D4	TA	5	0	NP4‡	1,500	None	SV
Henderson, N. C.	13	4.2†	MC	D..	. .	8	0	NP2‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	16	1.4	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
Hibbing, Minn.	18	13.9†	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP3‡	1,800	TK	EGSWA
Hickory, N. C.	19	8.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	300	None	SWA
Highland, Ind.	16	6.9†	MC	H4	AA	5	5	P4	600	K	W
Highland Park, N. J.	11	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	500	None	W
Highland Park, Tex.	10	2.2	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	. . . .	None	W
Hillside tp, N. J.	22	2.8†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	2,000	K	. . . .
Hinsdale, Ill.	13	3.3	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	1	K	W
Hobart, Ind.	19	8.3†	MC	D4	T	7	2	P4	600	KP	S
Holland, Mich.	25	12.9	Mgr	D2	AN	9	9[2]	NP4‡	120	None	ESW
Homewood, Ala.	20	4.4	MC	H4	NS	11	0	NP4	480	None	None
Homewood, Ill.	13	4.5	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	P4‡	120	K	SW
Hopewell, Va.	18	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	CT	S
Hopkins, Minn.	11	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	W
Hopkinsville, Ky.	20	5.6	MC	D4	TN	12	12	P2	300	None	DSW
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	9.6†	MC	D4	TS	12	0	NP4	420	TK	SW
Hornell, N. Y.	14	2.5	MC	D2	TA	12	0	P2	300	T	SWA
Houma, La.	23	3.6	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	1,800	A	EFSW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Hudson, N. Y.	11	2.4	MC	D2	NA	11	1	P2	$ 400	TK	W
Huntington, Ind.	16	3.1	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	600	K	SW
Huntington Bch., Cal.	11	23.0	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	W
Huntsville, Tex.	12	4.8	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	12	None	SWA
Huron, S. D.	14	5.0	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	1,500	None	SWA
Hurst, Tex.	10	5.4†	Mgr	C2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Hyattsville, Md.	15	1.9†	MC	D4	AN	10	0	NP4‡	600	None	None
Ilion, N. Y.	10	2.4	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	1,000	TA	DSW
Imperial Bch., Calif.	18	4.4†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	. . . .	S
Independence, Kan.	11	3.1	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP[4]‡	100	None	SWA
Indiana, Pa.	13	1.8	Mgr	D4	TN	12	12	P4‡	0	D	None
Ironton, Ohio	16	6.0	Mgr	. .	. .	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Ironwood, Mich.	10	5.6	Mgr	H2	AN	7	7	NP2	240	None	SWA
Jacksonville, Ark.	14	12.5	MC	D2	TS	12	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	BSW
Jacksonville, Ill.	22	5.7	MC	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	480	TK	ESW
Jacksonville, N. C.	13	3.2†	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4[2]	NP2	700	None	SW
Jacksonville Bch, Fla.	12	7.9	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	600	K	ESW
Jamestown, N. D.	15	8.2	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP4‡	90	T	SWA
Jasper, Ala.	11	11.7	Mgr	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	GSW
Jeannette, Pa.	17	3.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	S
Jeffersonville, Ind.	20	5.0†	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	600	K	S
Jennings, La.	12	10.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	5,000	S	W
Jennings, Mo.	20	4.1	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP2‡	1,500	TPL	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	19	2.3	MC	D2	TN	4	2	P2	900	. . . .	W
Johnstown, N. Y.	10	3.4	MC	D4	..A	5	1	P4‡	750	CTA	W
Jonesboro, Ark.	21	10.6	MC	D2	. .	10	0	NP2‡	. . . .	TKL	. . . .
Junction City, Kan.	19	3.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP[5]‡	100	None	SWA
Kalispell, Mont.	10	2.5	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	120	T	SWA
Kaukauna, Wis.	10	3.1	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	900	AKL	ESWA
Kearney, Neb.	14	6.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	SWA
Keene, N. H.	18	36.1	Mgr	D2	TA	15	15	NP[11]‡	200	None	SWA
Kenmore, N. Y.	21	1.5	MC	D..	. .	5	5	P2‡	. . . .	T	. . . .
Kenner, La.	17	15.0	MC	C4	TA	5	5	NP4	. . . .	P	None
Kennewick, Wash.	14	4.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	120	None	SWA
Kent, Ohio	18	6.3	MC	D2	. .	7[1]	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	SW
Keokuk, Iowa	16	4.9†	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	6,000	None	WA
Kermit, Tex.	10	2.2	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Kewanee, Ill.	16	5.5	MC	D4	AS	5	5	NP4	2,500	A	SW
Kilgore, Tex.	10	4.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	SW
Killeen, Tex.	23	7.1	Mgr	D2	TN	7	3	NP2‡	360	None	W
Kingston, Pa.	20	2.3	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	. . . .	DA	. . . .
Kinston, N. C.	25	5.0†	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	600	None	EWA
Kirksville, Mo.	13	4.6	Com	D..	. .	3	3	NP4	. . . .	None	. . . .
Klamath Falls, Ore.	17	6.1	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	NP4‡	288	None	SA
La Grange, Ga.	24	13.6	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	600	None	DGSWA
La Grange, Ill.	15	2.0	Mgr	D2	TS	6	6	NP2‡	124	K	W
La Grange Park, Ill.	14	2.2†	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	0	None	W
La Marque, Tex.	14	13.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SW
La Porte, Ind.	21	5.3	MC	C..	. .	7	2	P4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
La Puente, Calif.	25	3.5	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	. . . .
La Salle, Ill.	12	2.4†	MC	D4	TS	14	0	NP4‡	390	. . . .	SW
Laconia, N. H.	15	21.1	MC	D..	. .	6	0	P2	. . . .	None	. . . .
Lake Forest, Ill.	11	15.2	Mgr	D1	TS	8	0	NP2‡	0	T	W
Lake Worth, Fla.	21	5.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	EW
Lamesa, Tex.	12	4.6	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	120	None	SWA

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Lancaster, N. Y.	12	2.6	MC	D4	AN	7	1	NP4‡	$ 1,200	None	SV
Lancaster tp, Pa.	10	14.1	MC	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	....	DTA	V
Lansdale, Pa.	13	3.0	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	....	D	ESW
Lansdowne, Pa.	13	1.2	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	....	DA	....
Lansing, Ill.	18	4.5	MC	D4	..	6	6	NP4‡	....	K	....
Laramie, Wyo.	18	8.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	....	None	SWA
Latrobe, Pa.	12	1.9	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	600	D	None
Lawndale, Calif.	22	1.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Lawrence, Ind.	10	1.6†	MC	D4	NS	5	1	P4	600	K	SW
Leavenworth, Kan.	22	8.5	MC	H2	TS	4	4	P2‡	600	None	SWA
Lebanon, Tenn.	11	4.8	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	300	None	DFSVA
Leesburg, Fla.	11	8.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,200	None	DGSW
Lenoir, N. C.	10	5.0	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	....	....	SWA
Levelland, Tex.	10	3.0†	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	SWA
Lewiston, Idaho	13	6.9†	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP2‡	156	None	SWA
Lewistown, Pa.	13	2.0	Mgr	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	300	DA	S
Lexington, N. C.	16	5.8	Mgr	D2	TN	6	1	NP2‡	300	None	DFSW
Liberal, Kan.	14	2.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP[4]‡	100	None	SWA
Lincoln, Ill.	17	3.7†	MC	D4	TN	14	0	NP4‡	390	K	SA
Lincolnwood, Ill.	12	2.7	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4	....	K	V
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	21	3.3†	MC	D2	A..	5	5	P2‡	....	None	....
Littleton, Colo.	14	3.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Livermore, Calif.	16	5.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SA
Livingston tp, N. J.	23	14.5†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	None	SW
Lock Haven, Pa.	12	2.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	CT	....
Lodi, Calif.	22	4.7†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	DSW
Lodi, N. J.	24	2.4†	Mgr	C..	..	5	5	NP4	....	None	....
Logan, Utah	19	5.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4‡	2,400	DK	EWA
Logansport, Ind.	21	4.7†	MC	D..	..	7	2	P4	....	K	....
Lombard, Ill.	23	5.9	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	450	K	SW
Lompoc, Calif.	14	3.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	DSW
Longmont, Colo.	11	2.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	360	TK	ESWA
Longview, Wash.	23	9.2	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP[3]‡	120	TK	SW
Los Altos, Calif.	20	5.1	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	S
Lower Burrell, Pa.	12	13.0†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	900	CT	None
L. Southampton tp, Pa.	13	6.8†	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	500	D	None
Lufkin, Tex.	18	8.9	Mgr	D2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lumberton, N. C.	15	5.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	None	DWA
Lynbrook, N. Y.	20	2.5	MC	D4	A..	5	1	P4‡	2,000	None	None
Lyndhurst, Ohio	17	4.7	MC	D4	TA	6[1]	0	P4‡	400	L	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	22	4.5†	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	SV
McAlester, Okla.	17	6.8	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P2	120	None	SWA
McComb, Miss.	12	4.4	MC	D4	TN	6	3	NP4	1,200	P	SWA
McKees Rocks, Pa.	13	1.1	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	....	DA	....
McKinney, Tex.	14	19.7†	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	500	None	SV
Macomb, Ill.	12	3.3	MC	D..	TS	8	0	P2‡	600	TAK	SW
Madera, Calif.	14	3.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SWA
Madison, Ind.	10	4.0	MC	D4	T..	7	2	NP4	450	K	SWA
Madison, N. J.	15	4.0	MC	D..	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	T	DSW
Madisonville, Ky.	13	3.6†	MC	D..	..	6	0	P2	....	None	....
Magnolia, Ark.	11	4.4	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	600	TKL	SWA
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	18	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	....	None	VA
Mandan, N. D.	11	4.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	....	None	WA
Manhattan, Kan.	23	3.7	Mgr	C1	T..	5	5	NP[4]‡	....	None	SWA
Mankato, Minn.	24	7.9	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	0	None	SW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Manville, N. J.	11	2.5†	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3	$	None	SW
Maple Shade tp, N. J.	13	3.7†	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	. . . .	W
Maplewood, Minn.	19	17.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,800	None	None
Maplewood, Mo.	13	1.7	MC	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,800	None	None
Maplewood tp, N. J.	24	4.2†	MC	C1	AN	5	0	P3‡	600	A	None
Marblehead t, Mass.	19	4.4†	TM	C1	AN	5	5	NP1	. . . .	TAKS	EW
Marietta, Ohio	17	5.4	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	NP2	600	DTL	SW
Marinette, Wis.	13	6.2	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	360	None	SW
Marion, Ill.	11	3.5	Com	D..	. .	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	. . . .
Marion, Iowa	11	5.7	MC	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	240	T	SW
Markham, Ill.	12	5.0†	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	240	K	V
Marlborough, Mass.	19	22.5	MC	D..	. .	11	4	NP2	200	None	. . . .
Marple tp, Pa.	20	10.5†	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DTA	. . . .
Marquette, Mich.	20	10.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	ESW
Marshall, Tex.	24	11.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Marshalltown, Iowa	23	7.6†	MC	D2	NN	8	2	NP2	700	None	SA
Marshfield, Wis.	14	9.7	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2	. . . .	TAK	ESA
Martins Ferry, Ohio	12	1.5†	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	EW
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15	2.4	MC	D2	NN	7	0	P2	100	None	SWA
Martinsville, Va.	19	10.0†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAKP	ESWA
Maryville, Tenn.	10	3.0	Com	D2	T..	3	3	NP2	60	None	DSW
Massapequa Park, N. Y.	20	2.3	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	. . . .	None	None
Massena, N. Y.	15	4.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	1,200	None	SW
Mattoon, Ill.	19	4.5†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	SW
Maumee, Ohio	12	6.2†	MC	D2	TN	7^1	7	P2	600	K	None
Mayfield, Ky.	11	3.6†	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P2	360	None	DSWA
Mayfield Hgts., Ohio	13	4.3	MC	D2	NS	7^1	7	NP4	360	None	None
Maywood, Calif.	15	1.1†	MC	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
Maywood, N. J.	11	1.3	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP3‡	0	DRSP	None
Meadville, Pa.	17	2.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	900	CT	SW
Medford, Ore.	24	9.7	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
Melbourne, Fla.	12	9.5	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	SWA
Melrose Park, Ill.	22	2.5	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	360	K	W
Melvindale, Mich.	13	2.7	MC	D2	..A	6	6	NP2	250	TAK	W
Menasha, Wis.	15	2.8	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	960	TAK	ESW
Menominee, Mich.	11	4.0	MC	D..	. .	14	0	NP2‡	. . . .	TA	. . . .
Menomonee Falls, Wis.	18	33.0	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	525	None	SW
Merced, Calif.	20	5.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	SA
Mercedes, Tex.	11	1.7†	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Metuchen, N. J.	14	3.6	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	500	T	None
Mexico, Mo.	13	6.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	S
Miami, Okla.	13	3.7	Com	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	100	None	DSW
Miami Springs, Fla.	11	2.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP^3‡	900	None	W
Middlesborough, Ky.	13	9.0†	Com	D..	. .	3	3	P2	. . . .	None	. . . .
Middlesex, N. J.	11	3.6	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	None	None
Middletown, N. Y.	23	4.0	MC	D2	NA	9	1	P2	1,000	None	SW
Middletown, Pa.	11	1.9†	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	DSW
Mill Valley, Calif.	10	3.2†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	T	S
Millbrae, Calif.	16	3.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	. . . .	TK	SV
Millburn tp, N. J.	19	10.0	MC	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	S
Milledgeville, Ga.	11	6.4	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	. . . .	None	W
Millville, N. J.	19	42.8	Com	H4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . . .	None	WA
Minden, La.	13	5.2	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	. . . .	P	ESW
Mineola, N. Y.	21	1.9	MC	D..	. .	5	5	P2‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Mineral Wells, Tex.	11	5.5	Com	D2	AS	3	3	NP2‡	. . . .	KPL	SWA

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR: Selection and Term	MAYOR: Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL: Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	CITY COUNCIL: Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	CITY COUNCIL: Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL: Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Mirada Hills, Calif.	22	4.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 0	None	None
Mission, Tex.	14	8.2†	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Mitchell, S. D.	13	4.5	MC	D2	TA	8	8	NP2‡	200	None	SWA
Moberly, Mo.	13	5.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1	None	SWA
Monessen, Pa.	18	2.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	2,100	CT	None
Monmouth, Ill.	10	2.7†	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4	....	TK	SW
Monroe, Mich.	23	8.9	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	1,000	TK	SWA
Monroe, N. C.	11	6.4†	Mgr	D2	NN	3	3	NP2	600	None	DFSW
Monroeville, Pa.	22	20.6	Mgr	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	....	DA	....
Montclair, Calif.	14	4.5†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Monterey, Calif.	23	6.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	S
Moorehead, Minn.	23	6.1	MC	D..	..	8	0	NP2	....	None	....
Morgan City, La.	14	2.2†	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	150	None	EGSW
Morgantown, W. Va.	22	5.6	Mgr	C1	AN	14	0	NP2‡	260	None	WA
Morristown, N. J.	18	2.9	MC	D2	AA	9	1	P2‡	1,200	None	SWA
Morristown, Tenn.	21	8.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	240	TK	DSWA
Morton Grove, Ill.	21	4.4†	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	600	K	W
Moscow, Idaho	11	2.9	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Moses Lake, Wash.	11	5.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	SWA
Moultrie, Ga.	16	8.6	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	920	None	DGSWA
Moundsville, W. Va.	15	2.7	Mgr	C4	AN	8	4	NP4‡	100	None	SW
Mount Carmel, Pa.	11	0.7	MC	D..	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	21	3.8	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Mount Holly tp, N. J.	13	2.9†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4	....	None	S
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	15	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	SWA
Mount Prospect, Ill.	19	3.7	Mgr	D4	T..	6	6	NP4‡	210	K	W
Mount Vernon, Ill.	16	3.9†	Mgr	D..	..	5	5	NP4‡	....	TK	....
Mount Vernon, Ohio	13	3.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	0	ATL	SW
Mountain Brook, Ala.	13	7.5	Mgr	D4	NS	5	5	NP4	....	None	None
Mundelein, Ill.	11	3.5	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP4‡	384	K	W
Munhall, Pa.	17	2.4†	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	....	DA	....
Munster, Ind.	10	7.4	MC	C4	AN	5	0	P4	840	K	V
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	19	6.0	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	520	None	SW
Murray, Utah	17	8.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	ESW
Muscatine, Iowa	21	8.7	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	600	None	EWA
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	20	3.1	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	TA	SW
Nacogdoches, Tex.	13	6.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SWA
Nampa, Idaho	18	6.3	MC	D2	TS	4	4	NP4‡	1,200	None	SWA
Nanticoke, Pa.	16	2.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	None
Napa, Calif.	22	5.3	Mgr	D..	AN	5	5	NP2‡	....	None	....
Naperville, Ill.	13	5.3	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	800	None	ESW
Natchez, Miss.	24	8.5	MC	D4	..	8	0	P2	....	AKP	....
Natchitoches, La.	14	8.9†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	1,200	None	ESWA
Naugatuck, Conn.	20	16.8	MC	D2	..	6	0	P2	....	T	....
Nederland, Tex.	12	4.3	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Neenah, Wis.	18	4.2	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	900	None	SW
Neptune tp, N. J.	21	8.0†	Com	C4	AN	5	5	P3‡	....	AK	....
Nether Provid tp, Pa.	10	5.4†	Com	C2	AN	..	..	P4‡	....	TA	....
New Berlin, Wis.	16	36.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	900	None	None
New Bern, N. C.	16	2.7	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5[2]	NP2	300	None	EWA
New Braunfels, Tex.	16	9.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	....	None	DSW
New Castle, Ind.	20	4.7	MC	D..	..	7	7	P4	....	K	....
New Hyde Park, N. Y.	11	1.0	MC	C2	N..	4	..	P..	....	....	....
New Kensington, Pa.	23	3.8	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	CT	S
New Milford, N. J.	19	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	500	None	None

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
New Philadelphia, Ohio	14	3.5	MC	D..	. .	7	3	NP2	$	DTL	. . . .
New Providence, N. J.	10	3.6	Not Reporting								
New Ulm, Minn. . .	11	7.6	Mgr	D4	NA	5	1	NP4‡	100	TK	EFSWA
Newark, Del.	11	5.7	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	250	None	DW
Newark, N. Y. . . .	13	4.4	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	1,500	None	SW
Newburyport, Mass.	14	12.9	MC	D2	NA	11	5	NP2	300	None	W
Newnan, Ga.	12	7.1	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8	NP2‡	100	None	DW
Newton, Iowa	15	7.0	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	350	T	SW
Newton, Kan.	15	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP[4]‡	100	None	SWA
Niles, Ill.	20	5.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	. . . .	K	SW
Niles, Mich.	14	4.6	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	250	TK	DSW
Niles, Ohio	20	6.5	MC	D2	NA	8[1]	3	P2	1,020	DTL	DW
Norfolk, Neb.	13	2.8†	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	125	K	SWA
Normal, Ill.	13	4.1†	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	360	None	W
Norridge, Ill.	14	1.8	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	240	K	W
North Adams, Mass.	20	20.6	MC	D2	NA	15	3	NP2	. . . .	None	SWA
North Arlington, N. J.	17	2.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	500	TA	S
North Atlanta, Ga. .	13	9.0	MC	D1	TN	5	5	NP1	0	None	None
North Augusta, S. C.	10	8.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	300	None	W
North Braddock, Pa.	13	1.6	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	. . . .	DA	. . . .
North Chicago, Ill. .	21	5.0	MC	D4	TN	15	0	NP4‡	720	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio	12	1.8†	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	None
North Las Vegas, Nev.	18	6.3	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP[4]‡	1,800	None	None
N. Miami Beach, Fla.	21	4.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	2,400	None	SW
North Olmsted, Ohio	16	11.7	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	3	P2	. . . .	DT	B
North Plainfield, N. J.	17	2.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	0	A	None
North Platte, Neb. .	17	4.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	500	K	DWA
N. Providence t, R. I.	18	6.9†	TM	C1	. .	7	1	P2	500	TK	None
N. Sacramento, Calif.	13	4.5†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	W
N. Versailles tp, Pa.	14	7.9†	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA	V
Northbrook, Ill. . .	12	5.5	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	27	K	V
Northlake, Ill. . . .	12	2.7†	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Norwalk, Ohio . . .	13	5.5	MC	D2	NS	8[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	ESW
Norwood t, Mass. .	25	10.7†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	0	T	DVA
Novato, Calif. . . .	18	11.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Oakwood, Ohio . . .	10	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	None	W
Ocala, Fla.	14	5.6	Mgr	D2	NS	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	DSWA
Oceanside, Calif. .	25	28.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	BSWA
Ogdensburg, N. Y. .	16	4.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	432	None	W
Oil City, Pa.	18	4.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,800	CT	SWA
Okmulgee, Okla. . .	16	3.8†	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5[2]	NP3‡	0	None	SWA
Olathe, Kan.	11	5.5	Com	D3	TN	2	2	NP3	. . . .	None	VA
Olean, N. Y.	22	6.0	MC	D..	. .	11	0	P2	. . . .	None	. . . .
Olympia, Wash. . .	18	6.6	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	2,700	None	SWA
Oneida, N. Y.	12	21.9†	MC	D..	. .	6	0	P2	. . . .	TA	. . . .
Oneonta, N. Y. . . .	13	3.8	MC	D..	T	6	0	P2	600	A	SW
Opelika, Ala.	16	20.0	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	DSW
Opelousas, La. . . .	17	4.1†	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	. . . .	DTAK	ESW
Orangeburg, S. C. .	14	5.1	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	GSWA
Oregon, Ohio	13	28.6	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	2	NP2	800	DK	None
Orem, Utah	18	15.6†	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Oskaloosa, Iowa . .	11	3.7	MC	D2	TS	7	2	P2	. . . .	T	SWA
Ossining, N. Y. . .	19	3.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	1,200	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y. . . .	22	8.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2	1,200	T	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	19	3.9	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	SW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Ottawa, Kan.	11	3.7	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	$ 1,200	None	ESWA
Overland, Mo.	23	8.0	MC	D2	..N	8	0	NP2‡	1,200	P	None
Owatonna, Minn.	13	6.9	MC	D2	NS	7	2	NP[7]‡	731	TK	EFSWA
Owosso, Mich.	17	4.2	Com	D..	. .	3	3	NP3‡	....	None	....
Pacific Grove, Calif.	12	2.1	Mgr	D2	AS	7	7	NP4‡	....	None	SA
Pacifica, Calif.	21	12.3†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	S
Painesville, Ohio	16	4.8	Mgr	. .	. .	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	ESW
Palatine, Ill.	12	3.5	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	120	K	W
Palatka, Fla.	11	4.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Palestine, Tex.	14	6.8	MC	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	SWA
Palisades Park, N. J.	12	1.3†	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	....	A	None
Palm Springs, Calif.	13	40.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP4‡	0	None	SA
Pampa, Tex.	25	5.6	Mgr	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	520	None	SW
Paramus, N. J.	23	10.4	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	750	T	None
Parma Hgts., Ohio	18	4.1	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	7	NP[3]‡	600	None	None
Paris, Tex.	21	7.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	3	NP2‡	0	None	SWA
Parsons, Kan.	14	4.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP[4]‡	100	None	SWA
Pascagoula, Miss.	17	5.3†	Com	D4	AA	3	3	P4	7,200	None	FSV
Pasco, Wash.	15	8.0†	MC	D..	. .	7	7	P4‡	....	TK	....
Pecos, Tex.	13	6.1	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	WA
Peekskill, N. Y.	19	4.5	MC	D..	. .	6	6	P4‡	....	DCT	....
Pendleton, Ore.	14	4.4	Mgr	D4	TN	9	0	NP4‡	240	None	SWA
Peru, Ill.	10	2.2†	MC	D..	. .	7	2	P4	....	K	....
Peru, Ind.	14	2.9	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	360	None	ESW
Petaluma, Calif.	14	2.4†	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Pharr, Tex.	14	2.8†	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	None
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19	3.3†	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	3,500	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	14	2.6†	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	....	DA	....
Piedmont, Calif.	11	1.6†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Pierre, S. D.	10	7.8	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	1,200	None	EWA
Pinellas Park, Fla.	11	7.5	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	....	None	SV
Piqua, Ohio	19	4.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5[1]	5	NP[17]‡	480	None	ESW
Pittsburg, Calif.	19	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	SV
Pittsburg, Kan.	19	5.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
Pittston, Pa.	12	1.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	CT	....
Plainview, Tex.	19	6.2†	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	720	None	SW
Plant City, Fla.	16	7.5	Mgr	D1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	240	None	SW
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	20	5.3	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2	1,350	None	ESWA
Pleasantville, N. J.	15	6.5†	MC	D..	. .	7	1	P3‡	....	None	....
Plum, Pa.	10	29.0	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	SW
Plymouth, Pa.	10	1.1	MC	D..	. .	7	7	P4‡	....	C	....
Point Pleasant, N. J.	10	1.6	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	500	None	W
Pompano Beach, Fla.	16	8.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP2‡	2,400	None	W
Ponca City, Okla.	24	6.0	Mgr	D2	AA	3	3	NP3‡	0	None	ESWA
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	16	2.8†	ML	D4	TA	10	0	P2‡	600	TAPL	DSWA
Port Angeles, Wash.	13	6.8	Mgr	C..	TS	6	6	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Port Chester, N. Y.	25	2.3	MC	D..	. .	6	6	P3‡	....	None	....
Port Hueneme, Calif.	11	3.6	MC	C2	AA	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	V
Portage, Ind.	12	19.3†	MC	C1	AN	7	7	P4	....	K	....
Pottsville, Pa.	22	4.0†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
Prescott, Ariz.	13	6.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	360	None	SWA
Presque Isle, Me.	13	72.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	200	None	None
Princeton, N. J.	12	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	0	TA	S
Pulaski, Va.	10	4.7	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8	NP4‡	120	None	SWA
Pullman, Wash.	13	3.1	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡	120	T	SWA

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Puyallup, Wash.	12	6.0	Mgr	C2	A	7	1	NP4‡	$ 120	None	SW
Radnor tp, Pa.	22	13.9†	Mgr	C2	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	1,200	TA	. . . .
Randolph t, Mass.	19	10.2†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	. . . .	L	W
Rantoul, Ill.	22	5.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	780	K	ESW
Raritan tp, N. J.	15	38.2†	MC	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	800	TAK	. . . .
Ravenna, Ohio	11	3.0	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	SW
Raytown, Mo.	17	6.5†	MC	D	TN	10	0	P2	300	P	S
Reading, Ohio	13	2.9†	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	EW
Reading t, Mass.	19	9.9†	RTM	D3	. .	3	3	NP3‡	. . . .	TK	DW
Red Bank, N. J.	12	1.8	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	A	SW
Red Bk.-W. Oak, Tenn.	11	5.7†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	S
Red Wing, Minn.	11	7.2	MC	D2	NS	9	1	NP2‡	50	T	SWA
Redding, Calif.	13	8.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	DSVA
Reidsville, N. C.	14	7.5	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	500	None	SW
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	2.8	MC	D..	. .	10	1	P4	. . . .	CTK	. . . .
Renton, Wash.	19	9.8	MC	D4	TS	12	12	NP4‡	. . . .	TK	SWA
Rialto, Calif.	19	7.6†	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TK	SW
Richardson, Tex.	17	18.2†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP2	520	None	SW
Richland, Wash.	24	11.5†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP[3]‡	500	None	ESW
Richmond, Ky.	12	2.3	MC	D4	T..	12	0	P2	120	None	FSW
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	16	2.4	Com	D4	AN	4	4	P4	3,600	None	None
Ridgefield, N. J.	11	2.4†	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	13	1.7†	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	. . . .	None	None
River Edge, N. J.	13	1.8	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	A	None
River Forest, Ill.	13	2.5	MC	D..	. .	6	6	NP4‡	. . . .	K	. . . .
River Rouge, Mich.	18	2.7†	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	. . . .	TAK	None
Riverdale, Ill.	12	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	6	P4‡	360	K	V
Riviera Beach, Fla.	13	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	2,400	K	SW
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	13	5.5	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	300	None	None
Robbinsdale, Minn.	16	2.7	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	900	A	W
Robstown, Tex.	10	3.8	MC	D2	TS	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	EFS
Rochester, N. H.	16	46.7	MC	D2	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	None	W
Rock Falls, Ill.	10	1.9	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	. . . .	TK	ESW
Rock Springs, Wyo.	10	3.3†	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	480	None	SA
Rocky River, Ohio	18	5.1†	MC	D..	. .	8[1]	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	. . . .
Rolla, Mo.	11	3.1	MC	D4	TS	12	0	NP2‡	300	TAL	ESV
Rolling Meadows, Ill.	11	2.0†	Not Reporting								
Roselle, N. J.	21	2.6	MC	D..	. .	6	1	P3‡	. . . .	TA	. . . .
Roselle Park, N. J.	13	1.2	MC	D2	TS	6	1	P3‡	150	TA	None
Rosemead, Calif.	15	2.4	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Roseville, Calif.	13	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	30	None	ESV
Roseville, Minn.	24	13.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	. . . .	TAK	None
Rutherford, N. J.	20	2.6	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	T	None
Rutland, Vt.	18	8.1	MC	D..	. .	11	11	NP2‡	. . . .	TA	. . . .
Ruston, La.	14	12.0	MC	D4	NN	5	1	NP4	375	None	ESW
Rye, N. Y.	14	5.7	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P4‡	0	None	None
Saco, Me.	11	37.1	MC	D1	TA	7	7	P1	250	None	S
Saddle Brook tp, N. J.	14	8.5†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3	. . . .	K	V
St. Albans, W. Va.	15	3.1	MC	D4	TN	10	2	NP4	100	None	W
St. Ann, Mo.	12	2.1	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP2‡	. . . .	P	None
St. Augustine, Fla.	15	6.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP[3]‡	0	None	W
St. Charles, Mo.	21	5.0	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP2‡	. . . .	TAPL	WA
St. Francis, Wis.	10	2.9†	Not Reporting								
St. Joseph, Mich.	12	3.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	SWA
Salem, Ohio	14	4.0	MC	D..	. .	7[1]	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	. . . .

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Salem, Va.	16	8.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 600	None	EW
Salisbury, Md.	16	3.9	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4‡	900	None	SWA
Salisbury, N. C.	21	6.1	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	1,200	None	SWA
San Anselmo, Calif.	12	2.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	None
San Benito, Tex.	16	5.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	420	None	SWA
San Carlos, Calif.	21	4.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	S
San Fernando, Calif.	16	2.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
San Gabriel, Calif.	23	3.4	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	None
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	20	5.8†	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	SW
San Marcos, Tex.	13	5.6	Mgr	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SWA
San Marino, Calif.	14	3.8	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
San Pablo, Calif.	20	2.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif.	20	10.1	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAKPL	....
Sanford, Fla.	19	6.2	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	. . 3‡	600	None	WA
Sanford, N. C.	12	4.6†	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	300	None	SW
Santa Fe Springs, Cal.	16	8.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Santa Maria, Calif.	20	5.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP^{5}‡	420	TK	SWA
Santa Paula, Calif.	13	3.8†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SA
Sapulpa, Okla.	14	4.5	Mgr	C2	AN	10	8	NP2	....	None	SW
Saratoga, Calif.	15	13.3†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	17	27.9	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1,000	None	SW
Saugus t, Mass.	21	11.9†	Mgr	D5	NN	5	5	NP2	500	None	None
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	19	15.9	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	SWA
Sayreville, N. J.	23	16.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	750	A	W
Scarsdale, N. Y.	18	6.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	0	None	V
Scotch Plains tp, N. J.	18	8.2†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Scott tp, Pa.	19	4.3†	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	....	DCTA	None
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	2.1	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	WA
Scottsdale, Ariz.	10	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	0	None	S
Seaside, Calif.	19	2.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Secaucus, N. J.	12	6.1	MC	D2	AN	7	0	P2‡	300	None	S
Sedalia, Mo.	24	9.4	MC	D4	NA	8	0	P2‡	1,200	TAPL	SWA
Seguin, Tex.	14	4.4	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	300	TAK	ESW
Seminole, Okla.	11	62.5	MC	D..	. .	8	0	P2‡	....	TK	....
Seymour, Ind.	12	3.3	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	600	K	SA
Shaler tp, Pa.	25	10.9†	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	P4‡	....	DT	W
Shamokin, Pa.	14	0.8	Com	D..	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	CT	....
Shawnee, Okla.	24	9.2†	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
Sheffield, Ala.	13	6.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4‡	1,500	None	EGW
Shelby, N. C.	18	7.2	MC	D..	. .	4	4	NP4‡	....	None	....
Shelbyville, Ind.	14	3.3	MC	D4	NA	7	2	P4	600	K	SA
Shelbyville, Tenn.	10	4.6†	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	....	None	DSW
Shelton, Conn.	18	28.8	MC	D2	. .	6	0	P2	....	TA	....
Shenandoah, Pa.	11	1.7†	MC	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	....	DA	....
Sheridan, Wyo.	12	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP4‡	10	None	SW
Sherman, Tex.	25	9.2	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	520	None	SWA
Shively, Ky.	15	21.6	MC	D4	TN	8	8	P2	930	None	....
Shorewood, Wis.	16	1.6	Mgr	D..	AN	7	7	NP3‡	500	None	W
Sidney, Ohio	15	4.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP2	150	None	SW
Sikeston, Mo.	14	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	....	ESWA
Smyrna, Ga.	10	4.1	MC	D2	TA	7	1	NP2	1,200	None	SWA
Snyder, Tex.	14	6.8	Mgr	D2	T..	6	6	NP2‡	0	None	SV
Somerset t, Mass.	12	7.7†	TM	D3	TS	7	7	P4‡	....	TAK	W
Somerville, N. J.	12	2.3†	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	0	TA	None
S. Charleston, W. Va.	19	6.6†	MC	D..	. .	8	2	P4	....	K	....

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
South Holland, Ill.	10	4.4	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	$ 360	K	W
South Milwaukee, Wis.	20	4.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	....	TKL	SW
South Norfolk, Va.	22	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	960	T	None
South Orange, N. J.	16	2.7	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2‡	0	None	W
South Pasadena, Calif.	20	3.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
South Plainfield, N. J.	18	9.2	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P3	0	None	None
S. Portland, Me.	23	11.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	A	None
South River, N. J.	13	1.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3	0	T	EW
South St. Paul, Minn.	22	5.6	MC	D2	. .	7	7	NP2	600	TAK	SWA
Sparks, Nev.	17	2.7	Mgr	D4	TS	5	5	NP4	600	KL	S
Spring Garden tp, Pa.	11	7.1†	MC	C2	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	DTA	None
Springdale, Ark.	10	9.3	MC	D2	NS	8	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	SVA
Springfield, Ore.	20	9.0	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6[2]	NP4‡	0	None	DSV
Springfield tp, N. J.	14	5.2†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	2,000	K	None
Springfield tp, Pa.	21	7.0†	Com	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	1,000	DT	None
Stanton, Calif.	11	2.9	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
State College, Pa.	22	4.3	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	DA	W
Statesville, N. C.	20	9.2	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	450	None	ESWA
Staunton, Va.	22	9.0	Mgr	C2	NN	5	0	NP4‡	600	T	BSWA
Steelton, Pa.	11	2.1	MC	D4	TO	10	0	P4‡	600	DA	SW
Sterling, Colo.	11	2.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	300	None	SWA
Sterling, Ill.	16	2.8†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	....	None	S
Stevens Point, Wis.	18	7.6	MC	D2	TA	13	0	NP2‡	400	CTAKSL	SWA
Stillwater, Okla.	24	6.9	Mgr	D..	. .	4	4	NP3	....	TK	....
Stoneham t, Mass.	18	6.0†	TM	D..	. .	3	3	NP1	....	TAK	....
Stow, Ohio	12	17.0	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	NP2	....	None	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	12	2.1†	Com	C2	AN	9	0	P4‡	....	CT	....
Streator, Ill.	17	3.5	MC	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Struthers, Ohio	16	3.5†	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2‡	1,200	ATL	S
Suffolk, Va.	13	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	T	SA
Sulphur, La.	11	4.4	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	....	P	SW
Summit, Ill.	10	2.2†	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	V
Summit, N. J.	24	6.0	MC	D..	NS	7	1	NP3‡	0	None	S
Sumter, S. C.	23	7.7	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	800	None	SWA
Sunbury, Pa.	14	2.2	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	CT	....
Swampscott t, Mass.	13	3.0†	RTM	H1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	0	TAK	V
Sweetwater, Tex.	14	6.6	Mgr	C..	TN	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	SWA
Swissvale, Pa.	15	1.2	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Sylacauga, Ala.	13	8.8	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	....	None	DFSW
Takoma Park, Md.	17	2.2	MC	D2	TS	7	7	NP2	300	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	18	20.1	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	2,400	None	SWA
Tallmadge, Ohio	10	13.7	Com	D..	. .	3	3	NP4	....	None	....
Tamaqua, Pa.	10	1.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	DA	W
Tarrytown, N. Y.	11	2.8	MC	D2	A..	7	7	P2‡	1,200	None	W
Tempe, Ariz.	25	21.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Tenafly, N. J.	14	4.6	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	0	T	None
Terrell, Tex.	14	6.4	Mgr	D2	TN	5	2	NP2‡	130	AKPL	SWA
Texarkana, Ark.	20	6.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	600	TKL	SWA
The Dalles, Ore.	10	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	1	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
The Village, Okla.	12	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	S
Thibodaux, La.	13	2.2	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	....	None	EFW
Thomasville, Ga.	18	13.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP[5]‡	100	None	EGSWA
Thomasville, N. C.	15	6.2	Mgr	D2	TN	5	1	NP2	400	None	SW
Thornton, Colo.	11	1.5†	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP2	360	TK	None
Tiffin, Ohio	21	5.5	MC	D2	NA	7	3	NP2	600	DTL	S

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Tonawanda, N. Y. .	22	3.5	MC	D2	NA	7	1	P2	$ 1,250	TL	SW
Totowa, N. J.	11	3.7	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP3	0	A	SV
Tracy, Calif.	11	3.6†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWA
Traverse City, Mich.	18	7.9	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	200	None	ESWA
Trenton, Mich. ...	18	7.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	....	TAK	V
Trinidad, Colo. ..	11	3.4	Mgr	C2	AN	11	1	NP2	300	None	EFSW
Troy, Ala.	10	6.8	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	....	None	DSW
Troy, Mich.	19	34.8†	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP3‡	240	None	W
Troy, Ohio	14	3.5	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tulare, Calif. ...	14	3.5	Mgr	C2	..N	5	5	NP2‡	120	DTAK	SW
Tullahoma, Tenn. .	12	6.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	None
Tupelo, Miss. ...	17	19.7	MC	D4	TS	7	1	NP4	1,200	AKSP	ESWA
Turtle Creek, Pa. .	11	1.0	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	1,200	D	....
Twin Falls, Idaho .	20	5.4	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	900	None	VA
Two Rivers, Wis. .	12	2.9	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP2‡	600	None	ESW
Union, S. C.	10	7.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P2‡	780	None	DFSW
Uniontown, Pa. ...	18	1.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	S
University Hgts., Ohio	17	1.9	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	....	None	None
University Park, Tex.	23	3.7	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	V
Upland, Calif. ...	16	12.7†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SW
U. Moreland tp, Pa.	21	7.8†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	P4‡	1,000	T	S
Urbana, Ohio	10	4.5	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	....	DTL	W
Uvalde, Tex.	10	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	12	None	GSWA
Vacaville, Calif. ..	11	2.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	SW
Valparaiso, Ind. ..	15	4.2	MC	D4	TN	7	2	P4	600	K	SW
Van Wert, Ohio ..	11	4.1	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	SWA
Vernon, Tex.	12	4.7	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	300	None	ESW
Verona, N. J.	14	2.8	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	500	T	S
Vienna, Va.	11	4.5	Mgr	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Villa Park, Ill. ...	20	4.0	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	K	W
Vincennes, Ind. ..	18	3.5	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	480	K	SW
Virginia, Minn. ..	14	8.8	MC	D2	NS	9	3	NP4‡	1,200	T	EGSWA
Visalia, Calif. ...	16	4.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	SA
Wabash, Ind.	13	4.6	MC	D..	..	7	1	P4	....	K	....
Wadsworth, Ohio .	11	2.7	MC	D2	NN	8[1]	2	P2	450	DTL	SWA
Wakefield t, Mass. .	24	7.2†	TM	..	..	5	5	NP3‡	138	TAK	DFW
Waldwick, N. J. ..	10	2.0	MC	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
Walla Walla, Wash. .	25	6.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP[5]‡	240	CTKSPL	SWA
Warminster tp, Pa. .	16	10.3†	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	....	DKSPL	SV
Warner Robins, Ga. .	19	6.6†	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	600	None	FSW
Warren, Pa.	15	3.4†	Mgr	D4	TS	18	0	NP4‡	0	D	SA
Warrensville Hgts., Ohio	11	4.5	MC	D4	TS	7[1]	0	NP4‡	900	None	None
Washington, Ind. ..	11	3.0	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	600	K	ESW
Wash. Court House, Ohio	12	3.5	Mgr	C..	AN	6	6	NP4‡	360	None	S
Washington, Pa. ..	24	3.3†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	CT	None
Watertown, S. D. .	14	8.4	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	600	None	EGSWA
Watertown, Wis. ..	14	8.5	MC	D2	AA	15	0	NP2	....	TAKL	SWA
Waterville, Me. ..	19	13.5	MC	D..	TA	14	0	P2	150	None	SV
Watervliet, N. Y. .	14	1.1	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	P4‡	1,000	None	SW
Watsonville, Calif. .	13	2.0	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	SWA
Waxahachie, Tex. .	13	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Waycross, Ga. ...	21	8.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	SWA
Wayne, Mich.	16	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP[6]‡	1,200	None	V
Waynesboro, Pa. .	10	2.7	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	0	D	SW
Waynesboro, Va. .	16	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP4‡	300	T	SW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14	1.0†	MC	D..	AA	7	1	P2	$ 2,500	K	S
Wenatchee, Wash.	17	3.2	Com	D4	A..	3	3	NP4	....	None	SWA
Weslaco, Tex.	16	2.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	750	None	SWA
West Chester, Pa.	16	1.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	....	DA	....
W. Des Moines, Iowa	12	17.3	MC	D4	TA	5	2	NP4‡	100	None	W
West Lafayette, Ind.	13	2.6†	MC	D4	AA	8	3	P4	600	K	....
West Memphis, Ark.	19	6.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	600	TK	SW
West Monroe, La.	15	5.3	MC	D..	. .	5	5	P4	....	None	....
West St. Paul, Minn.	13	5.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	....	None	None
W. University Pl., Tex.	15	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	4	4	NP2	600	None	SW
West Warwick t, R. I.	21	8.1†	TM	C..	. .	5	5	P2	....	TAK	....
Westbrook, Me.	14	17.0	MC	D2	NA	13	3	P2	250	K	None
Westbury, N. Y.	15	2.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	750	None	None
Westchester, Ill.	18	2.9	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Western Springs, Ill.	11	2.4	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	0	K	W
Westlake, Ohio	13	16.0	MC	D4	NS	6^1	0	NP2	1,000	None	None
Westminster, Colo.	14	3.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	W
Wethersfield t, Conn.	21	13.0†	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	P2	0	None	None
Wheaton, Ill.	24	5.2†	Com	D..	. .	5	5	NP4	....	None	....
White Bear Lake, Minn.	13	6.0	Mgr	D3	NA	5	1	NP3‡	420	T	SW
White Settlement, Tex.	12	5.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	18	2.2	Mgr	D3	AN	7	7	NP3‡	500	TAK	V
Whitehall, Ohio	21	5.2	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	600	DTL	None
Whitehall, Pa.	16	3.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	1,200	A	None
Whitman t, Mass.	10	6.6†	TM	C1	AN	5	5	NP1	200	TAK	None
Wickliffe, Ohio	16	4.7	MC	D2	T..	7^1	3	NP2	1,200	None	None
Willimatic, Conn.	14	4.5	MC	D2	TS	7	3	P2	....	TK	SW
Williston, N. D.	12	3.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,140	None	SWA
Willmar, Minn.	10	2.8	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	ESWA
Willoughby, Ohio	15	9.1	MC	D2	NA	7^1	1	NP2	1,200	None	SW
Willowick, Ohio	19	2.7†	MC	D2	NA	7^1	1	NP2	900	None	None
Winchester, Ky.	10	2.1	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P2	1,000	None	SW
Winchester, Va.	15	3.0	Mgr	D4	AN	13	12	NP4‡	0	TA	BSWA
Winchester t, Mass.	19	6.1†	RTM	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	0	TAK	W
Winfield, Kan.	11	2.9	Mgr	C..	. .	3	3	NP4	....	None	....
Winnetka, Ill.	13	3.8	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	0	None	EW
Winona, Minn.	25	9.2	MC	D2	NS	9	8	NP4‡	500	T	SWA
Winter Haven, Fla.	16	6.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	SVWA
Winter Park, Fla.	17	3.6	Mgr	D3	AS	5	5	NP3‡	200	None	SA
Winthrop t, Mass.	20	1.7†	RTM	D..	. .	3	3	NP3‡	....	TAK	....
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	15	9.3	MC	D2	TA	20	0	NP2‡	180	TKL	DSWA
Wood River, Ill.	12	2.5	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1	None	W
Woodbury, N. J.	12	2.3	MC	D2	NS	9	0	P3‡	0	None	SW
Woodland, Calif.	14	2.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	SW
Wooster, Ohio	17	5.2	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	540	DTL	SW
Wyckoff tp, N. J.	11	6.4†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,500	AK	None
Xenia, Ohio	20	4.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Yazoo City, Miss.	11	3.5	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P4	....	....	....
Yeadon, Pa.	12	1.6	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	480	D	None
Ypsilanti, Mich.	21	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	SWA
Yuba City, Calif.	12	3.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SWA
Yuma, Ariz.	24	7.7	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	12	4.5†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	V

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000											
Abbeville, S. C.	5,436	5.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	$ 240	None	ESW
Aberdeen, Md.	9,679	2.5†	Not Reporting								
Aberdeen, Miss.	6,450	5.5	MC	D4	TN	5	0	P4	600	P	DSWA
Abilene, Kan.	6,746	2.4	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3	100	None	SWA
Addison, Ill.	6,741	2.3†	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	260	K	SW
Alamo Hgts., Tex.	7,552	1.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	W
Alamosa, Colo.	6,205	1.4	Mgr	D4	AN	7	2	NP4‡	240	None	SWA
Albertville, Ala.	8,250	11.1†	MC	D4	NA	5	5	P4	600	None	DSW
Albion, N. Y.	5,182	2.3†	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	500	None	SW
Alcoa, Tenn.	6,395	5.9	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP6‡	1	None	DSWA
Alexandria, Ind.	5,582	1.0	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	K	SW
Alexandria, Minn.	6,713	5.1	MC	D2	TA	5	0	NP2‡	300	None	ESWA
Algona, Iowa	5,702	2.5	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP4‡	180	None	ESWA
Alliance, Neb.	7,845	1.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	ESWA
Alma, Mich.	8,978	4.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP[3]‡	200	None	SWA
Alva, Okla.	6,258	2.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	100	TKSP	SWA
Alvin, Tex.	5,643	2.6	MC	D2	TS	5	5	NP2‡	240	TAK	SW
Ambler, Pa.	6,765	0.9	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	600	A	SW
American Fork, Utah	6,373	3.0†	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	....	TK	W
Amherst, Ohio	6,750	4.4†	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	6	P2	375	None	ES
Amityville, N. Y.	8,318	2.0	MC	D2	AN	5	1	P2‡	1,200	None	None
Amory, Miss.	6,474	6.2	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	300	TAKP	DW
Anacortes, Wash.	8,414	7.4	Mgr	C4	AN	7	4	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Anadarko, Okla.	6,299	1.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	2	NP2	0	None	ESWA
Angleton, Tex.	7,312	2.7	Not Reporting								
Antigo, Wis.	9,691	3.9	MC	D2	TA	12	0	NP2‡	360	None	SWA
Aransas Pass, Tex.	6,956	6.8	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	0	None	SW
Arcata, Calif.	5,235	2.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	T	SW
Arcadia, Fla.	5,889	4.5	Com	D2	NS	5	5	NP2	24	TAK	SWA
Archbald, Pa.	5,471	16.9	MC	D4	NS	9	9	P4‡	0	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	8,069	2.9†	MC	D2	AN	9	1	NP2	240	TKPL	SWA
Arnold, Pa.	9,437	0.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	2,100	CT	None
Artesia, Calif.	9,993	1.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Asheboro, N. C.	9,449	4.4	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	P2	300	None	SW
Ashland, Ore.	9,119	5.0†	MC	D4	TS	6	6	NP4‡	350	K	ESW
Ashland, Pa.	5,237	1.6	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	0	DA	W
Athens, Ala.	9,330	3.5	MC	D4	NA	5	5	NP4	600	None	DFSWA
Athens, Tex.	7,086	4.6†	Mgr	C2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	0	None	SWA
Atherton, Calif.	7,717	4.8	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Atlantic, Iowa	6,890	2.6	MC	D4	TN	6	2	NP4‡	300	CA	ESWA
Atmore, Ala.	8,173	7.3	MC	D4	AS	6	6	P4	300	None	FSWA
Attalla, Ala.	8,257	5.5	MC	D4	NA	5	5	NP4	....	None	None
Atwater, Calif.	7,318	2.4	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	SW
Auburn, Calif.	5,586	3.5	Mgr	..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	....	....	....
Auburn, Ind.	6,350	1.7	MC	D4	NS	5	1	P4	400	K	DSW
Auburndale, Fla.	5,595	2.3	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	480	None	SW
Augusta, Kan.	6,434	1.7	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	100	None	ESW
Avalon, Pa.	6,859	0.6†	Mgr	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	300	C	None
Avon Lake, Ohio	9,403	11.6	MC	D2	TS	7[1]	7	NP2	600	TK	SW
Avon Park, Fla.	6,073	3.7	MC	D2	NA	5	0	NP2‡	360	None	SWA
Avondale, Ariz.	6,161	1.8	Mgr	D2	AS	7	7	NP4‡	360	None	SW
Baden, Pa.	6,109	2.3	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	....	D	S
Baker, Ore.	9,986	7.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP[6] ‡	150	None	ESWA
Balch Springs, Tex.	6,821	4.5†	Not Reporting								
Baldwinsville, N. Y.	5,985	1.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P2	125	None	SW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Ballinger, Tex.	5,043	2.1	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	$ 250	None	SWA
Ballwin, Mo.	5,710	3.7†	MC	H2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	720	None	None
Bangor, Pa.	5,766	1.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	. . . .	DA	. . . .
Baraboo, Wis.	6,672	3.7	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	600	TKL	SWA
Barrington, Ill.	5,434	2.4	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	SW
Barrington, N. J.	7,943	1.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	0	None	S
Bartonville, Ill.	7,253	3.0	MC	D4	..N	6	6	P4‡	420	K	None
Batavia, Ill.	7,496	2.0	MC	D4	T..	10	0	NP4‡	750	TK	DSW
Batesville, Ark.	6,207	2.6†	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	SA
Bath, N. Y.	6,166	2.6	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	800	None	DFSW
Bay Minette, Ala.	5,197	4.4	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	450	None	GSV
Bay St. Louis, Miss.	5,073	4.0	Com	D4	. .	3	3	P4	400	TAK	GW
Beachwood, Ohio	6,089	4.8†	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	7	NP2	600	None	None
Beardstown, Ill.	6,294	1.2†	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	313	TK	W
Beaufort, S. C.	6,298	2.6	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	P4	90	None	W
Beaver, Pa.	6,160	1.0	Mgr	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	0	D	W
Beaverton, Ore.	5,937	1.9	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Bedford, Va.	5,921	6.8†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	ESWA
Bedford Hgts., Ohio	5,275	4.9†	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	7	NP4‡	600	None	S
Belen, N. M.	5,031	1.6	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
Belfast, Me.	6,140	33.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	0	None	WA
Bellefonte, Pa.	6,088	1.1	Mgr	D4	TS	9	9	P4‡	0	DA	SWA
Bellevue, Ky.	9,336	1.9	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P2	150	TAKPL	W
Bellevue, Neb.	8,831	1.6†	MC	D2	TA	. .	0	P2‡	250	TKS	SW
Bellevue, Ohio	8,286	2.2	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	NP2	300	DTL	W
Bellmead, Tex.	5,127	2.3†	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Belmar, N. J.	5,190	1.1	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	2,500	None	SW
Belmont, N. C.	5,007	2.7†	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	100	None	SV
Belpre, Ohio	5,418	2.9†	MC	D2	TS	6[1]	6	NP2	120	DTL	SW
Belton, S. C.	5,106	3.6	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	300	None	SW
Belton, Tex.	8,163	5.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	SW
Bemidji, Minn.	9,958	10.5	Mgr	D2	NS	5	0	NP4‡	220	None	BSWA
Benicia, Calif.	6,070	3.7	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	S
Bennettsville, S. C.	6,963	3.0	MC	D2	TN	5	0	NP2	300	None	DFSW
Bennington, Vt.	8,023	3.6	MC	D1	TA	7	7	NP3‡	. . . .	DTK	W
Bensenville, Ill.	9,141	3.2†	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	. . . .	K	SW
Benton, Ill.	7,023	3.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SWA
Berkeley, Ill.	5,729	1.4†	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	240	K	W
Bernardsville, N. J.	5,515	12.9	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	TA	S
Beverly Hills, Mich.	8,633	4.0	MC	C1	AN	7	7	P3‡	265	None	V
Big Rapids, Mich.	8,686	4.8	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	SWA
Bisbee, Ariz.	9,914	1.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2	120	None	SA
Blackfoot, Idaho	7,378	1.9†	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	. . . .	None	W
Blackburg, Va.	7,070	3.5†	Mgr	D4	T..	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	W
Blackwell, Okla.	9,588	3.3	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	ESW
Blaine, Minn.	7,570	35.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP^4‡	300	TAK	W
Blakely, Pa.	6,374	3.9	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Bloomingdale, N. J.	5,293	8.6	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	T	S
Blue Ash, Ohio	8,341	3.5†	MC	D2	TS	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	None
Bluffton, Ind.	6,238	1.3	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	600	K	ESW
Blythe, Calif.	6,023	1.6†	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	SW
Boca Raton, Fla.	6,961	16.2†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	. . . .	None	SW
Bogota, N. J.	7,965	0.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	300	None	. . . .
Bonham, Tex.	7,357	4.3	Mgr	C2	AN	6	1	NP2‡	120	None	SWA
Boonton, N. J.	7,981	2.3	MC	D2	AS	8	0	P2‡	0	None	W

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Boonville, Mo.	7,090	3.1	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P2‡	$. . . .	TKPL	W
Brackenridge, Pa.	5,697	0.8	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	480	D	EW
Bradley, Ill.	8,082	1.3†	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	720	None	SV
Brady, Tex.	5,338	2.6†	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	ESWA
Brazil, Ind.	8,853	2.3†	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	400	K	SV
Brea, Calif.	8,487	3.7†	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex.	6,273	3.7	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	180	None	SW
Breckenridge Hills, Mo.	6,299	0.7†	MC	C1	TN	9	9	NP2‡	. . . .	TKSPL	None
Brecksville, Ohio	5,435	19.1	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	7	NP[3]‡	480	None	None
Brenham, Tex.	7,740	4.9	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	DFSWA
Brewer, Me.	9,009	30.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	200	None	None
Brewton, Ala.	6,309	6.5	MC	D4	AA	6	6	P4	180	None	GSWA
Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.	5,105	5.8	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Bridge View, Ill.	7,334	3.1†	MC	D4	AA	6	6	P4‡	360	K	V
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,306	0.9†	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Bridgeton, Mo.	7,820	9.0	MC	C2	AA	6	6	NP2	600	None	None
Bridgeville, Pa.	7,112	1.0†	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Brighton, Colo.	7,055	2.3†	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	780	TKSPL	SW
Broadview, Ill.	8,588	1.8	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	240	K	W
Broadview Hgts., Ohio	6,209	13.5†	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	6	NP2	720	TK	None
Brockport, N. Y.	5,256	1.6	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	300	None	SW
Broken Arrow, Okla.	5,928	2.2	Mgr	C3	TN	5	0	P3‡	0	None	SW
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,744	1.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	0	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	5,694	3.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	. . . .	PL	SW
Brookhaven, Miss.	9,885	4.0†	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	900	KP	SWA
Brookhaven, Pa.	5,280	1.7†	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	D	S
Brownsville, Pa.	6,055	1.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	120	DPL	None
Brownsville, Tenn.	5,424	2.7	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	100	None	DFSW
Brunswick, Ohio	6,453	13.7†	MC	D2	NS	6[1]	6	NP2	600	DTK	None
Bryan, Ohio	7,361	2.3†	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP4‡	360	None	ESW
Buchanan, Mich.	5,341	1.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	125	None	SW
Buckhannon, W. Va.	6,386	1.7	MC	D2	AN	6	1	NP2‡	180	K	S
Buena Vista, Va.	6,300	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TA	SW
Bunkie, La.	5,188	2.3	MC	D4	TS	5	5	P4	600	P	SW
Burkburnett, Tex.	7,621	4.7†	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Burley, Idaho	7,508	2.7†	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P4‡	600	None	DWA
Burlington, Wis.	5,856	1.6	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	600	TAKL	SW
Butler, N. J.	5,414	2.1	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	0	A	DSW
Cairo, Ga.	7,427	5.3	Mgr	D4	TA	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	DFSWA
Cairo, Ill.	9,348	3.8†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	DF
Caldwell, N. J.	6,942	1.2	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	400	A	SV
Calexico, Calif.	7,992	3.3†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WA
California, Pa.	5,978	13.5	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	600	DA	None
Calumet Park, Ill.	8,448	1.1†	Not Reporting								
Camas, Wash.	5,666	3.2	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡	120	TKL	SW
Camden, S. C.	6,842	3.6	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	500	None	DWA
Cameron, Tex.	5,640	2.7†	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	. . . .	AKPL	W
Camp Hill, Pa.	8,559	2.2†	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	D	S
Campbellsville, Ky.	6,966	2.5	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	200	. . . .	SW
Canandaigua, N. Y.	9,370	4.7	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	. . . .	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	8,973	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	7	0	P[3]‡	180	None	W
Canton, Miss.	9,707	2.6	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	1,020	KP	DFW
Canton, N. Y.	5,046	1.6†	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P2‡	125	None	SW
Canton, N. C.	5,068	1.7	Mgr	D2	N	3	3	NP2	718	L	W
Canyon, Tex.	5,864	2.5†	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	SW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Carlinville, Ill.	5,440	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	$ 144	TK	SW
Carlsbad, Calif.	9,253	8.4†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	SW
Carlstadt, N. J.	6,042	4.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	....	T	S
Carmi, Ill.	6,152	1.4†	MC	D4	TN	9	9	NP4	180	TK	ESVA
Carrizo Springs, Tex.	5,699	1.9†	Mgr	C2	TS	5	5	MP2‡	105	None	FSW
Carroll, Iowa	7,682	2.8†	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP2	300	None	WA
Carson City, Nev.	5,163	1.3	MC	D4	..	5	5	NP4‡	....	....	....
Cartersville, Ga.	8,668	3.9	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	0	None	DFW
Carthage, Tex.	5,262	10.0	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Caruthersville, Mo.	8,643	2.2†	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	60	TAP	W
Casa Grande, Ariz.	8,311	1.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	SA
Catasauqua, Pa.	5,062	1.5	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P4‡	0	DA	SW
Catskill, N. Y.	5,825	2.2†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	200	A	W
Cayce, S. C.	8,517	7.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	0	NP4‡	600	None	W
Cedar City, Utah	7,543	4.2	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4‡	300	None	SW
Cedarburg, Wis.	5,191	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	480	None	ESW
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	6,954	0.7†	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	SA
Cedartown, Ga.	9,340	4.2	Mgr	C1	TA	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
Celina, Ohio	7,659	2.0†	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	....	DTL	ESVA
Centerville, Iowa	6,629	3.9	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	80	T	SWA
Centerville, Pa.	5,088	4.5†	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	420	D	S
Centralia, Wash.	8,586	3.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	2,500	None	ESW
Chadron, Neb.	5,079	1.5†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	SWA
Chamblee, Ga.	6,635	3.1†	MC	D2	TS	5	5	NP2	360	None	None
Chandler, Ariz.	9,531	2.5†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	0	None	SWA
Chariton, Iowa	5,042	2.8	MC	D4	NS	5	1	NP4‡	34	T	SWA
Charleroi, Pa.	8,148	0.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	....	....	....
Charles City, Iowa	9,964	4.5	MC	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	216	T	SWA
Charleston, Mo.	5,911	1.6†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	SW
Charlestown, Ind.	5,726	1.6†	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	K	SW
Charlotte, Mich.	7,657	1.8	MC	D2	TA	8	8	P2‡	100	TK	SWA
Chatham, N. J.	9,517	2.4†	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	0	T	SW
Chattahoochee, Fla.	9,699	3.0†	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	12	None	DFSW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,859	6.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	48	None	SW
Chehalis, Wash.	5,199	3.5	Com	D4	NN	2	2	NP4	1,200	None	SWA
Cheraw, S. C.	5,171	2.5†	Not Reporting								
Cherokee, Iowa	7,724	5.8	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	240	TL	SWA
Chester, S. C.	6,906	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8	NP2‡	120	None	SWA
Cheverly, Md.	5,223	1.0	MC	D	AN	10	0	NP..‡	600	None	....
Childress, Tex.	6,399	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	240	P	SWA
Chillicothe, Mo.	9,236	3.3	MC	D2	TA	5	1	P2	....	DTAKPL	ESWA
Chisholm, Minn.	7,144	4.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	None	SWA
Clanton, Ala.	5,683	5.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	240	None	FSW
Claremore, Okla.	6,639	2.5	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2‡	600	TKSP	DSW
Clarendon Hills, Ill.	5,885	1.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP2‡	0	K	W
Clarkston, Wash.	6,209	1.2	MC	D4	TS	7	2[2]	NP4‡	120	T	S
Clarksville, Ind.	8,088	2.7	MC	C4	A..	5	5	P4	....	K	None
Clear Lake, Iowa	6,158	3.0	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	250	None	W
Clearfield, Pa.	9,270	1.9	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	240	DA	A
Clearfield, Utah	8,833	6.4	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	W
Cleveland, Tex.	5,838	3.2	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,268	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TA	SWA
Clifton Hgts., Pa.	8,005	0.7†	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	....	....	....
Clinton, Ill.	7,355	1.6†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	....	....
Clinton, Ind.	5,843	1.8†	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	400	K	SW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Mayor		City Council				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Clinton, Mo.	6,925	4.0	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P2‡	$ 75	TKPL	SA
Clinton, N. C.	7,461	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4	....	None	....
Clinton, Okla.	9,617	6.2†	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	300	TKSPL	SWA
Clinton, S. C.	7,937	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	600	None	DSW
Closter, N. J.	7,767	3.9	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	None	None
Cloquet, Minn.	9,013	3.5	MC	D2	NA	5	2	NP2	600	T	SWA
Clovis, Calif.	5,546	3.0	MC	..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	....	TK	....
Coalinga, Calif.	5,965	2.1†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	GSWA
Coldwater, Mich.	8,880	4.8	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	NP2‡	300	None	ESW
Coleman, Tex.	6,371	2.9	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	120	None	ESWA
Colonial Hgts., Va.	9,587	8.0	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	T	SW
Colonie, N. Y.	6,992	3.6†	MC	D4	NS	19	0	P4	750	CT	SW
Colorado City, Tex.	6,457	5.4	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	SVA
Columbia, Miss.	7,117	3.7†	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	....	None	SWA
Commerce, Calif.	9,555	6.3†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,800	None	None
Commerce, Tex.	5,789	2.9†	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	ESWA
Commerce Town, Colo.	8,970	5.5†	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	0	TK	None
Concordia, Kan.	7,022	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	98	None	SWA
Conroe, Tex.	9,192	5.2	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	None	SW
Conway, Ark.	9,791	5.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	....	TKL	ESW
Conway, S. C.	8,563	3.4	MC	D2	T	6	6	P2	420	None	W
Cookeville, Tenn.	7,805	3.4	Com	C3	AA	3	3	NP3‡	36	None	DFSW
Coos Bay, Ore.	7,084	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Coraopolis, Pa.	9,643	1.4	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	600	D	W
Corbin, Ky.	7,119	3.7†	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P2	500	None	DW
Corry, Pa.	7,744	5.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	600	CT	SA
Corte Madera, Calif.	5,962	3.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	None
Cortez, Colo.	6,764	4.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	P^{3}‡	100	None	SW
Covington, Ga.	8,167	9.6	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	....	None	DFSWA
Covington, La.	6,754	4.3	MC	D4	NN	6	6	. . 4	....	None	....
Covington, Tenn.	5,298	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	450	None	DFSWA
Crafton, Pa.	8,418	1.2	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	0	D	None
Cresskill, N. J.	7,290	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	TA	None
Crest Hill, Ill.	5,887	2.9†	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	600	TK	None
Crestline, Ohio	5,521	1.9	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P2	120	T	SW
Creston, Iowa	7,667	5.2	MC	D2	TA	7	2	P2	180	None	SWA
Crestview, Fla.	7,467	4.6†	MC	D2	NS	5	2	NP2	120	K	None
Creve Coeur, Ill.	6,684	3.1†	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Creve Coeur, Mo.	5,112	5.5	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2‡	900	P	None
Crockett, Tex.	5,356	4.1	MC	D2	TA	5	0	NP2‡	144	None	SW
Crookston, Minn.	8,546	3.8	MC	D2	TA	9	1	NP^{3}‡	48	None	SA
Crossett, Ark.	5,370	4.9	MC	D2	TA	6	6	. . 2‡	300	TKL	SA
Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.	6,812	4.4	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Crown Point, Ind.	8,443	2.4	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	....	C	ESW
Crystal City, Tex.	9,101	2.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	0	None	FSWA
Crystal Lake, Ill.	8,314	3.4	Mgr	D4	AA	5	5	NP4‡	325	TK	SW
Cuero, Tex.	7,338	4.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	DSWA
Cushing, Okla.	8,619	2.4	Mgr	C1	NA	5	3	P^{13}‡	480	None	ESWA
Cynthiana, Ky.	5,641	1.4†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SWA
Dalhart, Tex.	5,160	2.3	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	NP2‡	144	None	SWA
Dallas, Ore.	5,072	3.0	MC	D2	NS	9	9	NP4‡	0	None	SW
Dania, Fla.	7,065	4.3†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	480	....	W
Dansville, N. Y.	5,460	2.5	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P2‡	600	None	SW
Danville, Ky.	9,010	2.9†	MC	D4	TN	12	12	P2	0	None	SWA
Danville, Pa.	6,889	1.3	MC	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	600	D	SW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Darlington, S. C.	6,710	3.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P[4]‡	$ 420	None	SW
Davis, Calif.	8,910	1.8†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Dawson, Ga.	5,062	3.2†	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	100	None	FW
Dayton, Ky.	9,050	1.2	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P2	500	PL	None
De Funiak Sprgs., Fla.	5,282	4.6†	MC	D2	N..	7	2	NP2‡	75	KP	FSA
De Ridder, La.	7,188	5.3	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	4,800	None	SW
De Soto, Mo.	5,804	1.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	SW
Decatur, Ind.	8,327	2.7	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	....	K	SW
Decorah, Iowa	6,435	2.6	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	150	T	SWA
Deer Park, Ohio	8,423	0.8†	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	400	DTL	None
Deerfield Beach, Fla.	9,573	7.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
Delphos, Ohio	6,961	1.6†	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	600	DTKL	SWA
Deming, N. M.	6,764	2.7	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P4‡	0	None	FSWA
Demopolis, Ala.	7,377	6.5	MC	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	600	None	GSWA
Denham Sprgs., La.	5,991	4.4†	MC	D4	TA	5	0	NP4	300	None	GSW
Derby, Iowa	6,458	....	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	42	T	None
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5,633	2.0	MC	D4	TA	9	3	NP4‡	270	None	ESWA
Devils Lake, N. D.	6,299	2.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	SWA
Dexter, Mo.	5,519	1.8†	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2‡	180	P	SWA
Dickinson, N. D.	9,971	2.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	....	None	SWA
Dickson, Tenn.	5,028	4.0	Not Reporting								
Dickson City, Pa.	7,738	4.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	....	None	None
Dillon, S. C.	6,173	2.5†	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	300	None	SW
Dinuba, Calif.	6,103	1.5	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	SW
Dist. Hgts., Md.	7,524	0.9†	Com	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	0	None	None
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	9,260	2.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	....	None	None
Donna, Tex.	7,522	2.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	SW
Donaldsonville, La.	6,082	1.1†	Not Reporting								
Douglas, Ga.	8,736	4.1	Mgr	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	300	None	DSWA
Dover, Del.	7,250	1.9	Mgr	D2	TA	8	8	NP2‡	240	None	ESW
Dowagiac, Mich.	7,208	2.5	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	....	....	W
Downingtown, Pa.	5,598	1.7	Mgr	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	0	A	SW
Doylestown, Pa.	5,917	3.0	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	0	D	SW
Dumas, Tex.	8,477	2.2	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	600	None	GSWA
Dunedin, Fla.	8,444	3.4†	Mgr	D2	TN	5	. .	NP2‡	....	None	SW
Dunellen, N. J.	6,840	1.1	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	A	None
Dunn, N. C.	7,566	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	360	None	SW
Du Quoin, Ill.	6,558	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	800	None	SW
Duryea, Pa.	5,626	5.3	MC	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Easley, S. C.	8,283	4.0	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	600	None	DSWA
East Alton, Ill.	7,630	1.7†	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	....	K	VA
East Aurora, N. Y.	6,791	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	1,000	None	SW
East Gary, Ind.	9,309	6.2†	MC	. .	. .	5	5	P4	960	K	SW
E. Grand Forks, Minn.	6,998	2.7	MC	D2	NS	6	2	NP2	....	T	DW
East Hills, N. Y.	7,184	2.2	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	1,000	P	None
East Palestine, Ohio	5,232	1.6	MC	D2	NS	6[1]	2	P2	400	DTL	ESW
East Rochester, N. Y.	8,152	1.3	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4	....	None	SWA
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,769	3.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	0	T	SA
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	7,674	2.5	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	600	DA	W
Eastman, Ga.	5,118	3.9	Mgr	. .	. .	5	5	NP2	....	....	W
Easton, Md.	6,337	1.6	MC	D4	NS	5	1	NP4‡	400	None	DGSWA
Eaton, Ohio	5,034	1.7	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	SW
Economy, Pa.	5,925	17.3†	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	600	DA	SW
Edgewood, Pa.	5,124	0.8	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	D	None
Edmond, Okla.	8,577	7.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	T	DSW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Edmonds, Wash.	8,016	3.5	MC	D4	NN	7	7	NP^{4}‡	$ 120	T	SW
Edna, Tex.	5,038	2.5	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	520	....	SW
Edwardsville, Ill.	9,996	2.5	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	....	TK	SV
Edwardsville, Pa.	5,711	1.2	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	600	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	8,172	1.7†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	800	None	SW
El Campo, Tex.	7,700	3.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Elberton, Ga.	7,107	3.1	Mgr	D2	TA	5	0	NP2‡	120	None	DFV
Elizabethtown, Ky.	9,641	3.2	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	FSWA
Elizabethtown, Pa.	6,780	1.8	Mgr	D4	TS	5	5	P4‡	600	CT	SA
Elk City, Okla.	8,196	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4[2]	NP4	0	None	SWA
Elk Grove Village, Ill.	6,608	3.7†	MC	D4	T..	6	6	P4‡	0	K	None
Elkins, W. Va.	8,307	2.8†	MC	D2	TN	10	10	P4‡	200	None	SWA
Elko, Nev.	6,298	5.3	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	SWA
Elkton, Md.	5,989	1.2	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Ellensburg, Wash.	8,625	2.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	4	NP4‡	120	None	DFSWA
Ellenville, N. Y.	5,001	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Elmira Heights, N. Y.	5,157	1.2	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Elsmere, Del.	7,319	1.0	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	250	TA	None
Ely, Minn.	5,438	2.6	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	DSW
Emerson, N. J.	6,849	2.1†	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3	0	A	None
Emporia, Va.	5,535	2.5†	Mgr	D2	TN	9	9	NP2	300	T	WA
Ennis, Tex.	9,347	4.9	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP2‡	120	P	SW
Ephrata, Pa.	7,688	2.1	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	0	DA	ESW
Ephrata, Wash.	6,548	3.1†	MC	D4	NA	7	7	NP^{3}‡	120	TKL	SWA
Erlanger, Ky.	7,072	3.2	MC	D4	TS	12	12	NP2	150	None	SV
Essex Junction, Vt.	5,340	5.1	TM	D1	AN	3	3	NP2‡	0	DTAK	W
Estherville, Iowa	7,927	4.3	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2‡	300	T	ESWA
Etna, Pa.	5,519	0.8†	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	....	D	W
Eufaula, Ala.	8,357	6.4†	MC	D4	NA	8	0	NP4	....	None	W
Eustis, Fla.	6,189	2.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Evansdale, Iowa	5,738	3.6	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	120	T	W
Eveleth, Minn.	5,721	5.6	MC	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	SWA
Excelsior Sprgs., Mo.	6,473	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	9	None	SWA
Fair Haven, N. J.	5,678	1.6	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	A	None
Fairbury, Neb.	5,572	1.6	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	400	TK	ESW
Fairfax, Calif.	5,813	2.1†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	None
Fairfield, Ill.	6,362	1.7†	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	250	TK	EGSW
Fairfield, Iowa	8,054	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	156	T	SW
Fairfield, Ohio	9,734	19.6†	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	NP2	....	DTL	W
Fairmont, Minn.	9,745	3.5	MC	D4	TA	7	1	NP4‡	750	None	ESWA
Fairport, N. Y.	5,507	1.7	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	....	None	DSW
Fairview, N. J.	9,399	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P3	0	T	None
Fairway, Kan.	5,398	1.1	Not Reporting								
Falcon Hgts., Minn.	5,927	2.3	MC	D2	AN	3	3	NP3‡	720	TK	None
Falfurrias, Tex.	6,515	2.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	GSV
Falls City, Neb.	5,598	1.8	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	200	K	EWA
Fanwood, N. J.	7,963	1.3	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	1	None	None
Farmingdale, N. Y.	6,128	1.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Farmington, Mich.	6,881	2.0†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP^{3}‡	128	None	W
Farmington, Mo.	5,618	1.7	MC	D2	TN	8	0	. .2‡	600	P	DSW
Fayetteville, Tenn.	6,804	1.8†	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	....	None	DGSW
Fenton, Mich.	6,142	3.2	MC	D1	TN	6	6	NP2‡	260	TAK	SW
Fernandina Bch., Fla.	7,276	7.4†	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	900	None	BSA
Festus, Mo.	7,021	2.1	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	W
Fitzgerald, Ga.	8,781	2.5†	MC	D2	TA	9	5	P3‡	300	None	DFSWA

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Flora, Ill.	5,331	2.3	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	$ 800	None	DFSWA
Florence, Ky.	5,837	2.4†	MC	D4	TN	12	12	NP2	360	None	SV
Florham Park, N. J.	7,222	7.5	MC	D3	TN	6	6	P3‡	0	None	W
Folcroft, Pa.	7,013	1.5†	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	D	None
Ford City, Pa.	5,440	0.7	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	....	....	....
Forest City, N. C.	6,556	4.1†	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	300	None	DSW
Forest Grove, Ore.	5,628	1.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP..‡	240	None	DSW
Forest Hills, Pa.	8,796	0.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	DA	None
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	7,908	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	SWA
Fort Morgan, Colo.	7,379	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	240	None	DFSWA
Fort Payne, Ala.	7,029	3.5†	MC	D4	NN	5	5	P4	360	None	DGSVA
Fort Scott, Kan.	9,410	4.6†	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	....	None	SWA
Fort Stockton, Tex.	6,373	3.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	FSW
Fort Valley, Ga.	8,310	4.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	600	None	DFSW
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,431	1.4	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	0	D	None
Fountain Hill, Pa.	5,428	0.7	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	....	....	....
Fox Point, Wis.	7,315	2.8	Mgr	D3	AN	7	7	NP3‡	0	None	V
Frackville, Pa.	5,654	0.7†	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Franklin, Ind.	9,453	2.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	S
Franklin, Ky.	5,319	4.3	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P2	36	None	DSW
Franklin, La.	8,673	1.3†	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	180	None	ESW
Franklin, N. H.	6,742	28.1	MC	D1	TA	9	0	P3‡	0	None	SW
Franklin, Ohio	7,917	2.0†	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	SW
Franklin, Pa.	9,586	3.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	990	CT	SW
Franklin, Tenn.	6,977	2.3†	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP2‡	192	None	FSW
Franklin, Va.	7,264	4.3†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4	240	None	DSW
Fraser, Mich.	7,027	4.1	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	200	None	W
Frederick, Okla.	5,879	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	300	TKSP	DSW
Fredonia, N. Y.	8,477	5.2†	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Freehold, N. J.	9,140	1.9†	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	750	TA	SW
Freeland, Pa.	5,068	0.8†	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	....	....	....
Front Royal, Va.	7,949	4.7†	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	600	None	DSW
Frostburg, Md.	6,722	1.2†	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	500	None	W
Galax, Va.	5,254	3.0†	Mgr	C2	AA	7	7	NP4‡	100	T	SW
Gallatin, Tenn.	7,901	2.6†	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4	....	K	DFSW
Gallipolis, Ohio	8,775	3.3†	Mgr	C4	NN	3	3	NP4	0	None	SW
Garden City, Ga.	5,451	2.3†	MC	D2	TN	7	7	P2	0	None	W
Gardiner, Me.	6,897	14.4	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	0	None	None
Garwood, N. J.	5,426	0.7	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	0	T	None
Geneseo, Ill.	5,169	1.9†	MC	D1	TA	8	4	NP2‡	140	None	ESW
Geneva, Ill.	7,646	2.9†	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	600	TK	DSW
Geneva, Ohio	5,677	3.1†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	P2	125	None	SW
Georgetown, Ky.	6,986	1.5	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P2	150	TAKPL	SWA
Georgetown, Tex.	5,218	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	..2‡	120	None	DSWA
Gettysburg, Pa.	7,960	1.7†	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Gilroy, Calif.	7,348	1.9†	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	0	None	SW
Gladewater, Tex.	5,742	8.5	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	100	None	SW
Gladstone, Mich.	5,267	3.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	240	None	ESW
Glasgow, Mont.	6,398	1.1	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	288	T	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,418	1.7†	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	550	D	None
Glen Ridge, N. J.	8,322	1.4	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	0	TA	W
Glendale, Mo.	7,048	2.9	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	360	TP	None
Glendale, Wis.	9,537	5.5†	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	2,280	TKL	None
Glendive, Mont.	7,058	1.9†	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	288	T	WA
Glenolden, Pa.	7,249	1.0†	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	D	None

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Globe, Ariz.	6,217	6.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	$ 300	None	SWA
Golden, Colo.	7,118	4.6	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	....	None	W
Gonzales, Tex.	5,829	2.2†	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	360	None	DSWA
Grafton, N. D.	5,885	1.5	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	T	ESWA
Grafton, W. Va.	5,791	2.2†	Mgr	C2	T	5	5	NP4‡	60	None	W
Graham, N. C.	7,723	3.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP^{3}‡	300	None	SW
Graham, Tex.	8,505	7.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	2	NP2‡	125	None	SWA
Grand Ledge, Mich.	5,165	1.9†	MC	D1	TN	4	0	. . 2	400	A	SWA
Grand Rapids, Minn.	7,265	3.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	None	DWA
Grandview, Mo.	6,027	6.4†	Not Reporting								
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	8,270	1.6	MC	D4	TA	7[1]	7	NP4‡	0	T	None
Grandville, Mich.	7,975	8.0	Mgr	D1	AA	7	4	NP2‡	200	None	SW
Green Tree, Pa.	5,226	2.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Greenbelt, Md.	7,479	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	750	None	B
Greencastle, Ind.	8,506	1.7†	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	....	K	SWA
Greendale, Wis.	6,843	5.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Greenfield, Ind.	9,049	2.2†	MC	D4	N	5	1	P4	300	K	ESW
Greenfield, Ohio	5,422	1.1	MC	D2	TA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	EFSW
Greenhills, Ohio	5,407	1.2	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	6	P2	300	TK	None
Greensburg, Ind.	6,605	1.6	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	240	K	SW
Greenville, Ala.	6,894	5.0†	MC	D4	TN	6	2	NP4‡	1,200	None	WA
Greenville, Mich.	7,440	4.1	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP^{3}‡	250	None	SWA
Greenville, Pa.	8,765	2.1†	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	SA
Greenwood, Ind.	7,169	2.2	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	300	KS	S
Greer, S. C.	8,967	3.6	MC	D2	TN	6	6[2]	NP2	420	None	DFSW
Grenada, Miss.	7,914	2.2	Mgr	D4	TN	6	. .	NP4	300	None	W
Griffith, Ind.	9,483	6.0	MC	C1	AN	5	0	P4	750	K	W
Grinnell, Iowa	7,367	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	144	None	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6,631	1.1	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	0	None	W
Grove City, Ohio	8,107	2.0†	MC	D4	NN	5[1]	1	NP4‡	360	None	SV
Grove City, Pa.	8,368	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	0	A	ESW
Grover, Calif.	5,210	1.9†	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Gulfport, Fla.	9,730	2.1†	Mgr	D2	A..	5	1	NP2‡	0	None	WA
Guntersville, Ala.	6,592	17.6†	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,500	None	DFSWA
Guthrie, Okla.	9,502	3.4†	Mgr	H2	AA	7	7	NP2	1	None	SWA
Guttenberg, N. J.	5,118	0.2†	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2	500	None	None
Guymon, Okla.	5,768	3.5	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5[2]	NP3‡	0	None	FSA
Hackettstown, N. J.	5,276	3.8	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	300	A	W
Haddon Heights, N. J.	9,260	1.6†	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3	0	A	S
Haines City, Fla.	9,135	6.5†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	480	None	SW
Haledon, N. J.	6,161	1.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	0	A	W
Hales Corners, Wis.	5,549	3.0†	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	900	None	S
Hamburg, N. Y.	9,145	2.0	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	W
Hammonton, N. J.	9,854	40.0	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	72	TS	SW
Hancock, Mich.	5,022	1.8†	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	....	TK	V
Harahan, La.	9,275	2.1†	Not Reporting								
Harmony tp, Pa.	5,106	3.1†	Com	C4	AN	5	5	P4‡	600	DTK	None
Harriman, Tenn.	5,931	1.9†	MC	D2	..N	6	6	NP2	360	TL	DFSW
Harrisburg, Ill.	9,171	2.5	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Harrison, Ark.	6,580	3.2†	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	160	TKL	SW
Harrodsburg, Ky.	6,061	3.3	MC	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	50	None	SWA
Hartford, Wis.	5,627	1.6†	MC	D2	T	8	0	NP2‡	780	AL	DSWA
Hartford City, Ind.	8,053	2.9†	MC	D4	NA	5	1	P4	500	K	SW
Hartselle, Ala.	5,000	6.3†	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	DFSW
Hartsville, S. C.	6,392	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	600	None	SWA

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Harwood Hgts., Ill.	5,688	1.6†	Not Reporting								
Hastings, Mich.	6,375	5.3	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	$ 300	TAK	SWA
Hastings, Minn.	8,965	8.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP[6] ‡	250	None	SW
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	8,979	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	....	None	None
Hatboro, Pa.	7,315	1.6	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	SW
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,771	2.1	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	....	None	S
Havre De Grace, Md.	8,510	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	500	None	SWA
Haysville, Kan.	5,836	1.0	MC	D2	TS	8	8	NP2	0	T	W
Hazard, Ky.	5,958	3.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	....	None	W
Hazel Crest, Ill.	6,205	2.0†	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	375	K	SW
Hazelwood, Mo.	6,045	3.2†	MC	C2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	....	None	None
Hearne, Tex.	5,072	2.3	Mgr	D2	TA	5	5	NP2	150	L	ESWA
Hellertown, Pa.	6,716	1.6†	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	600	D	None
Hemet, Calif.	5,416	2.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	SW
Henderson, Tex.	9,666	10.0†	MC	D2	..	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Hendersonville, N. C.	5,911	2.1†	Com	D4	TN	4	4	P4	600	None	W
Henryetta, Okla.	6,551	2.6	Mgr	C3	AN	5	1	P3‡	0	None	SW
Hereford, Tex.	7,652	2.8	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWA
Herkimer, N. Y.	9,396	2.2	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	500	None	SW
Herrin, Ill.	9,474	2.3†	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	420	TK	SW
Hilliard, Ohio	5,633	1.5†	MC	D2	TS	6[1]	6	NP..	120	TK	W
Hillsboro, Ohio	5,474	3.0	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Hillsboro, Ore.	8,232	3.3	Mgr	D2	TS	6	6	NP4‡	60	None	SWA
Hillsboro, Tex.	7,402	4.5	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Hillsborough, Calif.	7,554	6.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	V
Hillsdale, Mich.	7,629	4.1	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	NP2‡	300	TAK	DSW
Hillsdale, N. J.	8,734	5.8	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	A	None
Hillside, Ill.	7,794	2.4†	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	....	K	None
Hinton, W. Va.	5,197	2.2†	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2	60	None	None
Hitchcock, Tex.	5,216	2.2†	Com	..2	AN	5	5	NP..	....	None	SW
Hobart, Okla.	5,132	2.0†	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	300	TKSP	SWA
Holdenville, Okla.	5,712	3.2†	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKSP	SWA
Holdrege, Neb.	5,226	2.7	MC	D2	TA	4	0	P2‡	200	None	ESWA
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	6,475	1.8†	Mgr	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	0	A	SW
Hollister, Calif.	6,071	1.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SWA
Holly Sprgs., Miss.	5,621	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	340	TKP	DFSW
Homestead, Fla.	9,152	2.6	Mgr	D2	NS	7	7	NP[5] ‡	300	None	ESW
Homestead, Pa.	7,502	0.6	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	....	....	....
Hometown, Ill.	7,479	0.5†	MC	D4	TS	10	0	P4	240	TK	V
Honesdale, Pa.	5,569	4.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	DA	S
Hoopeston, Ill.	6,606	1.7	MC	D4	TA	8	8	NP4‡	360	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	8,399	4.4	Mgr	C1	T	6	6	. . 3‡	0	None	DWA
Horseheads, N. Y.	7,207	3.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	0	None	W
Hubbard, Ohio	7,137	2.7	Not Reporting								
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	7,752	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	....	None	SW
Hueytown, Ala.	5,997	3.2†	MC	D4	NS	5	5	NP4	....	None	None
Hugo, Okla.	6,287	2.9†	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	....	TKP	SW
Hull t, Mass.	7,055	3.2†	TM	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	805	TAK	D
Humboldt, Tenn.	8,482	3.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	250	None	EFA
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,234	1.7	MC	D6	TS	10	0	P4‡	0	DA	W
Huntington Wds., Mich.	8,746	1.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	60	TK	V
Huron, Ohio	5,197	5.0	Mgr	C1	TN	6	6	NP4‡	200	None	SW
Hutchinson, Minn.	6,207	2.4	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP2	100	TAK	EGSW
Independence, Iowa	7,069	2.0	MC	D2	TN	7	2	NP2	150	None	ESW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR Selection and Term	MAYOR Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen and Election Total	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen and Election At Large	CITY COUNCIL Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Independence, Ohio	6,868	9.8	MC	D2	TN	7[1]	7	P2	$ 420	T	None
Indianola, Iowa	7,062	3.7	MC	D2	TA	6	2	P2‡	258	T	ESW
Indianola, Miss.	6,714	1.6	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	900	None	V
Indio, Calif.	9,745	5.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Intl. Falls, Minn.	6,778	1.5	MC	D2	TN	7	1	NP2‡	390	TKL	SVA
Iola, Kan.	6,885	1.9	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EGWA
Ionia, Mich.	6,754	2.5	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	40	TK	W
Iowa Falls, Iowa	5,565	4.7	Mgr	D2	NS	5	5	NP[4]‡	96	None	SWA
Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,299	6.4	MC	D2	TN	10	0	NP2	54	TK	SW
Irvington, N. Y.	5,494	2.8	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Ishpeming, Mich.	8,857	9.5	Mgr	..1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	160	None	W
Jacinto City, Tex.	9,547	1.3	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	720	P	SW
Jackson, Ohio	6,980	2.9	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	DSW
Jacksonville, Ala.	5,678	4.9	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	GSW
Jacksonville, Tex.	9,590	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Jasper, Ind.	6,737	2.8†	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	600	K	EFSV
Jeanerette, La.	5,568	1.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	540	None	SW
Jefferson, Pa.	8,280	16.9†	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	600	DA	V
Jenkintown, Pa.	5,017	0.8†	MC	D6	TA	14	0	P4‡	0	DA	None
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,613	1.2	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	DA	S
Jerseyville, Ill.	7,420	4.2	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	800	None	SW
Jesup, Ga.	7,304	4.2	Mgr	C1	AN	6	6	NP3‡	100	None	SWA
Jim Thorpe, Pa.	5,945	0.8	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	0	DA	None
Juneau, Alaska	6,797	1.2†	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	720	None	WA
Kane, Pa.	5,380	1.7	MC	D4	TS	8	8	P4‡	0	DTA	None
Kaplan, La.	5,267	1.1†	MC	D4	TS	5	5	..4‡	105	TKSPL	DLGSW
Keansburg, N. J.	6,854	1.0	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	600	None	SW
Kellogg, Idaho	5,061	2.0†	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	144	None	None
Kelso, Wash.	8,379	2.3	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡	....	TK	SWA
Kendallville, Ind.	6,765	2.1	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	360	K	SWA
Kenilworth, N. J.	8,379	2.1	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	250	T	None
Kennett, Mo.	9,098	5.0†	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP2‡	240	TKP	ESWA
Kent, Wash.	9,017	12.6	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP[3]‡	120	TK	SW
Kenton, Ohio	8,747	2.4	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Kerrville, Tex.	8,901	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SWA
Ketchikan, Alaska	6,483	1.6†	Mgr	D2	NA	7	7	NP3‡	600	None	EW
Keyport, N. J.	6,440	1.4	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP3‡	500	TL	SWA
Keyser, W. Va.	6,192	1.4†	MC	D2	TA	3	3	NP2‡	450	None	W
Kimberly, Wis.	5,322	1.1†	MC	D2	AA	7	7	NP2‡	140	None	W
Kings Mtn., N. C.	8,008	3.0	MC	D2	TN	5	0	NP2	300	None	DFSW
Kings Point, N. Y.	5,410	4.0	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P2‡	0	None	None
Kingsford, Mich.	5,084	4.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	SV
Kinloch, Mo.	6,501	1.0	MC	D2	T..	10	0	. . 2‡	....	P	....
Kirkland, Wash.	6,025	2.5	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP[3]‡	120	TKL	SV
Kissimmee, Fla.	6,845	4.2	Mgr	D1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	ESWA
Kittanning, Pa.	6,793	1.0	MC	D4	AS	8	0	P4‡	300	DA	S
Knoxville, Iowa	7,817	2.4	MC	D2	TS	5	5	NP2	48	T	DFSW
Kosciusko, Miss.	6,800	4.3	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	720	KP	DWA
LaFayette, Ga.	5,588	5.1†	Mgr	D2	TA	5	5[2]	NP2‡	75	None	DFSWA
LaFollette, Tenn.	6,204	1.8†	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	240	None	W
La Junta, Colo.	8,026	1.8	Mgr	C2	TN	6	1	NP2	0	None	ESWA
La Verne, Calif.	6,516	4.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SW
Ladue, Mo.	9,466	8.4	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	0	P	None
Lagrande, Ore.	9,014	2.4	Mgr	C2	AA	5	5	NP[3]‡	780	None	SWA
Laguna Beach, Calif.	9,288	3.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	S

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Lake City, Fla.	9,465	4.0†	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	$1,200	None	FSWA
Lake City, S. C.	6,059	3.1†	MC	C2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SW
Lake Jackson, Tex.	9,651	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	P	SW
Lake Providence, La.	5,781	1.9†	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	300	P	SW
Lake Wales, Fla.	8,346	4.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	S
Lamar, Colo.	7,369	3.2	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	240	TK	ESWA
Lampasas, Tex.	5,061	2.1	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	DSW
Lancaster, S. C.	7,999	2.4†	Mgr	D4	AN	7	1	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Lancaster, Tex.	7,501	9.3	MC	D2	T..	5	5	NP2	0	None	SW
Lanett, Ala.	7,674	2.0	MC	D4	NA	5	5	P4	600	None	DFVA
Lansford, Pa.	5,958	1.5	MC	D4	TS	9	9	P4‡	0	DA	ES
Lantana, Fla.	5,021	2.2†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	W
Lapeer, Mich.	6,160	4.0	Mgr	D3	TN	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	SW
Larchmont, N. Y.	6,789	1.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	0	None	W
Largo, Fla.	5,302	1.9†	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	SV
Larkspur, Calif.	5,710	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	S
Larned, Kan.	5,001	1.7	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	0	None	ESWA
Las Vegas City, N. M.	7,790	2.7†	Mgr	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	0	None	SA
Las Vegas Town, N. M.	6,028	2.3†	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P^4‡	0	None	S
Laurel, Md.	8,503	1.4†	MC	D2	NA	5	1	NP2	480	None	None
Laurens, S. C.	9,598	7.2	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	420	None	DFSW
Laurinburg, N. C.	8,242	4.1	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP^6‡	300	None	DSW
Lawrence, N. Y.	5,907	4.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	....	....	....
Lawrenceburg, Ind.	5,004	2.0	MC	D4	NN	5	1	P4	300	K	DSW
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	8,042	6.9	Com	C3	AN	3	3	P3‡	....	None	ESW
Lawrenceville, Ill.	5,492	1.2	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	....	TK	A
Layton, Utah	9,027	9.2†	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	W
Le Mars, Iowa	6,767	3.8†	MC	D2	NN	5	2	NP2	240	T	SA
Lead, S. D.	6,211	1.4	Com	D5	AN	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Leaksville, N. C.	6,427	2.8	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	300	None	W
Leawood, Kan.	7,460	3.1†	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	0	T	None
Lebanon, Ind.	9,523	3.9	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	BDSW
Lebanon, Mo.	8,220	3.5	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	120	TPL	ESWA
Lebanon, N. H.	9,299	37.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	3	NP2	0	None	W
Lebanon, Ohio	5,993	3.9	Mgr	D2	NS	6	6	NP2	300	TK	ESV
Lebanon, Ore.	5,858	1.4	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	300	None	S
Leeds, Ala.	6,162	10.5	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	W
Lees Summit, Mo.	8,267	12.8†	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P2‡	520	P	SV
Lehighton, Pa.	6,318	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4	120	None	SW
Leland, Miss.	6,295	1.6	MC	D4	TA	5	0	P4	300	AKP	DSW
Leonia, N. J.	8,384	1.6†	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	T	None
Lewisburg, Pa.	5,523	1.1†	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	....	....	....
Lewisburg, Tenn.	6,338	3.5	Mgr	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	780	None	DFSWA
Lewistown, Mont.	7,408	1.6	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP2	....	T	SW
Lexington, Neb.	5,572	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	DSWA
Lexington, Va.	7,537	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	0	None	SW
Liberty, Mo.	8,909	5.6†	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2	900	DTKL	W
Liberty, Tex.	6,127	16.9†	Mgr	D2	A..	7	7	NP2	300	None	ESW
Libertyville, Ill.	8,560	3.9†	MC	D4	TS	6	6	NP4‡	360	K	SW
Lincoln Hgts., Ohio	7,798	1.0	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	W
Lincoln Park, N. J.	6,048	6.9	MC	D2	TS	6	6	..3‡	0	None	None
Lincolnton, N. C.	5,699	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P2	....	None	DW
Lindenwold, N. J.	7,335	4.1	MC	D2	A..	7	7	P3‡	0	None	None
Lindsay, Calif.	5,397	1.6	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4	0	TK	W
Linton, Ind.	5,736	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	600	K	DFSW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Litchfield, Ill. . . .	7,330	2.0†	MC	D4	AA	10	0	P4‡	$ 180	TK	SW
Litchfield, Minn. . .	5,078	2.8	MC	D1	TA	6	0	NP2‡	300	AL	ESWA
Lititz, Pa.	5,987	1.9	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	0	D	SW
Little Chute, Wis. .	5,099	2.0†	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	494	A	SW
Little Falls, Minn. .	7,551	3.8	MC	D2	NS	9	1	NP2	100	TA	SWA
Little Falls, N. Y. .	8,935	4.0†	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2	480	TAK	W
Little Falls tp, N. J.	9,730	3.0†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	S
Little Ferry, N. J. .	6,175	1.6†	MC	D2	. .	7	7	P3‡	. . . .	None	None
Little Silver, N. J. .	5,202	3.4†	MC	D2	T	6	6	P3	0	TA	None
Littlefield, Tex. . .	7,236	3.1†	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SWA
Live Oak, Fla. . . .	6,544	7.0†	MC	D4	NS	5	1	NP4‡	120	TAKP	FSW
Livingston, Mont. .	8,229	1.7	MC	D2	TN	8	8	P2	240	T	None
Lockhart, Tex. . . .	6,084	3.6	Mgr	D2	TN	2	2	NP2	600	None	DSWA
Lockland, Ohio . . .	5,292	1.1	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	W
Lockport, Ill.	7,560	1.5	MC	D4	AA	9	0	P4‡	360	TK	SW
Logan, Ohio	6,417	2.1	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
London, Ohio	6,379	2.6	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	2	P2	150	DTKSPL	SW
Los Banos, Calif. .	5,272	2.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	WA
Los Gatos, Calif. .	9,036	8.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	270	TAK	None
Louisville, Miss. .	5,066	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	480	K	DSW
Louisville, Ohio . .	5,116	1.8	Mgr	D2	TN	6[1]	6	NP2	360	None	SW
Loveland, Colo. . .	9,734	2.3	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	480	TK	DSV
Loveland, Ohio . . .	5,008	4.7†	MC	D2	TS	6[1]	6	NP2	100	TK	SW
Loves Park, Ill. . .	9,086	2.0	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Lovington, N. M. .	9,660	3.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Ludington, Mich. .	9,421	3.0	Mgr	D2	TS	8	3	NP[14]‡	170	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky.	6,233	0.7†	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	. . . .	TAKL	V
Luzerne, Pa.	5,118	0.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	180	DA	None
Lynnwood, Wash. .	7,207	2.9†	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	120	TKL	None
Lyons, Ill.	9,936	1.9†	MC	D4	AA	7	7	NP4‡	144	K	W
McCook, Neb. . . .	8,301	2.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	T	SWA
McMinnville, Ore. .	7,656	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P4‡	0	K	ESW
McMinnville, Tenn.	9,013	5.0†	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	350	None	DSW
McPherson, Kan. .	9,996	2.7	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EFSWA
Madeira, Ohio . . .	6,744	1.4†	Mgr	C2	AN	7[1]	7	NP2	250	None	None
Madison, Ill.	6,861	1.9	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P3‡	. . . .	TK	. . . .
Madison, S. D. . . .	5,420	2.4	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3	0	None	ESW
Mahanoy City, Pa. .	8,536	0.5	MC	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Malden, Mo.	5,007	6.4	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	144	P	ESWA
Malone, N. Y. . . .	8,737	3.0	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2	600	None	SW
Malvern, Ark. . . .	9,566	3.3†	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2‡	240	TKL	SW
Malverne, N. Y. . .	9,968	1.1†	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,500	None	None
Manassas Park, Va.	5,342	2.3†	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	540	None	SW
Manistee, Mich. . .	8,324	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2	250	None	W
Mansfield, La. . . .	5,839	2.6	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	300	None	SW
Manteca, Calif. . .	8,242	1.6†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TK	SW
Maquoketa, Iowa . .	5,909	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	2	NP4‡	100	None	ESWA
Margate City, N. J. .	9,474	1.7	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	NP4	3,000	None	SW
Marianna, Ark. . .	5,134	2.0†	Not Reporting								
Marianna, Fla. . . .	7,152	4.8†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	TKP	GS
Marion, S. C.	7,174	2.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	400	None	SW
Marion, Va.	8,385	4.1	Mgr	D2	NS	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	SWA
Marlin, Tex.	6,918	2.7	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	360	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich. . .	6,736	3.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	180	None	ESWA
Marshall, Minn. . .	6,681	1.8	MC	D1	TN	6	0	NP2‡	100	TK	ESWA

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	Number of Councilmen and Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Marshall, Mo.	9,572	3.1	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	$ 600	TPL	ESWA
Martinez, Calif.	9,604	3.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SW
Martinsville, Ind.	7,525	1.7	MC	D4	NN	5	2	P4	240	K	SW
Marysville, Calif.	9,553	3.3†	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	S
Maryville, Mo.	7,807	2.3†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	SWA
Matawan, N. J.	5,097	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	0	TA	SW
Mathis, Tex.	6,075	2.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	0	None	SW
Maynard t, Mass.	7,695	. . . .	TM	C3	AN	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Maysville, Ky.	8,484	1.3†	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	None
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	8,123	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Mechanicville, N. Y.	6,831	0.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	. . . .	None	SW
Media, Pa.	5,803	0.6†	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	DA	SWA
Medina, N. Y.	6,681	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	575	None	V
Medina, Ohio	8,235	5.3	MC	D4	NS	7[1]	7	NP4‡	450	T	SW
Mendota, Ill.	6,154	2.0†	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	TK	SW
Mendota Hgts., Minn.	5,028	9.0	MC	D2	AN	3	3	NP3‡	420	TAKP	None
Menomonie, Wis.	8,624	9.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	420	None	SW
Mequon, Wis.	8,543	46.0	MC	D3	TA	6	0	NP3‡	1,350	None	None
Merriam, Kan.	5,084	2.5†	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	100	T	None
Merrill, Wis.	9,451	4.9	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2	600	TKSL	BSWA
Metropolis, Ill.	7,339	2.1†	MC	D4	TN	10	0	NP4‡	. . . .	TK	EW
Mexia, Tex.	6,121	2.9	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	SVA
Miami Shores, Fla.	8,865	2.6†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP[3]‡	1	None	None
Miamisburg, Ohio	9,893	4.0	MC	D2	NA	8[1]	3	P2	. . . .	DTL	ESW
Middleburg Hgts., Ohio	7,282	7.9	MC	D2	T..	6[1]	6	..2	300	TK	None
Midland, Pa.	6,425	1.8	MC	D4	TA	7	0	P4‡	600	DA	SV
Midland Park, N. J.	7,543	1.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	A	None
Midlothian, Ill.	6,605	1.6	MC	C4	T..	6	. .	P4‡	240	K	W
Midvale, Utah	5,802	2.3†	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Milan, Tenn.	5,208	3.5	Not Reporting								
Milford, Del.	5,795	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	250	None	DSW
Miles City, Mont.	9,665	2.3	MC	D2	TS	8	8	NP2	288	T	SWA
Millington, Tenn.	6,059	2.7	MC	D4	T..	7	7	..4	1	. . . .	SWA
Milltown, N. J.	5,435	1.6	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	0	TA	DV
Millvale, Pa.	6,624	0.6	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Milpitas, Calif.	6,572	8.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Milton, Pa.	7,972	1.5†	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	0	DA	S
Milwaukie, Ore.	9,099	2.7†	Mgr	D2	AA	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	SW
Minersville, Pa.	6,606	0.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	120	A	W
Miramar, Fla.	5,485	1.1†	MC	D4	TS	5	5	NP4	0	None	None
Monaca, Pa.	8,394	2.0	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	. . . .	DA	SW
Monahans, Tex.	8,567	1.7†	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Monett, Mo.	5,359	2.2	MC	D..	AN	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	None	DSW
Monona, Wis.	8,178	3.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	W
Monongahela, Pa.	8,388	1.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,000	CT	None
Monroe, Ga.	6,826	9.1	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2‡	. . . .	None	EFSWA
Monroe, Wis.	8,050	2.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	600	TAKL	SW
Montevideo, Minn.	5,693	2.1	Mgr	D2	NS	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SWA
Monticello, N. Y.	5,222	2.5	Mgr	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Montoursville, Pa.	5,211	4.1	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	. . . .	DA	WA
Montpelier, Vt.	8,782	8.5	Mgr	D1	TA	7	0	NP2‡	250	DTK	WA
Montrose, Colo.	5,044	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP[3]‡	120	None	SW
Mooresville, N. C.	6,918	3.2	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Morehead City, N. C.	5,583	1.2†	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	300	None	None
Morganton, N. C.	9,186	4.0†	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	. . . .	. . . .	DW

Table V — Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 — Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Morrilton, Ark.	5,997	4.9†	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	$ 300	TKL	S
Morris, Ill.	7,935	2.4	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P4	375	TK	SW
Morrisville, Pa.	7,790	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	C	SW
Morton, Ill.	5,325	1.6†	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	240	K	FSW
Moss Point, Miss.	6,631	6.8†	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	540	KP	FSW
Mound, Minn.	5,440	3.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	W
Mounds View, Minn.	6,416	3.9	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP[13]‡	420	T	W
Mount Airy, N. C.	7,055	2.4	Mgr	D4	TN	5	1	P4‡	200	None	SW
Mount Carmel, Ill.	8,594	18.5	Com	D4	AA	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	SWA
Mount Ephraim, N. J.	5,447	1.0	Com	..4	A..	..	..	....	....	None	SV
Mount Healthy, Ohio	6,553	1.0	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	360	DTL	None
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	6,805	2.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	900	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	5,980	0.5	MC	D6	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	DA	None
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	7,339	3.0	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP2	168	None	ESW
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	6,107	1.0	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	....	....	....
Mt. Pleasant, S. C.	5,116	1.6†	MC	D4	TN	8	8	..4‡	0	None	W
Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	8,027	4.0	Mgr	D2	NN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWA
Mt. Ranier, Md.	9,855	0.6†	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Mt. Sterling, Ky.	5,370	1.5	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P2	....	TKL	....
Mount Vernon, Ind.	5,970	1.4†	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	360	K	SW
Mount Vernon, Wash.	7,921	4.3	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡	....	TKL	S
Mtn. Home, Idaho	9,344	1.3†	MC	D2	TS	4	4	NP..	240	None	SWA
Mountainside, N. J.	6,325	3.8	Not Reporting								
Mt. Lake Terrace, Wash.	9,122	2.0†	Mgr	C2	AS	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	V
Mullins, S. C.	6,229	3.2†	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	30	None	W
Murphysboro, Ill.	8,673	4.0†	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	260	TK	SV
Murray, Ky.	9,303	2.7	MC	D4	TS	12	0	NP2	250	None	DFSW
Myrtle Beach, S. C.	7,834	5.9	Mgr	..	TN	6	6	P2‡	600	None	SWA
Napoleon, Ohio	6,739	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	P2	240	None	ESW
Narberth, Pa.	5,109	0.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	DA	None
Nazareth, Pa.	6,209	1.7	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	480	DA	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	7,252	2.4	Com	C2	AN	3	3	NP2	1,200	None	EFW
Negaunee, Mich.	6,126	13.1	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP3‡	150	None	DW
Neosho, Mo.	7,452	5.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	SWA
Nevada, Mo.	8,416	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	0	None	SA
New Albany, Miss.	5,151	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	347	KP	DFW
New Brighton, Minn.	6,448	5.4	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	500	None	W
New Brighton, Pa.	8,397	1.0†	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	0	D	S
New Cumberland, Pa.	9,257	1.8†	MC	D..	TS	6	0	P4‡	600	DA	S
New London, Wis.	5,288	4.1†	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	480	TKL	DSW
New Martinsville, W.Va.	5,607	2.5	MC	D4	TN	6	0	P4‡	300	KSP	DSW
New Shrewsbury, N. J.	7,313	15.0†	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	200	A	None
New Smyrna Bch. Fla.	8,781	14.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	200	None	EFW
Newark, Calif.	9,884	7.9†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Newberry, S. C.	8,208	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	0	P2	....	None	DFSWA
Newport, Ark.	7,007	2.5†	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	SWA
Newport, Ore.	5,344	1.6	MC	D..	NS	7	..	NP2	0	None	WA
Newport, Tenn.	6,448	1.9†	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	180	TK	EW
Newport, Vt.	5,019	7.9†	MC	D..	TA	4	4	NP2‡	0	DTAK	WA
Newton, N. J.	6,563	3.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	SW
Newton, N. C.	6,658	40.0	Mgr	D2	TS	6	6	NP4	120	None	DSW
Newton Falls, Ohio	5,038	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	6	P2	....	DTKL	ESW
Nitro, W. Va.	6,894	1.9†	Not Reporting								
Noblesville, Ind.	7,664	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	DK	S
Nogales, Ariz.	7,286	1.7†	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP2	300	None	W

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	Number of Councilmen and Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
North Bend, Ore. .	7,512	4.7	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	$ 90	None	SA
North Canton, Ohio .	7,727	2.0	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	6	NP2	360	K	W
North Haledon, N. J.	6,026	3.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	None	None
N. Kansas City, Mo.	5,657	4.3	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP2‡	1,200	TAL	W
North Mankato, Minn.	5,927	1.7†	MC	D2	AA	5	1	NP2	100	TKL	V
North Pelham, N. Y.	5,326	0.5†	MC	D2	AA	5	5	P2‡	300	None	None
N. Richld. Hills, Tex.	8,662	10.4	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	None
N. Riverside, Ill. .	7,989	1.5	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	72	K	V
N. Royalton, Ohio .	9,290	21.5	MC	D2	TS	7[1]	7	NP[3]‡	360	T	None
N. St. Paul, Minn. .	8,520	2.9	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	None	DW
North Syracuse, N. Y.	7,412	2.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	None
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,818	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	1,200	None	SV
Northampton, Pa. .	8,866	2.9	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P2‡	300	DA	SW
Northfield, Minn. .	8,707	4.1	MC	D2	TS	9	0	NP3‡	0	TK	SW
Northfield, N. J. . .	5,849	3.5	MC	D4	AA	7	1	P3‡	600	None	. . . .
Northport, Ala. . .	5,245	3.0	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SV
Northport, N. Y. . .	5,972	2.3	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	None
Norton, Va.	5,013	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TA	W
Norwich, N. Y. . . .	9,175	2.2	MC	D2	TS	6	. .	P4‡	500	A	V
Norwood, Pa.	6,729	0.9†	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	D	None
Novi, Mich.	6,390	30.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP[3]‡	260	None	None
Nyack, N. Y.	6,062	0.8†	MC	D2	A..	5	5	P2‡	. . . .	None	SW
Oak Creek, Wis. . .	9,372	29.2	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	3,600	TK	W
Oakdale, La.	6,618	2.6	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	0	None	SW
Oakland, N. J. . . .	9,446	8.6†	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	250	T	W
Oakland Park, Fla. .	5,331	1.7†	MC	D2	N..	5	5	NP2‡	900	K	W
Oakmont, Pa.	7,504	1.6	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	DA	SW
Oberlin, Ohio	8,198	3.6	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2	120	None	ESW
Ocean City, N. J. .	7,618	6.2	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,500	None	None
Ocean Sprgs., Miss.	5,025	2.7	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	600	None	SW
Oconomowoc, Wis. .	6,682	2.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	840	None	DW
Oelwein, Iowa . . .	8,282	3.2	MC	D2	NA	6	2	NP2	. . . .	T	SW
Old Forge, Pa. . . .	8,928	3.5	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	600	C	None
Old Town, Me. . . .	8,626	44.2	Mgr	C1	TN	7	7	NP3‡	0	None	A
Olivette, Mo.	8,257	1.7†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	None
Olney, Ill.	8,780	4.0	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	800	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa.	5,864	5.6	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Ontario, Ore.	5,101	1.9	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	60	None	SWA
Opa Locka, Fla. . .	9,810	4.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP[3]‡	600	None	W
Opp, Ala.	5,535	9.3	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	4,800	None	DW
Oradell, N. J. . . .	7,487	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	0	TA	None
Oregon City, Ore. .	7,996	2.9	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP6‡	0	K	SW
Ormond Beach, Fla.	8,658	6.9	Com	D2	AN	5	0	NP2	600	None	WA
Orono, Minn.	5,643	16.4	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	P	None
Oroville, Calif. . .	6,115	2.9	MC	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	T	SA
Orrville, Ohio . . .	6,511	2.9†	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	360	DTL	ESW
Osceola, Ark. . . .	6,189	1.6	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	. . . .	TKL	WA
Oswego, Ore.	8,906	5.6†	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	0	None	SW
Owego, N. Y.	5,417	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	300	TK	S
Oxford, Miss. . . .	5,283	2.8	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	600	P	DSWA
Oxford, N. C.	6,978	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	SWA
Oxford, Ohio	7,828	2.3	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	6	NP2	300	K	SW
Ozark, Ala.	9,534	7.7	MC	D4	NS	5	5[2]	NP4	600	None	SWA
Pagedale, Mo. . . .	5,106	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	840	None	None
Palm Beach, Fla. .	6,055	3.5	Mgr	D1	NS	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	S

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Palmerton, Pa.	5,942	2.3	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	$ 300	DA	None
Palmetto, Fla.	5,556	2.2	MC	D2	TS	3	3	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Palmyra, N. J.	7,036	1.9	MC	D2	TN	6	. .	P3‡	. . . .	DAK	S
Palmyra, Pa.	6,999	1.4	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	240	DA	S
Palos Verdes Es, Cal.	9,564	4.7	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	None
Pana, Ill.	6,432	1.9†	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	. . . .	TK	SW
Paragould, Ark.	9,947	4.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P2	480	TKL	EVA
Paris, Ill.	9,823	3.3	MC	D4	AN	5	1	NP4	800	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	7,791	2.1†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Paris, Tenn.	9,325	3.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	DSW
Park Ridge, N. J.	6,389	2.2†	Not Reporting								
Paso Robles, Calif.	6,677	3.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SW
Patchogue, N. Y.	8,838	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	1,200	None	S
Pauls Valley, Okla.	6,856	1.6†	Mgr	C2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SWA
Paulsboro, N. J.	8,121	2.3	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	1,000	None	SW
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,414	1.9†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5^{2}	NP3‡	0	None	ESWA
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	6,114	1.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	0	None	. . . .
Pella, Iowa	5,198	1.6†	MC	D2	NS	6	2	NP2	140	T	ESW
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,770	1.9	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	600	None	DSW
Penns Grove, N. J.	6,176	0.9	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP3‡	500	A	S
Peoria Hgts., Ill.	7,064	1.9	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	W
Perry, Fla.	8,030	9.3	MC	D2	NS	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	K	FSW
Perry, Ga.	6,032	9.6†	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	200	None	GVA
Perry, Iowa	6,442	2.6	MC	D2	NS	5	2	P2	150	T	SWA
Perry, Okla.	5,210	1.7†	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	500	TKSP	ESWA
Perrysburg, Ohio	5,519	2.4	MC	D2	TN	6^{1}	6	P2	360	TK	SW
Perryton, Tex.	7,903	2.7	Mgr	D2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	. . . .	None	FSWA
Perryville, Mo.	5,117	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P2‡	400	P	FSVA
Petoskey, Mich.	6,138	3.5	Mgr	D1	AN	5	1	NP2‡	100	K	ESW
Philadelphia, Miss.	5,017	3.1†	MC	D4	AN	5	1	..4	900	K	DSW
Picayune, Miss.	7,834	4.4	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	FSWA
Pine Lawn, Mo.	5,943	0.8†	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	60	None	None
Pineville, La.	8,636	3.7†	MC	H4	T..	5	0	P4	. . . .	None	W
Pinole, Calif.	6,064	3.6	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	S
Pipestone, Minn.	5,324	2.7	MC	D1	T..	4	4	NP2‡	360	None	SWA
Pitcairn, Pa.	5,383	0.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	DA	E
Pitman, N. J.	8,644	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	0	None	SW
Placentia, Calif.	5,861	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	None
Plainfield, Ind.	5,460	2.3†	MC	. .	. .	5	0	P4	. . . .	K	FSW
Plaquemine, La.	7,689	1.6	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	720	P	EFSW
Platteville, Wis.	6,957	3.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	600	TKL	SW
Plattsmouth, Neb.	6,244	2.6	MC	D2	TS	4	0	P2‡	200	None	SW
Pleasant Hills, Pa.	8,573	3.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	DA	None
Pleasantville, N. Y.	5,877	1.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	255	None	W
Plymouth, Ind.	7,558	2.2†	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	K	W
Plymouth, Mich.	8,766	2.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP^{3}‡	360	None	W
Plymouth, Minn.	9,576	30.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	. . . .	None	None
Plymouth, Wis.	5,128	1.5	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	600	TAK	ESW
Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.	5,785	1.9†	Not Reporting								
Pompton Lakes, N. J.	9,445	2.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	350	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	8,435	1.7†	MC	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	400	TK	S
Port Allen, La.	5,026	1.9	MC	D4	N..	5	5	P4	. . . .	P	FSW
Port Clinton, Ohio	6,870	1.6	MC	D2	NS	7^{1}	3	P2	360	DTL	S
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,268	2.6	MC	D2	TA	9	1	P2	360	T	DSW
Port Lavaca, Tex.	8,864	5.9†	Mgr	D2	TN	6	2	NP2‡	600	None	SW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	Number of Councilmen and Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Port Neches, Tex.	8,696	5.6	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2‡	$ 360	None	SW
Port Townsend, Wash.	5,074	6.5	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP^3‡	120	TKL	W
Port Vue, Pa. . . .	6,635	1.3†	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	600	D	V
Port Washington, Wis.	5,984	2.4	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2‡	1,200	TAKL	W
Portage, Wis. . . .	7,822	7.5	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP2‡	550	TA	SW
Portales, N. M. . .	9,695	3.6	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	520	None	SVA
Porterville, Calif. .	7,991	2.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SWA
Portland, Ind. . . .	6,999	2.2	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	312	K	ESW
Potsdam, N. Y. . .	7,765	4.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	. . . .	None	W
Prairie Du Chien, Wis.	5,649	3.1	MC	D2	TA	11	0	NP2	360	A	SWA
Pratt, Kan.	8,156	2.5	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	900	None	ESWA
Prattville, Ala. . .	6,616	9.3	MC	D4	TN	5	0	NP4	420	None	SVW
Price, Utah	6,802	1.9	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	V
Princeton, Ill. . . .	6,250	1.9	Mgr	D4	T..	4	4	NP4‡	600	None	ESW
Princeton, Ind. . . .	7,906	2.0	MC	D4	N..	5	1	P4	360	K	SW
Princeton, Ky. . . .	5,618	2.3†	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2‡	260	None	SW
Princeton, W. Va. .	8,393	2.0†	Mgr	C1	TN	7	3	NP4‡	240	None	A
Prospect Park, N. J.	5,201	0.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP3‡	0	TA	. . . .
Prospect Park, Pa. .	6,596	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	D	None
Pryor Creek, Okla. .	6,476	2.1	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	300	TKP	DFSV
Pulaski, Tenn. . . .	6,616	2.0	MC	D4	TA	6	0	NP4‡	150	TK	DFSWA
Punxsutawney, Pa. .	8,805	4.0†	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	DA	A
Putnam, Conn. . . .	6,952	3.0	MC	D2	TS	9	1	P2	0	T	SW
Quakertown, Pa. . .	6,305	2.9	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	0	DT	ESW
Quincy, Fla.	8,874	5.8†	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	0	None	DFSWA
Quitman, Ga.	5,071	3.2†	Mgr	C1	TA	5	2	NP3‡	240	None	DFSW
Radford, Va.	9,371	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TA	BESWA
Ramsey, N. J. . . .	9,527	5.5†	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	0	A	W
Rankin, Pa.	5,164	0.4†	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	D	None
Raritan, N. J. . . .	6,137	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	6^2	P3‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Raton, N. M.	8,146	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	185	None	ESWA
Rawlins, Wyo. . . .	8,968	4.7	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	260	None	WA
Raymondville, Tex. .	9,385	1.6	Com	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	1,200	None	SW
Rayne, La.	8,634	3.2	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	2,280	P	ESWA
Red Bluff, Calif. . .	7,202	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	WA
Red Lion, Pa. . . .	5,594	1.3	MC	D4	NA	7	7	P4‡	20	DA	W
Red Oak, Iowa . . .	6,421	3.0	MC	D2	TN	5	2	NP2	96	T	WA
Reedley, Calif. . . .	5,850	1.4	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	SW
Reynoldsburg, Ohio .	7,793	3.3†	MC	D2	TN	6^1	3	NP2	120	K	SW
Rhinelander, Wis. .	8,790	2.9	MC	D2	TA	11	0	NP2	200	L	SW
Rice Lake, Wis. . .	7,303	6.9	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	350	KL	DSWA
Richland Hills, Tex.	7,804	2.8†	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	W
Richmond Hgts., Ohio	5,068	4.8†	MC	D2	TS	7^1	3	NP2	450	None	None
Ridgway, Pa.	6,387	2.7	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	138	DA	SW
Ridley Park, Pa. .	7,387	1.1	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	DA	None
Ripon, Wis.	6,163	3.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	360	C	S
Rittman, Ohio . . .	5,410	1.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	240	None	SW
River Grove, Ill. .	8,464	2.0	MC	D4	T..	6	6	P4‡	780	K	W
River Oaks, Tex. .	8,444	2.2†	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	W
Riverside, Ill. . . .	9,750	1.9	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	0	K	W
Riverside tp, N. J. .	8,474	1.5†	MC	C1	TN	5	5	P3‡	864	AK	S
Riverton, Wyo. . . .	6,845	1.1†	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2‡	300	None	SWA
Riverview, Mich. .	7,237	4.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	650	None	V
Roanoke, Ala. . . .	5,288	5.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	FWA
Robbins, Ill.	7,511	1.4†	Not Reporting								

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Robinson, Ill.	7,226	2.5	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	$ 240	TK	S
Rochelle, Ill.	7,008	2.0	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	800	None	ESW
Rochelle Pk. tp, N. J.	6,119	1.0†	MC	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	600	K	S
Rochester, Mich.	5,431	1.6	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP^{15}‡	250	None	SW
Rochester, Pa.	5,952	0.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	0	DA	None
Rock Hill, Mo.	6,523	1.5†	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	360	P	None
Rockaway, N. J.	5,413	2.1†	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	0	A	V
Rockingham, N. C.	5,512	2.9	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	W
Rockland, Me.	8,769	11.2	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP3‡	200	None	A
Rockville, Conn.	9,478	2.9†	MC	D2	TN	12	0	NP2	0	TK	S
Rockwood, Tenn.	5,345	2.9	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	0	None	DFSWA
Roeland Park, Kan.	8,949	1.6	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	100	T	None
Rogers, Ark.	5,700	3.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	80	TKL	SWA
Rosenberg, Tex.	9,698	4.5	MC	D2	AN	6	0	NP2	1,200	None	SW
Round Lake Bch., Ill.	5,011	1.8†	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P^{5}‡	200	None	V
Roxboro, N. C.	5,147	2.8	Mgr	D2	TN	5	1	NP2	300	None	SW
Roy, Utah	9,239	4.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	..4‡	720	None	None
Rumson, N. J.	6,405	4.8	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	0	A	S
Runnemede, N. J.	8,396	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	0	T	S
Rushville, Ind.	7,264	1.4	MC	D4	TS	5	1	NP4	2,400	K	ESW
Russell, Kan.	6,113	3.7	Mgr	D2	T..	8	0	NP2‡	100	None	ESWA
Russellville, Ala.	6,628	9.4†	MC	D4	NS	5	5	NP4	360	None	DFSW
Russellville, Ark.	8,921	6.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	....	TKL	S
Russellville, Ky.	5,861	5.4†	Not Reporting								
St. Albans, Vt.	8,806	2.1†	Mgr	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	0	TK	SW
St. Anthony, Minn.	5,084	0.5†	MC	D2	AN	3	3	NP3‡	420	TAK	W
St. Bernard, Ohio	6,778	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7^{1}	3	NP2	....	DT	None
St. Charles, Ill.	9,269	4.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	360	TK	DSW
St. Clair, Pa.	5,159	1.3	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	DA	D
St. George, Utah	5,130	8.1	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4‡	300	None	EWA
St. Helens, Ore.	5,022	1.9	MC	D2	TS	4	4	NP4‡	0	T	W
St. John, Mo.	7,342	1.2	MC	C2	AN	9	9	NP2‡	0	None	None
St. Johns, Mich.	5,629	2.7	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP6‡	72	None	SW
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	6,809	2.2	Mgr	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	75	CTAK	WA
St. Martinsville, La.	6,468	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	300	None	DSW
St. Marys, Ohio	7,737	2.5	MC	D2	NS	7^{1}	3	NP2	500	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa.	8,065	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	DA	SA
St. Matthews, Ky.	8,738	1.6†	MC	D4	T..	8	8	NP2	0	None	None
St. Peter, Minn.	8,484	3.2	MC	D1	NS	6	0	NP3‡	200	T	DWA
St. Petersbg Bch., Fla.	6,268	2.0†	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	0	None	S
Salamanca, N. Y.	8,480	5.2†	MC	D2	TA	5	0	P2	....	None	DW
Salem, Ill.	6,165	2.5†	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	GSWA
Salem, N. J.	8,941	2.7	MC	D3	AN	9	1	P4‡	500	T	SW
San Clemente, Calif.	8,527	8.2	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SW
Sand Springs, Okla.	7,754	1.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	P2	....	None	SW
Sandersville, Ga.	5,425	7.1	Not Reporting								
Sanger, Calif.	8,072	2.1†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	SW
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	6,421	3.0†	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	P2	750	None	SW
Sausalito, Calif.	5,331	1.7†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	None
Sayre, Pa.	7,917	2.1†	MC	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	120	DA	BDFA
Schiller Park, Ill.	5,687	2.4†	Not Reporting								
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,470	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	600	None	DSW
Scotia, N. Y.	7,625	1.5	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,000	None	SW
Scottdale, Pa.	6,244	1.1	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	0	DA	None
Scottsboro, Ala.	6,449	6.2	MC	D4	AA	6	6	P4‡	300	None	DFSW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Sea Cliff, N. Y. . .	5,669	1.0	MC	D2	AA	5	5	P2‡	$ 300	None	None
Seal Beach, Calif. .	6,994	1.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Searcy, Ark.	7,272	2.9†	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	300	TKL	SWA
Seat Pleasant, Md. .	5,365	0.7†	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	60	T	None
Sebring, Fla.	6,939	4.1†	Com	D2	NS	5	5	NP2‡	1	TAK	EWA
Selma, Calif.	6,934	1.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	T	S
Seminole, Tex. . . .	5,737	1.5†	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	SWA
Seneca, S. C.	5,227	3.6	Not Reporting								
Seneca Falls, N. Y. .	7,439	3.9	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P2‡	600	None	SW
Seven Hills, Ohio .	5,708	5.0†	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	3	P[5]‡	600	DT	None
Sewickley, Pa. . . .	6,157	1.5	Mgr	D9	TS	9	0	P4‡	0	D	SW
Shadyside, Ohio . .	5,028	0.9†	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	6	P4‡	120	DTK	SW
Shakopee, Minn. . .	5,201	2.9	Not Reporting								
Sharon Hill, Pa. . .	7,123	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	D	None
Sharpsburg, Pa. . .	6,096	0.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	DA	EW
Sharpsville, Pa. . .	6,061	1.5†	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	DA	SW
Shawano, Wis. . . .	6,103	1.9	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2	480	TAKL	DSW
Shawnee, Kan. . . .	9,072	2.8†	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	1	T	None
Sheffield Lake, Ohio .	6,884	2.8†	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	3	NP2	480	. . . .	. . . .
Shelby, Ohio	9,106	2.5	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2	480	DTKL	ESW
Shelton, Wash. . . .	5,651	2.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP3	1,200	None	SW
Shenandoah, Iowa .	6,567	2.3	Mgr	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	210	T	WA
Shillington, Pa. . .	5,639	1.0	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	W
Shippensburg, Pa. .	6,138	1.2	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	0	DA	SW
Shoreview, Minn. .	7,157	12.7	MC	D2	AN	3	3	NP3‡	720	None	None
Sidney, Neb.	8,004	1.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	ESWA
Sidney, N. Y.	5,157	1.2	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWA
Sierra Madre, Calif.	9,732	3.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	W
Silsbee, Tex.	6,277	3.2	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	. . . .
Silver City, N. M. .	6,972	4.5†	MC	D1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	0	None	W
Silverton, Ohio . . .	6,682	0.8†	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	6	P2	300	TK	None
Sinton, Tex.	6,008	1.2†	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Slaton, Tex.	6,568	3.7	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	180	None	SW
Slidell, La.	6,356	4.0	Not Reporting								
Sloan, N. Y.	5,803	0.8	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	800	None	None
Smithfield, N. C. .	6,117	2.0†	Com	D2	TN	7	7	NP4‡	360	None	DW
Socorro, N. M. . . .	5,271	10.0†	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	0	None	FSWA
Solon, Ohio	6,333	22.3	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	0	NP2	360	None	None
Solvay, N. Y.	8,732	1.6	MC	D4	TN	6	0	P4‡	1,200	None	DV
Somerset, Ky. . . .	7,112	. . . .	MC	D4	TA	12	12	NP2	300	None	FS
Somerset, Pa. . . .	6,347	1.9	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	SW
Somersworth, N. H. .	8,529	10.6	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2	150	None	W
Souderton, Pa. . . .	5,381	1.2†	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	0	D	SW
South Amboy, N. J. .	8,422	1.3	MC	D2	TN	5	1	P2	0	K	SW
South Boston, Va. .	5,974	2.0	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	NP4‡	600	TA	SWA
South Haven, Mich. .	6,149	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P4‡	50	TK	ESWA
South Houston, Tex.	7,523	2.9†	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	. . . .	TAK	SW
South Miami, Fla. .	9,846	2.0	Mgr	D2	TS	5	5	NP[4]‡	600	None	None
South Ogden, Utah .	7,405	1.6	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	W
S. Salt Lake, Utah .	9,520	2.0†	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	SW
S. Sioux City, Neb. .	7,200	3.5†	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	200	K	DW
S. Tucson, Ariz. . .	7,004	1.0	MC	D2	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6,972	1.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	DA	None
Southern Pines, N. C.	5,198	4.5†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	0	None	SW
Span. Fork City, Utah	6,472	2.0	MC	D4	T. .	5	5	P4‡	. . . .	. . . .	DWA

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Sparta, Wis.	6,080	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	$ 360	K	SW
Speedway, Ind.	9,624	3.1	MC	D4	AN	5	1	NP4	120	AK	SW
Spencer, Iowa	8,864	4.3	MC	D2	..S	7	2	NP2	300	None	ESWA
Spotswood, N. J.	5,788	2.4†	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	250	None	W
Spring Valley, Ill.	5,371	3.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Spring Valley, N. Y.	6,538	1.5†	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	1,250	None	S
Springdale, Pa.	5,602	0.9	Mgr	D2	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	V
Springfield, Tenn.	9,221	3.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	....	None	DFSW
Springhill, La.	6,437	5.2	MC	D4	..S	5	5	NP..	150	P	SW
Springville, Utah	7,913	4.3†	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	420	None	ESWA
Stamford, Tex.	5,259	3.1†	Mgr	D2	AA	6	6	NP2‡	120	P	SWA
Starkville, Miss.	9,041	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	....	KP	DSV
Statesboro, Ga.	8,356	4.5	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	....	None	SWA
Steger, Ill.	6,432	1.6	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	450	K	SW
Stephenville, Tex.	7,359	4.6†	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	120	None	SWA
Stickney, Ill.	6,239	2.0†	Not Reporting								
Stillwater, Minn.	8,310	2.8	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Storm Lake, Iowa	7,728	2.8	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	....	None	SW
Stoughton, Wis.	5,555	1.7	MC	D2	TA	12	0	NP3‡	300	None	ESW
Strongsville, Ohio	8,504	24.8†	MC	D4	NS	7	3	NP2	....	TK	None
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,070	1.8	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	300	DA	SW
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	7,353	8.4	MC	D2	..A	8	0	NP2‡	500	None	DSW
Sturgis, Mich.	8,915	....	Mgr	C1	AN	9	1	NP[15]‡	500	None	ESWA
Stuttgart, Ark.	9,661	3.4	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	....	TKL	SW
Suffern, N. Y.	5,094	1.9	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Sulphur Sprgs., Tex.	9,160	9.3	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SWA
Sumner, Wash.	5,874	1.2	MC	D4	NS	7	7[2]	NP[3]‡	120	T	SW
Susanville, Calif.	5,598	1.6	MC	C2	T..	4	4	NP4‡	240	T	A
Sunnyside, Wash.	6,208	1.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	SWA
Swainsboro, Ga.	5,943	3.1†	Not Reporting								
Swarthmore, Pa.	5,753	1.4	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	DA	S
Swoyersville, Pa.	6,751	1.7	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Sycamore, Ill.	6,961	1.5	MC	D4	AS	10	0	P4‡	300	TK	SW
Sylvania, Ohio	5,187	3.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	..2	240	K	SW
Tahlequah, Okla.	5,840	2.0†	MC	D2	T..	4	0	NP2	300	TKSP	SWA
Tallulah, La.	9,413	2.0†	MC	D4	TN	3	3	NP4	....	P	S
Tarboro, N. C.	8,411	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	300	None	ESW
Tarentum, Pa.	8,232	1.1	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	50	DA	EW
Tarpon Sprgs., Fla.	6,768	6.7†	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	630	None	SW
Tarrant City, Ala.	7,810	2.4	MC	D4	NA	7	1	P4	600	None	D
Taylor, Pa.	6,148	5.4	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	600	DA	B
Taylor, Tex.	9,434	10.2	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	48	None	SW
Taylorville, Ill.	8,801	1.6	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	....	TK	W
Tecumseh, Mich.	7,045	4.3	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP[15]‡	134	None	SV
Tell City, Ind.	6,609	1.5	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	300	K	DSW
Terrell Hills, Tex.	5,572	1.8	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	None
Thief River Falls, Minn.	7,151	2.5	MC	D2	NA	7	2	NP2	600	T	ESWA
Thomaston, Ga.	9,336	3.6	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	DSWA
Three Rivers, Mich.	7,092	3.3	Mgr	D2	TA	4	0	NP2‡	300	None	SA
Tifton, Ga.	9,903	7.4	Mgr	C1	TN	5	1	NP3‡	600	None	FSWA
Tinley Park, Ill.	6,392	2.3†	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP4‡	360	K	SW
Tipton, Ind.	5,604	1.0	MC	D4	NN	5	5	P4	350	K	ESW
Titusville, Fla.	6,410	2.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	....	SWA
Titusville, Pa.	8,356	2.8†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	900	CT	SW
Toccoa, Ga.	7,303	3.6	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	FSWA

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Tomah, Wis.	5,321	2.1	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP2‡	$ 240	None	SW
Tooele, Utah	9,133	9.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	720	None	SWA
Toppenish, Wash. .	5,667	1.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	. . . .	None	W
Toronto, Ohio . . .	7,780	1.3	MC	D2	NS	8[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	SW
Trenton, Mo.	6,262	3.1†	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	ESW
Tuckahoe, N. Y. . .	6,423	0.6	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N. M. .	8,143	3.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	0	NP4‡	440	None	ESWA
Tupper Lake, N. Y. .	5,200	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	600	None	DSW
Turlock, Calif. . . .	9,116	2.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4	20	TK	SWA
Tuscumbia, Ala. . .	8,994	6.7	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	DFSWA
Tyrone, Pa.	7,792	1.5†	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	0	DA	SW
Uhrichsville, Ohio .	6,201	1.5†	MC	D2	. .	8	3	..2	150	. . . .	. . . .
Ukiah, Calif.	9,900	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	960	TK	DGSWA
Union Beach, N. J. .	5,862	1.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	250	None	W
Union City, Calif. .	6,618	29.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	None	S
Union City, Tenn. .	8,837	3.4	Mgr	C2	TN	7	2	NP4	120	None	DSW
Urbandale, Iowa . .	5,821	4.2†	MC	D4	. .	4	4	NP4‡	300	None	DFSWA
Valley, N. D.	7,809	2.1†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ESWA
Valparaiso, Fla. . .	5,975	13.5†	Not Reporting								
Van Buren, Ark. . .	6,787	3.4†	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	. . . .	TKL	W
Vandalia, Ill.	5,537	3.0	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	480	TK	SW
Vandalia, Ohio . . .	6,342	2.0†	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	500	None	SW
Vandergrift, Pa. . .	8,742	1.4†	MC	D4	TS	18	0	P4‡	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Venice, Ill.	5,380	1.9	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	650	TK	None
Ventnor, N. J. . . .	8,688	2.0	MC	D4	NS	7	1	P[16]‡	1,500	K	SW
Vermillion, S. D. .	6,102	1.6	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	EWA
Vero Beach, Fla. .	8,849	12.2	Mgr	D1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	ESW
Vidalia, Ga.	7,569	7.0	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP4‡	. . . .	None	SWA
Vienna, W. Va. . . .	9,381	2.1†	MC	D2	T..	5	5	NP2	120	None	SW
Ville Platte, La. . .	7,512	1.6†	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4	600	P	FS
Vinita, Okla.	6,027	1.6†	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	750	TKSP	SW
Virginia Beach, Va. .	8,091	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SV
Wahpeton, N. D. . .	5,876	1.6†	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	270	T	SWA
Walnut Creek, Calif.	9,903	4.9†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	None
Walsenburg, Colo. .	5,071	1.6	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	0	TK	EW
Wallington, N. J. .	9,261	0.9	MC	D2	T	6	6	P3‡	. . . .	TA	W
Walterboro, S. C. .	5,417	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	48	None	SWA
Wanaque, N. J. . . .	7,126	9.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	0	T	SW
Wapakoneta, Ohio .	6,756	2.3†	MC	D2	TA	7[1]	3	NP2	300	DTL	DSW
Warr Acres, Okla. .	7,135	2.3†	Not Reporting								
Warren, Ark.	6,752	3.0†	MC	D2	TN	6	0	..2‡	180	TKL	SW
Warrensburg, Mo. .	9,689	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	4	NP3‡	1	None	S
Warsaw, Ind.	7,234	2.5	MC	D4	TS	5	5	P4	. . . .	K	SA
Wasco, Calif.	6,841	1.4	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	0	TK	None
Waseca, Minn. . . .	5,898	1.6	MC	D1	NA	7	1	NP2‡	190	TAKL	DSW
Washington, Ill. . .	5,919	1.8	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P4‡	180	TK	SW
Washington, Iowa .	6,037	2.3	MC	D4	N..	6	2	NP2‡	204	None	SWA
Washington, Mo. . .	7,961	3.5	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	105	TASPL	W
Washington, N. J. .	5,723	1.9	MC	D2	T..	6	2	P3‡	500	T	S
Washington, N. C. .	9,939	1.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	ESWA
Washington Pk., Ill.	6,601	1.6	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	. . . .	K	None
Wash. Terrace, Utah	6,441	1.1†	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4‡	1,200	None	W
Waterloo, N. Y. . .	5,098	2.1	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	400	None	SW
Watseka, Ill.	5,219	1.5	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P4‡	270	TK	SW
Waupun, Wis.	7,935	2.4†	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	600	TK	ESW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Waverly, Iowa	6,357	4.2	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	$ 240	None	ESW
Waverly, N. Y.	5,950	1.4†	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P2‡	....	TAS	W
Waynesboro, Ga.	5,359	6.2†	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	120	None	FSW
Waynesburg, Pa.	5,188	0.9†	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P3‡	....	DA	S
Waynesville, N. C.	6,159	3.1†	MC	D4	TN	3	3	NP4	480	None	DW
Weatherford, Tex.	9.759	5.1	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	6,740	3.9	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	W
Webster City, Iowa	8,520	3.9	Mgr	C1	AS	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EFSWA
Welch, W. Va.	5,313	2.8	MC	D2	TN	5	2	P2	200	None	A
Wellington, Kan.	8,809	2.8	Com	D3	AA	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	ESW
Wellsburg, W. Va.	5,514	1.2†	MC	D4	T..	8	8	P4‡	300	TKP	W
Wellston, Mo.	7,979	0.6†	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP2‡	50	TAL	None
Wellston, Ohio	5,728	6.9	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	DSW
Wellsville, N. Y.	5,967	2.2	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	900	None	ESW
Wellsville, Ohio	7,117	1.8	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	240	DTL	SW
West Bend, Wis.	9,969	2.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	600	K	SWA
West Caldwell, N. J.	8,314	5.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	400	None	None
West Chicago, Ill.	6,854	2.8	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	280	TK	SW
West Columbia, S. C.	6,410	1.9†	MC	D4	AN	8	0	NP4‡	....	None	W
West Frankfort, Ill.	9,027	2.9†	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,020	None	SW
West Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,020	1.6†	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	None	S
West Hazleton, Pa.	6,278	0.9†	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	....	....	....
West Helena, Ark.	8,385	2.3†	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	TKL	W
West Long Branch, N.J.	5,337	2.8†	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	0	T	....
West Miami, Fla.	5,296	0.6	MC	D2	NS	5	5	NP[3]‡	240	None	V
West Milwaukee, Wis.	5,043	1.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	....	TAK	None
West Norriton tp, Pa.	8,342	5.0†	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡	600	DT	None
West Paterson, N. J.	7,602	3.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	0	None	SV
West Pittston, Pa.	6,998	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	D	None
West Point, Miss.	8,550	3.1	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	500	P	DSW
West York, Pa.	5,526	0.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	None	None
West Plains, Mo.	5,836	2.9	Com	D4	TN	2	2	NP4	100	None	DSW
West View, Pa.	8,079	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	....	C	W
Westerville, Ohio	7,011	2.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5[1]	5	NP4‡	120	None	DSW
Westminster, Md.	6,123	0.9	MC	D2	TS	5	5	NP2‡	350	None	S
Westmont, Ill.	5,997	0.9†	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	360	S	A
Westmont, Pa.	6,573	2.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	DA	None
Weston, W. Va.	8,754	1.7†	MC	D2	..N	4	..	P2	....	KSPL	None
Westwego, La.	9,815	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	....	P	W
Westwood, N. J.	9,046	2.3	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	500	TA	None
Wewoka, Okla.	5,954	4.0†	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	....	None	SW
Wharton, N. J.	5,006	2.1	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	0	None	W
Wharton, Tex.	5,734	2.2	MC	D2	TN	5	5	..2‡	1,200	None	SV
Wheeling, Ill.	7,169	2.3†	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	....	....	....
White Oak, Pa.	9,047	6.6	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	1,200	DA	W
Whitewater, Wis.	6,380	3.8	Mgr	C1	AN	8	0	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Whiting, Ind.	8,137	1.5	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	600	K	W
Wilkins tp, Pa.	8,272	5.0†	Com	C1	AN	5	3	P4‡	600	DT	S
Willard, Ohio	5,457	1.5	Mgr	..2	..N	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ESW
Williamsburg, Va.	6,832	3.0†	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,020	TA	SW
Williamson, W. Va.	6,746	3.5†	MC	D3	AN	5	1	NP3	200	None	V
Williamston, N. C.	6,924	2.9	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	300	None	W
Williamsville, N. Y.	6,316	1.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	V
Williston Park, N. Y.	8,255	0.6	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Wilmington, Ohio	8,915	3.4	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	....	DTL	S

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1960 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Wilson, Pa.	8,465	1.2	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	$. . . .	DA	None
Wilton Manor, Fla. .	8,257	1.6†	MC	D2	NS	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	V
Winchester, Ind. . .	5,742	1.0	MC	D4	TN	4	1	P4	600	K	S
Windber, Pa.	6,994	2.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	A	None
Winder, Ga.	5,555	3.5†	MC	D2	TA	6	2	NP2‡	300	None	GVA
Windsor Hgts., Iowa	5,906	1.3†	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2	150	T	None
Winnfield, La. . . .	7,022	3.2	MC	D4	TS	5	5	NP4	600	None	DSW
Winooski, Vt.	7,420	1.4†	Mgr	D2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Winslow, Ariz. . . .	8,862	7.8	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	SWA
Winsted, Conn. . . .	8,136	2.7†	Not Reporting								
Winter Garden, Fla.	5,513	1.5	Com	..2	NS	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	SW
Winton, Pa.	5,456	6.3	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Wood Ridge, N. J. .	7,964	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	500	TA	S
Woodson Terrace, Mo.	6,048	0.6	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	300	P	None
Woodstock, Ill. . . .	8,897	2.5	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla. .	7,747	2.8†	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	T	SWA
Worland, Wyo. . . .	5,806	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	240	None	SWA
Worth, Ill.	8,196	2.1†	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	360	K	None
Worthington, Minn. .	9,015	2.1	MC	D2	TN	5	1	NP2‡	300	T	ESWA
Worthington, Ohio .	9,239	4.8	Mgr	..2	NN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	W
Wyoming, Ohio . . .	7,736	2.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	60	None	W
Wyomissing, Pa. .	5,044	3.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	0	D	V
Wytheville, Va. . .	5,634	3.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	None	SW
Yankton, S. D. . . .	9,279	2.8†	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	P3‡	240	None	WA
Yoakum, Tex. . . .	5,761	3.3†	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	0	None	DSWA
York, Neb.	6,173	2.4†	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	300	TK	SWA

Land Area. Data furnished by Geography Division, United States Bureau of the Census, as reported directly by city officials. Shown in square miles as of April 1, 1960. Single dagger (†) indicates "Measured Land Area" which was supplied by the Geography Division for those cities where no area figure was reported or where the local figure appeared to merit further checking. The land area was measured by the parallel-line grid method. This method utilizes detailed maps over which a transparency marked with parallel lines at uniform intervals is placed. The grid is placed over the area so that the extremities of the area come mid-way between grid lines. Then the total length of the lines within the area is measured in inches and multiplied by the distance between the grid lines and also in inches to secure an estimate of the number of square inches within the figure. Then a conversion to reflect the map scale yields a close estimate of the desired area.

[1] Most Ohio cities operating under the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials — a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown.

[2] Councilmen are nominated by wards, but are elected at large.

[3] One councilman elected for two years, others for four years.

[4] Two councilmen elected for two years, others for four years.

[5] Three councilmen elected for two years, others for four years.

[6] Four councilmen elected for two years, others for four years.

[7] Five councilmen elected for two years, others for four years.

[8] Seven councilmen elected for two years, others for four years.

[9] Eight councilmen elected for two years, others for four years.

[10] Nine councilmen elected for two years, others for four years.

[11] Ten councilmen elected for two years, others for four years.

[12] Four councilmen elected for two years, others for one year.

[13] Two councilmen elected for two years, others for three years.

[14] Five councilmen elected for two years, others for three years.

[15] One councilman elected for one year, others for two years.

[16] One councilman elected for four years, others for three years.

[17] Lengths of terms differ, but not reported.

Individual-City Footnotes to Table V

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA: Technically a county, but the Bureau of the Census classifies Arlington as an incorporated urban place.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: The city has both a mayor and president of the council. The president of the council votes only in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither official is shown in the number of councilmen.

AUSTIN, TEXAS: All councilmen are elected at large, but council seats are numbered; candidates file for and are elected to specific seats.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: The mayor is chief executive for the city and for the parish (county) of East Baton Rouge. The seven city councilmen together with two councilmen elected by voters both inside and outside the city constitute the governing body for the parish.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of eight councilmen and four aldermen.

EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and seven aldermen elected at large.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: Voters in primary election select six candidates for each political party from six municipal districts. In the general election nine councilmen are elected at large.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA: The city also has a commission consisting of a mayor and four commissioners elected for four-year terms to exercise authority over city departments. The nine-member city council passes ordinances and adopts the budget.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles has provided for the election of one of its members to be "president of the council." In case of vacancy in the office of mayor or the mayor's absence he shall act as mayor. He presides at council meetings.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voted power) which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman, he has no voting right.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at large.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia consists of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 councilmen and seven aldermen.

State Municipal Leagues in 1960

BY PATRICK HEALY, JR.

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Washington, D.C.

STATE municipal leagues in 1960 recorded a year of progress and improvement in organization, representation of members' interests to state and national governments, and over-all services.

The total membership of the 44 leagues and associations of municipalities rose to an all-time high of 13,314 in 1960 — an increase of 199 members over 1959. Some 29 leagues represent at least 90 per cent of their state's urban population. The Illinois league has the most member municipalities, 865, while Iowa has 776. The Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs has 660 members, an increase of 101 over 1959. Minnesota has 625 members; Texas, 575; and New Jersey, 534. Kansas, Maine, Michigan, and Wisconsin all have more than 400 member cities. Ten leagues have enrolled almost all municipalities eligible for membership in their states: Arizona, California, Maryland, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania League of Cities, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming.

League budgets also went up in 1960 — a total expenditure of more than $2.7 million was made to finance operations. The California league has the largest budget, over $250,000, and the Illinois league spent over $175,000 as did the Michigan league. Kansas and Texas both budget more than $150,000. New Jersey's operations require more than $100,000 per year. Some 18 leagues maintain a budget over $50,000 per year. The leagues employed over 290 staff personnel in 1960, 75 of whom were retained on a part-time basis. This is an increase of some 60 employees over 1959. Kansas has the largest staff with 21 employees; California has 18; Michigan, 16; and Texas, 11.

Organizational Developments. In Iowa, the league hired a full-time field representative to carry on a program of first-hand contact with city officials. The Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association secured a full-time director of services to extend the association's activities in behalf of members. The Georgia Municipal Association extended its research program by establishing a research department.

In Alaska plans were made for the affiliation of Alaska assessors with the League of Alaskan Cities. The Maryland league developed a city and town administration section. In Maine a closer liaison was developed between the Maine Municipal Association and the chiefs of police organization through a joint meeting of the two groups. Two leagues, Kansas and Pennsylvania Boroughs, purchased and occupied headquarters office buildings in 1960. The Local Government Center in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, provides office space for the League of Cities and the Municipal Authorities Association as well as the Boroughs group. Seven other associations of local government officials use the Center as a mailing address and a site for board and committee meetings.

In the nation's newest state, Hawaii, and one of the oldest, Massachusetts, steps were initiated to form state municipal leagues. The Massachusetts efforts neared success as 1960 ended, and it is expected that 1961 will see a fully established Massachusetts League of Cities and Towns. If these efforts are successful, only Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New Hampshire will be without the services of a state municipal league.

Representation. State legislatures were in session in only 22 states, and some of these were abbreviated meetings for budgetary purposes only. Some leagues, therefore, took this opportunity to improve the operation of their legislative program. The Idaho league organized a bimonthly series of meetings of municipal and county officials to develop the league's legislative program for 1961. The League of North Dakota Municipalities formed a legislative committee which held meetings to plan for the 1961 legislative session, and all league-sponsored bills were drawn up and ready for introduction before the session opened. The New York Conference of Mayors did extensive background work to press for state aid to municipalities for stream pollution abatement. The Minnesota league revised and updated its research publications on federal legislation to facilitate the league's taking a more active part in the formulation and support of national municipal policy.

The Florida League of Municipalities presented a series of extensive reports to state legislative committees on finance, taxation, and highways. The Oklahoma league cooperated with the state legislative council on urban-rural problems. The Maine and South Carolina leagues also worked closely with interim committees. The Tennessee league presented testimony to the Tennessee Legislative Council and the Governor's Intergovernmental Relations Commission, and sponsored a series of eight regional meetings to develop support for the league's program. The Alaska league worked with several state agencies studying local government problems.

A number of important referendum questions affecting municipal interests were voted upon in the November, 1960, general elections. Fourteen states adopted "continuity of government" amendments with league support: Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia. The amendments, in general, enable state and local governments to establish succession lines in the event of an atomic attack on the United States.

The Kansas league secured adoption of a home rule amendment to the state constitution. The Georgia Municipal Association sponsored an amendment enabling the state to make grants to municipalities. The Arizona league successfully backed an initiative measure to reallocate state sales tax funds more equitably to city governments. In Arkansas, a home rule amendment was narrowly defeated.

In the 1960 Virginia legislative session, all league proposals were enacted into law. At the Mississippi session, a total of 56 league-sponsored bills passed the legislature — among them three home rule measures. In the Kentucky legislature the league defeated several bills proposing the regulation of municipal wages and loans. The Oregon league was instrumental in the creation of a state highway department liaison office for city and county highway planning.

Annual Conferences. Over 30,800 municipal officials and guests attended the annual conferences held by municipal leagues in 1960. This is an increase of some 3,000 over 1959 conference attendance. Some 4,169 municipal governments were represented at these meetings in which officials heard experts talk on municipal problems, exchanged ideas, discussed new administrative techniques, and developed new goals. New Jersey recorded an all-time high of 4,671, and California had 3,800 in attendance. Texas had 2,000 persons at their meeting; Utah, 1,500; Pennsylvania Boroughs, 1,362; and Georgia and Florida, 1,000 each.

District Organization, Regional Meetings. State municipal leagues sponsored over 500 regional meetings which were attended by some 35,000 local government officials. This represents 100 more meetings than were held in 1959 and an attendance increase of 12,000. There were 150 regional meetings sponsored by the Pennsylvania Boroughs Association; 91 in California; 44 in Texas; 27 in Washington; 22 in Oregon; and 20 in Oklahoma. Eight other leagues sponsored more than 10 regional meetings in 1960. California had the largest attendance with 9,500; Pennsylvania Boroughs had 9,000; Texas, 2,200; Minnesota, 1,452; Oregon, 1,308; and Illinois, 1,250.

Nine leagues now use district organizations as subdivisions of the league. There are 109 districts operative in these states. Pennsylvania Boroughs has the most district organizations with 30; Texas has 16; California, Colorado, New Jersey, and New York all have 13; Idaho and Illinois, 10; and Oklahoma, five.

Training Activities. The popularity of league sponsored and conducted training courses for municipal officials is indicated by the fact that over 10,500 officials attended the 215 courses offered in 1960. This is an attendance increase of 500 and represents an addition of a substantial number of courses. Of increasing popularity is the "school for new municipal officials." The Pennsylvania Boroughs and New Mexico began such schools in 1960.

Research and Publications. One of the basic functions of state leagues is collecting and reporting data useful to municipalities. League reports covered a variety of subjects, ranging from ordinance codification to the preparation of directories of municipal officials. Over 250 reports were made by municipal leagues in 1960. In addition, every state league offers research service through answering individual inquiries from members, and over 40,000 inquiries were answered by state leagues in 1960.

Another facet of league research is legal counsel. Virtually all leagues maintain legal services through a full-time counsel or a consultant on legal matters. In 1960 league counsels rendered over 6,000 legal opinions for 2,000 cities. Of similar importance are model ordinance preparation and ordinance codification. Currently, league files contain over 450 model ordinances on a variety of subjects. An ordinance codification service is offered by Kansas, Oregon, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

Popular research reports distributed by leagues in 1960 included: municipal officials' salaries, state legislation affecting municipalities, taxation and finance, home rule, parking meters, public works, municipal officials' directories, and handbooks for city positions.

Periodicals. The clearinghouse function of state municipal leagues is best exemplified by the large distribution of league magazines and newsletters. These publications underscore the intimate contact which exists between local government officials and their municipal league headquarters. In addition to reporting state municipal news, league magazines feature articles and editorials on national developments affecting urban populations and their governments. Over 150,000 municipal officials received league magazines regularly during 1960.

Each year the leagues enter their magazines in a national competition to determine instances of progress in publication and to receive advice on their efforts in this field. The Class A winners, circulation under 5,000 per issue, were: first place, the Tennessee Municipal League, for the second consecutive year; and second place, Maryland Municipal League. The Class B winners, circulation over 5,000, were: first place, *Western City* magazine, the official magazine of the 11 Western States; second place, the League of Iowa Municipalities. A special award for the best cover design was presented to the Ohio Municipal League.

Special Activities. Several leagues undertook special programs in 1960 designed to promote public and governmental attention to municipal problems and improve municipal administration. The Georgia Municipal Association started "Project Progress" — an audit of the economic resources of Georgia rural counties to blueprint a plan for economic development within Georgia, county by county and town by town. The Alabama league launched a drive to bring all cities and towns into the social security system. As a result 25 cities placed their employees under Social Security. The Utah league promoted adoption of the recently enacted one-half of 1 cent local option sales tax, and 12 of 29 Utah counties (covering 55 per cent of the population) adopted the plan. The South Dakota league cooperated with the state highway department's reclassification study to equalize highway user fund allocations. The Maryland league, as did the Tennessee league, extended the activities of its Municipal Technical Advisory Service through securing additional staff and assuming additional responsibilities.

Virtually all leagues have field service programs which provide personal contact between the league staff and municipal officials. Frequently a league field representative is instrumental in solving a particular municipal problem. These representatives traveled over 340,000 miles and visited over 5,600 cities in 1960.

Summary. The sweeping expansion of urban population and the rising demands for more municipal services stimulate the growth and pose the challenges which municipal leagues face in their daily service to urban governments. Imaginative leadership in the municipal movement is the foundation upon which solid programs and services have been built. To advance and guard municipal interests is the goal of state municipal leagues. League performance in this responsibility is evidenced in increased support from municipalities and national recognition of their accomplishments.

TABLE VI

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Name and Title of Executive Director[1]	Year of First Effort to Co-operate[2]	Year First Organized[3]	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities 24 South Hull Street, Montgomery	Ed E. Reid, ED	1914	1930	258
Alaska	League of Alaskan Cities Box 1764, Palmer	Mrs. Lucy Mick, ES	1950	1950	22
Arizona	League of Arizona Cities and Towns 2727 North Central Ave., Phoenix	John J. DeBolske, ED	1925	1937	60
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League 416 Maple Street, North Little Rock	Glenn G. Zimmerman, ED	1917	1934	326
California	League of California Cities, Hotel Claremont Building, Berkeley	Richard Carpenter, ED	1898	1898	368
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, 2300 Broadway, Boulder	Jay T. Bell, ED	1917	1923	209
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, 218 West Adams Street, Room 301, Jacksonville	Gordon T. Butler, ES	1922	1922	298
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 406 Fulton Federal Building, Atlanta	W. Elmer George, ED	1916	1934	350
Idaho	Idaho Municipal League, 348 State Street, Weiser	Robertson W. Smith, ED	1918	1941	121
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield	A. L. Sargent, ED	1899	1914	865
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, 150 West Market Street, Indianapolis	Ivan Brinegar, ES	1891	1899	342
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, 308 Insurance Exchange Building, Des Moines	Max A. Conrad, ED	1898	1898	776
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, 112 West 7th Street, Tokepa	E. A. Mosher, ED	1910	1910	449
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs, ES	1929	1929	101
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, 538 Reymond Building, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Gladys Hughes, ST	1935	1937	230
Maine	Maine Municipal Association 97 Water Street, Hallowell	Frank G. Chapman, ES	1936	1936	401
Maryland	Maryland Municipal Association Box 276, College Park	Alan Beals, ES	1937	1948	135
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor	John H. Huss, D	1899	1899	418
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	Orville C. Peterson, ES	1903	1913	625
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association Suite 329, King Edward Hotel, Jackson	Evelyn McGahey, ES	1918	1936	240
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Building, Columbia	Bruce J. Carl, ED	1914	1927	212
Montana	Montana Municipal League, Box 456, Shelby	Alfred F. Klingler, ED	1910	....	108
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 303 Continental Building, Lincoln	A. G. Wurst, ES	1910	1910	282
Nevada	Nevada Municipal Association, Box 643, Carson City	Jerry E. Mann, ED	....	1950	16
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 603 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton	Robert H. Fust, ED	1915	1915	534

TABLE VI—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Name and Title of Executive Director[1]	Year of First Effort to Co-operate[2]	Year First Organized[3]	Number of Member Cities
New Mexico	Municipal League of New Mexico, Box 167, 114 East March Street, Santa Fe	Donald C. Rider, ED	....	1958	40
New York	New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany	Addison Mallery, ES	1910	1910	369
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities 1009 Raleigh Building, Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed, ED	1908	1922	353
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities Box 875, Bismarck	H. L. Holt, ES	1912	1927	305
Ohio	Ohio Municipal League 60 East Broad Street, Columbus	John P. Coleman, Jr., ED	1912	1952	513
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, Room 405 2501 N. Stiles, Oklahoma City	David Fudge, ED	1913	1913	190
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities University of Oregon, Box 5177, Eugene	Herman Kehrli, ES	1913	1913	213
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, 2415 North Front Street, Harrisburg	Charles F. LeeDecker, ED	1900	1936	660
	Pennsylvania League of Cities 2415 North Front Street, Harrisburg	John N. O'Neil, ED	1900	1900	49
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina 207 Creason Building, Columbia	J. N. Caldwell, Jr., Actg. ED	1936	1939	248
South Dakota	South Dakota Municipal League Box 938, Aberdeen	J. G. Barger, ED	1925	1935	306
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, 226 Capitol Blvd., Room 306, Nashville	Herbert J. Bingham, ES	1913	1940	239
Texas	Texas Municipal League, 402 Vaughn Building, Austin	Stephen J. Matthews, ED	1913	1913	575
Utah	Utah Municipal League, The Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy, ED	1907	....	185
Virginia	Virginia Municipal League 905 Travelers Building, Richmond	Harold I. Baumes, ES	1905	1905	201
Washington	Association of Washington Cities, 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle	Chester Biesen, ES	1910	1910	258
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities Box 936, Morgantown	Eugene Elkins, ED	1917	1935	133
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities 30 East Johnson Street, Madison	Ed Johnson, ED	1898	1898	495
Wyoming	Wyoming Association of Municipalities University of Wyoming, University Station, Box 3274, Laramie	Evan A. Iverson, ES	....	1952	79

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[1] Titles abbreviated as follows: ED, Executive Director; ES, Executive Secretary; ST, Secretary-Treasurer; S, Secretary; D, Director.

[2] The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

[3] This date is the year when an active organization, as now known, was established.

PART TWO
MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments

Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials

Professional Organizations of Officials

Personnel Data for Cities over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1960

By Kenneth O. Warner

Director, Public Personnel Association, Chicago

PERSONNEL administration continued to develop during 1960 along the same lines as during the past few years, with heavy emphasis on methods of attracting and retaining qualified employees and on employee relations. More specifically, personnel administrators sought solutions to these problems by the removal of traditional barriers to effective recruitment, and new recruitment methods, by increased attention to in-service training, and by increasing formalization of relationships with organized employee groups. Public service ethics also received considerable attention, and a number of cities promulgated formal codes.

The oldest fire and police commission in the United States, the Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission, celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1960. The Milwaukee Commission is the oldest civil service agency in Wisconsin and the fifth oldest civil service agency in the United States.

Labor Relations. The rapid growth in the unionization of municipal employees has brought a need to rethink traditional ways of dealing with these groups. The National Civil Service League published a statement of policy prepared by its Special Committee on Employee Organizations in Government, of which the following are the most important points:

1. Public employees should have the right to organize and to present proposals through representatives of their own choosing. This right should extend to supervisory personnel so long as it does not handicap their management functions; however, supervisors' organizations should be separate from those of the rank and file.

2. Employee groups should be permitted to affiliate with outside organizations unless the public interest would be jeopardized or public confidence impaired. The special situation of policemen and firemen requires special attention.

3. The number of negotiation units should be determined in the interests of efficient operations. Any negotiation unit should have sufficient community of interest to make negotiations meaningful; but excessive fragmentation should be avoided.

4. The question of exclusive recognition should be determined also on the basis of the most efficient mode of operation. A multiplicity of unions can create rivalries and waste the time of the administrator; however, where there is substantial diversity in the character of work of different employees of a unit, it would seem undesirable to promote exclusive representation.

5. Whenever a "meeting of minds" has been reached, it should be put in writing as a "memo of mutual understanding" or under some similar title; however, few governmental units are empowered to make legally binding agreements and such agreements cannot usually be considered in this light.

6. Both the closed shop and union shop are inappropriate in the public service. The check-off of union dues may be permissible under certain circumstances.

7. There is no inherent right to strike nor is the threat of a strike a conscionable weapon in the best interests of the public service. However, since most public employee unions have formally renounced the right to strike, specific legislation preventing strikes is usually needless.

8. Since the strike is out of the question, it is imperative that public agencies provide satisfactory methods of hearing and settling grievances.

9. Governmental administrators should take steps to secure the cooperation of employees for improved operations through such means as executive development, supervisory training, encouraging the cooperation of employee groups, and utilization of communications, group participation, and human relations techniques.

10. Mediation of disputed issues is preferable to arbitration. Binding arbitration is rarely possible in public employment for no arbitration award can supersede government.

11. Public employee organizations should not engage in partisan activity; however, a distinction should be made between this type of activity and that which has as its goal the improvement of the structure and operation of government. There should be no restriction upon the latter kind of activity. Employee associations should also be permitted to advocate personnel reforms for both the public interest and the employee good.

During 1960 a number of states passed legislation on relationships between cities and organized employee groups. A California law permits fire fighters to form, join, or assist labor organizations in presenting grievances and other activities; however, fire fighters are prohibited from striking or from recognizing a picket line in the performance of their duties. The Iowa legislature provided for arbitration between cities and associations of fire department employees, although decisions are advisory only. North Carolina legislation forbids policemen and firemen to belong to labor unions.

A significant step was taken in Cincinnati, where the city council authorized the city manager to enter into an agreement recognizing the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees as exclusive bargaining agent where the union has a majority in a classification or an agency. The agreement formalizes practices that had been followed in informal, oral agreements, and it excludes employees of the department of personnel and those already represented by established employee groups. Where no union has a majority, a minority group may speak to an issue on behalf of its members, but it may not negotiate for the entire group.

In Philadelphia, negotiations were under way on the subject of a modified union shop for city employees, which, if finally agreed to, will possibly be the first agreement of its kind in the United States. The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, which is negotiating for the change, has had exclusive bargaining rights in Philadelphia since 1958. The agreement would set up three categories of city employees: those who are excluded from the requirement; those for whom union membership is voluntary; and those for whom union membership is a condition of employment.

The majority of professional and white-collar employees would be in the voluntary category. An escape clause has been included under which employees in the compulsory group may elect to leave the union during a 15-day period annually, with the city guaranteeing maintenance of membership for the remainder of the year. Present union members in the voluntary group would be permitted to drop out at the time the agreement went into effect or to continue their membership. Negotiations were still under way at the end of the year, with some city officials expressing strong opposition to the move.

Training. A survey by the International City Managers' Association showed that only 40 per cent of cities of over 10,000 population have some kind of in-service training program (see 1960 Year Book, pp. 251-260). Such programs, however, received major emphasis in cities where they were in effect. Most difficulties were reported to be due to lack of funds because the importance of training is not recognized, lack of a central training organization, and a shortage of training materials and qualified instructors.

Formal academic training for city employees received increased emphasis. The Philadelphia Personnel Department developed plans to establish a Philadelphia City Training Institute to be operated under a board composed of representatives of the city, the University of Pennsylvania, and other local educational and training institutions. The Institute will provide specialized training for municipal employees in accordance with the needs of the city. The city will provide physical facilities, but employees will take training on their own time and at their own expense.

Oakland, California, sponsored a series of University of California extension courses to be held in the city hall for city employees, with the city reimbursing employees for half the tuition upon successful course completion. Also in the San Francisco Bay Area, the cities of San Bruno, Pacific, Daly City, and South San Francisco jointly established a college-credit course on municipal supervisory relations, conducted by the College of San Mateo. Employees of Iowa City, Iowa, may now take courses at the state university during working hours, with the city paying tuition and expenses.

Recruitment. Several cities took steps to remove long-standing legal and other barriers to effective recruiting. Long Beach, California, amended its city charter to remove a prohibition on outside employment. Both Redwood City and Santa Cruz, California, eliminated the requirement that employees live within the city limits after appointment. The Milwaukee City Service Commission eliminated maximum age requirements in most of its examination announcements, retaining them primarily for trainee and entrance-level positions for which older workers do not ordinarily apply.

The Los Angeles City Civil Service Commission, the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission, and the Personnel Commission of the Los Angeles City Schools entered into an agreement on joint recruitment that may point the way to similar cooperative efforts by governments in other metropolitan areas. The three agencies have formed the Public Agencies Cooperative Tests to conduct joint recruitment and selection at the beginning level of certain classes of personnel. The "PACT" will place help-wanted ads, screen telephone calls, and administer written and performance tests and interviews.

Pay Administration. The most interesting developments in pay administration took place in Milwaukee and Hartford. In Milwaukee, the city council adopted an ordinance under which salaries of elected officials will be adjusted automatically on the basis of the percentage adjustments made in the pay of classified employees. Increases will be made at the end of each four-year term, to be effective at the beginning of the following four-year term, and will be based on the aggregate percentage increases received during the preceding four years by employees in the classified service.

A new pay plan in Hartford departs in several respects from traditional pay plans. Length of ranges, number of steps, and rate of progression through the range will be individually determined for each class of positions, depending upon the nature of the work involved.

Professional Organization. The national professional organization in public personnel administration is the Public Personnel Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37). Services offered to members include the Test Service, the Advisory Service, and the Publications Service. The Association also sponsors and conducts each year four regional conferences and an international conference on public personnel administration. The Association now has ready-to-use entrance-level tests for Policeman (three forms), Fireman (three forms), Office Worker (three forms), Engineering Aide, Truck Driver, General Classification, Account Clerk, and Personnel Technician, which may be purchased by public personnel agencies. Technical publications issued during 1960 included *The Public Personnel Agency and the Chief Executive*, *Tips Worth Tapping*, *Recruiting Ideas that Get Results*, and *Progressive Personnel Administration* (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table VII are based on information supplied early in 1961 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XVIII, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XIX. Names of city managers are given in Table XVII. Salary data for the officials in Table VII are also reported in the 1949 through 1960 Year Books, and with the exception of planning director in the 1946, 1947, and 1948 Year Books. This year, for the first time, parks and recreation salaries are shown for three officials: parks and recreation director, superintendent of parks, and director of recreation. Formerly data have been shown only for superintendent of parks and recreation director.

As far as possible Table VII excludes (1) salaries of part-time officials, (2) salaries of acting officials, (3) those paid in whole or in part by fees, and (4) all salaries below $2,000.

Mayor's salaries, however, are included in the averages and distributions regardless of amount except when mayors are unpaid or receive $1 per year. The salaries of attorney and health officer are included whether designated as part-time or not, as long as the salary is not below $2,000 as a minimum, because so many of these officials customarily carry on private practices while holding public office.

In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table VII. For example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." Cost-of-living bonuses were included where known.

Table VII does not include salaries for city officials where four or less cities reported. These exclusions are mayor (commission cities), mayor (council-manager cities), and city manager in cities over 500,000 population.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of median average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions in all but the first population group (cities over 500,000) where the superintendent of schools is first and the mayor is second. Other high-salaried positions in cities of 250,000 to 500,000, 100,000 to 250,000, and 50,000 to 100,000 are the mayors in mayor-council cities, health officers, city engineers, and directors of public works. In the groups 25,000 to 50,000 and 10,000 to 25,000 the directors of public works, finance directors, engineers, and planning directors follow the city managers and superintendent of schools.

TABLE VII

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1961

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1961, for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book directly by city officials in January and February, 1961. Only salaries of $2,000 or more have been included except for mayors whose salaries are reported regardless of amount. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, medians, and mean averages, see the section "How To Use the Year Book." Further explanation of this table appears on preceding page.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1961	Distribution of 1961 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	15	$24,300	$10,000	$20,000	$25,000	$30,600	$40,000
City Clerk	17	12,738	6,672	9,094	12,300	16,000	20,000
Director of Finance	10	17,081	12,000	12,038	16,005	21,650	26,500
Controller	14	16,276	7,800	10,000	15,400	22,253	30,000
Auditor	8	14,176	10,920	11,470	13,753	15,879	20,103
Treasurer	17	14,652	8,940	12,000	14,452	17,150	20,000
Engineer	12	16,577	8,700	13,236	17,640	19,226	21,864
Director of Public Works	13	17,727	12,000	14,975	17,750	20,050	24,000
Superintendent of Streets	13	13,928	8,736	10,216	12,930	16,450	24,000
Fire Chief	19	16,007	10,535	12,600	14,953	18,631	30,000
Police Chief	18	16,374	10,442	12,550	14,560	19,430	30,000
Planning Director	17	14,178	10,800	13,388	14,826	19,288	24,000
Personnel Officer	18	13,973	6,830	10,052	13,328	17,980	25,000
Attorney	18	19,616	11,200	15,244	18,262	24,500	30,000
Health Officer	17	17,801	11,000	15,096	18,262	21,046	23,832
Parks & Recreation Director	13	14,983	9,960	12,591	14,671	17,598	20,600
Superintendent of Parks	13	13,104	6,960	9,572	12,340	16,091	25,000
Director of Recreation	13	11,293	6,930	9,449	11,574	13,287	16,150
Librarian	15	14,823	9,120	12,938	15,060	17,626	20,600
Superintendent of Schools	13	28,496	20,000	24,600	26,500	33,975	42,500
CITIES WITH 250,000 to 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	11	16,009	9,600	13,000	15,500	20,000	25,000
Mayor (commission cities)	5	13,663	10,800	....	14,009	....	17,500
Mayor (coun-mgr. cities)	12	5,343	520	2,500	4,500	7,500	15,000
City Manager	15	22,519	13,200	19,750	22,950	26,138	30,000
Clerk	25	9,694	5,724	7,470	9,732	11,919	15,000
Director of Finance	18	12,702	7,200	10,299	12,436	15,540	16,800
Controller	13	10,989	8,100	8,880	11,183	13,222	14,500
Auditor	17	10,907	6,744	9,000	10,959	12,316	15,000
Treasurer	18	10,152	5,964	8,360	9,925	12,458	15,120
Engineer	19	12,344	9,700	11,045	12,027	13,230	18,168
Director of Public Works	24	14,152	7,200	12,746	14,059	15,244	19,536
Superintendent of Streets	24	9,603	6,564	8,684	8,994	10,730	15,504
Fire Chief	29	11,830	7,200	9,704	10,710	12,885	17,724
Police Chief	29	11,828	7,200	10,380	10,573	13,100	17,724
Planning Director	25	12,402	7,200	10,380	12,000	14,323	16,800

Table VII—Salaries of Selected Municipal Officials—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1961	Distribution of 1961 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 to 500,000 POPULATION — Continued							
Personnel Director	27	$10,569	$ 6,552	$ 8,800	$10,350	$12,149	$14,500
Attorney	28	13,936	8,400	11,796	13,424	16,271	19,760
Health Officer	21	14,711	10,200	12,767	15,186	16,160	19,140
Parks & Recreation Director	15	11,189	7,200	9,150	11,333	13,850	14,940
Superintendent of Parks	20	10,452	7,590	8,364	10,221	12,115	16,900
Director of Recreation	23	9,200	5,808	7,298	8,090	11,688	15,756
Librarian	24	11,670	5,400	10,860	12,066	13,200	16,000
Superintendent of Schools	16	21,451	9,300	19,630	22,250	25,000	29,000
CITIES WITH 100,000 to 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	28	13,641	1,020	12,000	15,000	16,500	20,000
Mayor (commission cities)	10	11,450	7,800	8,625	12,000	13,000	16,200
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	32	2,725	260	1,200	1,800	4,800	7,500
City Manager	39	19,156	12,040	16,650	19,750	22,000	27,168
Clerk	72	7,964	4,467	6,371	7,977	9,575	14,325
Director of Finance	44	11,026	6,000	9,637	11,317	12,541	14,916
Controller	27	9,465	6,000	7,723	9,000	10,900	14,268
Auditor	32	9,199	3,500	7,500	8,955	11,681	13,500
Treasurer	55	8,970	6,000	7,510	8,635	9,795	15,000
Engineer	50	10,524	5,437	8,550	10,160	12,006	15,048
Director of Public Works	68	11,857	6,500	9,980	11,875	13,680	19,845
Superintendent of Streets	55	7,974	4,530	6,666	7,707	9,377	12,816
Fire Chief	76	9,725	5,280	8,260	9,360	11,141	14,712
Police Chief	75	9,905	5,280	8,578	9,451	11,588	14,712
Planning Director	60	10,095	5,800	8,554	9,825	11,200	15,600
Personnel Director	50	8,988	5,040	7,312	8,809	10,100	14,100
Attorney	73	11,513	6,300	8,900	11,663	13,462	20,000
Health Officer	55	12,172	3,300	9,400	12,860	15,018	18,174
Parks & Recreation Director	45	9,660	6,000	7,710	9,460	11,565	14,700
Superintendent of Parks	51	7,985	3,850	6,086	7,784	9,417	14,196
Director of Recreation	49	7,788	4,000	6,000	7,176	9,363	13,260
Librarian	58	8,909	4,900	7,281	8,964	10,332	13,200
Superintendent of Schools	45	17,595	10,000	15,400	17,649	20,250	23,000
CITIES WITH 50,000 to 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	62	9,213	1,200	6,000	10,000	12,000	18,500
Mayor (commission cities)	20	6,927	500	5,400	7,275	9,000	12,500
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	71	2,390	260	1,050	1,800	3,000	12,000
City Manager	95	16,535	10,000	14,000	16,000	18,500	25,000
City Clerk	149	7,544	2,100	6,000	7,606	8,925	16,200
Director of Finance	84	9,847	3,000	7,916	10,000	11,716	20,000
Controller	55	8,298	4,000	6,950	8,020	9,802	14,000
Auditor	51	7,832	4,855	6,600	7,644	9,000	11,820
Treasurer	96	7,587	4,980	6,240	7,555	8,828	13,850
Engineer	109	9,451	4,800	8,024	9,244	10,700	15,000
Director of Public Works	119	10,479	3,000	8,700	10,445	12,018	17,910
Superintendent of Streets	125	7,428	2,808	6,113	7,245	8,472	12,024
Fire Chief	161	8,765	4,800	7,310	8,318	10,169	14,004
Police Chief	165	9,002	4,800	7,532	8,688	10,462	14,004
Planning Director	101	9,333	2,500	8,000	9,234	10,500	14,916
Personnel Director	70	8,164	3,600	6,628	7,740	9,620	16,800
Attorney	172	8,924	2,500	6,196	8,552	11,170	20,000
Health Officer	101	8,447	2,000	4,869	7,522	11,626	18,168
Parks & Recreation Director	75	7,947	2,625	6,330	7,800	9,533	13,440
Superintendent of Parks	97	6,998	3,000	6,618	7,044	8,145	11,055
Director of Recreation	93	7,591	3,090	6,024	7,500	8,994	12,160

TABLE VII — SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS — Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1961	Distribution of 1961 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 50,000 to 100,000 POPULATION – Continued							
Librarian	109	$ 7,934	$ 3,600	$ 6,699	$ 7,750	$ 9,389	$12,504
Superintendent of Schools	72	16,058	7,100	13,250	16,000	19,060	27,000
CITIES WITH 25,000 to 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	110	6,205	100	3,625	6,000	9,000	12,500
Mayor (commission cities)	42	5,437	1,000	3,250	5,500	8,200	10,000
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	142	1,234	10	500	930	1,800	7,500
City Manager	202	13,220	5,000	11,452	13,100	15,000	21,000
City Clerk	300	6,830	2,000	5,515	6,710	7,786	14,500
Director of Finance	135	8,340	2,400	7,194	8,318	9,848	15,780
Controller	58	7,412	3,000	6,066	7,500	9,073	18,600
Auditor	85	6,768	2,000	5,647	6,839	8,040	14,040
Treasurer	166	6,238	2,000	5,283	6,215	7,500	12,000
Engineer	238	8,619	2,000	7,300	8,406	10,000	19,800
Director of Public Works	215	9,134	2,400	7,500	8,965	10,800	15,864
Superintendent of Streets	250	6,663	3,984	5,792	6,400	7,426	14,604
Fire Chief	317	7,522	4,338	6,326	7,209	8,418	13,500
Police Chief	345	7,675	4,800	6,600	7,344	8,494	14,604
Planning Director	124	7,913	2,400	6,808	7,899	8,890	12,576
Personnel Director	64	6,943	2,400	5,555	6,777	7,686	16,404
Attorney	320	6,713	2,000	4,800	6,000	8,000	16,704
Health Officer	162	5,818	2,000	4,000	5,483	7,200	14,560
Parks & Recreation Director	134	6,921	3,600	6,030	6,602	7,814	11,304
Superintendent of Parks	145	6,080	2,898	5,098	5,964	6,869	10,800
Director of Recreation	121	6,718	2,000	5,648	6,576	7,736	10,630
Librarian	204	6,461	2,000	5,400	6,500	7,500	10,248
Superintendent of Schools	125	13,428	7,008	11,200	13,500	15,200	21,000
CITIES WITH 10,000 to 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	352	3,004	20	1,200	2,400	4,800	9,600
Mayor (commission cities)	59	2,538	100	1,200	2,050	3,600	7,500
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	245	754	2	240	600	1,194	5,040
City Manager	410	10,555	4,500	9,000	10,500	12,000	22,500
City Clerk	645	5,877	2,000	4,800	5,780	6,962	16,000
Director of Finance	150	6,954	4,680	6,000	7,059	8,070	14,750
Controller	49	6,629	3,828	5,080	6,454	8,190	13,416
Auditor	103	5,108	2,200	4,200	5,180	6,222	9,600
Treasurer	302	5,255	3,180	4,094	5,300	6,404	11,600
Engineer	382	7,655	4,120	6,324	7,686	8,880	13,608
Director of Public Works	347	7,759	3,780	6,274	7,500	9,000	15,996
Superintendent of Streets	532	5,746	2,880	4,959	5,620	6,485	13,400
Fire Chief	574	6,119	3,600	5,445	6,202	7,239	13,772
Police Chief	794	5,214	3,300	5,134	5,854	6,945	13,680
Planning Director	69	7,296	4,800	6,135	7,500	8,400	11,124
Personnel Director	28	6,472	3,616	5,361	5,736	7,547	11,200
Attorney	628	4,267	2,000	3,000	3,728	5,100	15,300
Health Officer	207	4,449	2,000	2,700	3,890	5,840	15,300
Parks & Recreation Director	174	6,201	3,960	5,200	6,192	7,200	10,416
Superintendent of Parks	214	5,149	2,000	4,216	5,029	6,000	10,500
Director of Recreation	145	5,850	3,900	5,070	5,936	6,722	10,000
Librarian	350	5,146	2,160	4,000	5,040	6,066	11,928
Superintendent of Schools	214	11,756	5,800	10,000	11,500	13,500	22,500

Professional Organizations of Municipal Officials

TWENTY-FOUR national organizations of chief municipal officials who generally are appointed are listed in this section. One of them is the American Society for Public Administration which cuts across all levels of government as well as all municipal functions. All 24 organizations hold annual conferences, most of them carry on some research, and all are interested in improving the administration of municipal activities. All of the organizations have full-time secretariats.

Most of these organizations have individual memberships, and several also have agency, institutional, or service memberships or fees. The latter type of membership is based on the population of the jurisdiction in three instances (city attorneys, municipal finance officers, and public works directors), and on the annual revenue of the agency in two other organizations (librarians and utility directors). The agency memberships of several other organizations have varied bases, such as number of permanent dwelling units managed (housing officials), annual purchasing volume (purchasing agents), and administrative costs of the agency (welfare officials).

Individual membership dues are inadequate in most instances to finance the cost of specialized individual service requested by cities. The Public Personnel Association has a service fee, in addition to individual memberships, based on the number of employees under the jurisdiction of the personnel agency. The American Society of Planning Officials and the International City Managers' Association provide information services with fees based on the population of the municipality.

The advisory aids available through the secretariats of their national organizations give local officials an excellent method of obtaining quickly expert advice and factual information on a given problem. The information secured in this way enables local officials to improve local administration, organization, and practice and thus to improve the quality of the service rendered to the people of their city. The organizations housed at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, together with the National Municipal League, are represented on the governing board of Public Administration Service which provides a field consulting service for governments on a cost basis.

These voluntary associations of public officials provide many of the services which in other countries would be the responsibility of the central government. They arrange annual and regional conferences, publish newsletters and magazines, answer inquiries, conduct in-service training courses, provide a placement service for members, and formulate service and cost standards for various municipal activities.

The 24 organizations are listed in the order of their establishment with the name of the secretary or director and address. Periodicals and special reports and books issued by each organization are listed in the "Sources of Information" at the end of each section of this Year Book.

American Association of Airport Executives (1928). F. R. Hoyt, executive secretary, P. O. Box 767, Wilmington, Delaware.

American Association of School Administrators (1865). Finis E. Engleman, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

American Public Health Association (1872). Berwyn F. Mattison, M.D., executive director, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

International Association of Fire Chiefs (1873). B. Richter Townsend, secretary-manager, 232 Madison Avenue New York 17.

American Library Association (1876). David H. Clift, executive secretary, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11.

American Water Works Association (1881). Raymond J. Faust, secretary, 2 Park Avenue, New York 16.

International Association of Chiefs of Police (1893). Leroy Wike, executive secretary, 618 Mills Building, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

American Public Works Association (1894). Robert D. Bugher, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Institute of Park Executives, Inc. (1898). Alfred B. LaGasse, executive secretary, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Public Personnel Association (1906). Kenneth O. Warner, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Municipal Finance Officers Association (1906). Joseph F. Clark, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Recreation Association (1906). Joseph Prendergast, executive director, 8 West 8 Street, New York 11.

International City Managers' Association (1914). Orin F. Nolting, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Building Officials Conference of America (1915). Paul E. Baseler, executive secretary, 1525 East 53 Street, Chicago 15.

American Public Welfare Association (1930). Loula Dunn, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Institute of Traffic Engineers (1930). David M. Baldwin, executive secretary, 2029 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (1933). John D. Lange, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Society of Planning Officials (1934). Dennis O'Harrow, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

International Association of Assessing Officers (1934). Albert Noonan, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (1934). Charles S. Rhyne, general counsel, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

American Society for Public Administration (1939). Robert J. M. Matteson, executive director, 6042 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37.

American Public Power Association (1941). Alex Radin, general manager, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1944). Albert H. Hall, executive director, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Institute of Municipal Clerks (1947), 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Municipal Personnel Data

TABLES VIII and IX show data on personnel management and personnel policies for 1,025 cities over 10,000 population. This article and accompanying Tables 3 through 10 summarize data in Tables VIII and IX. The immediately following section dealing with employment and payrolls and Tables 1 and 2 are from data in the Bureau of the Census report, *City Employment in 1960.*

Employment and Payrolls. Trends in city employment and payrolls since 1946 are shown in Table 1. According to the Census report, there were 1,692,000 persons employed by municipal governments during October, 1960, and 1,399,000 of them were employed on a full-time basis. Small municipalities account for most of the 283,000 part-time employees who represent the equivalent of 48,000 full-time employees. Thus, the monthly payroll total of $583,000,000 for October went to the equivalent of 1,447,000 full-time employees. This represented a gain of 41,000 equivalent full-time employees over 1959, or 2.9 per cent. The October payroll figure represented a gain of $35,000,000 over the previous year, an increase of 6.5 per cent.

During the seven-year interval from October, 1953, to October, 1960, city employment on a full-time equivalent basis rose approximately 20 per cent, and municipal payrolls increased 59 per cent. Average monthly

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF CITY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1946-1960

Month and Year	All Employees (full-time and part-time)		Average Monthly Earnings of Full-time Employees	
	Total Number[1] (in thousands)	Monthly Payroll[1] (in millions)	City-Operated Schools	All other
October, 1960	1,692	$583.4	$502	$387
October, 1959	1,636	547.9	485	373
October, 1958	1,594	511.2	462	357
April, 1957	1,539	461.0	441	337
October, 1956	1,485	450.0	444	332
October, 1955	1,436	413.5	422	315
October, 1954	1,420	396.2	398	308
October, 1953	1,382	367.6	378	294
October, 1952	1,341	345.0	366	282
October, 1951	1,297	314.9	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1950	1,311	290.0	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1949	1,281	277.2	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1948	1,249	266.0	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1947	1,202	236.3	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1946	1,155	205.8	(NA)	(NA)

Note: "NA" indicates data not available. Data for 1959 and 1960 include amounts for Alaska and Hawaii.

[1] Includes school information only for those school systems which are operated as part of the general city government.

TABLE 2

CITY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS FOR OCTOBER, 1960

Population Group	Number of Cities[1]	All Employees (full-time and part-time)		Average Monthly Earnings of Full-time Employees	
		Total Number[2]	Monthly Payroll[2] (in thousands)	City-Operated Schools	All Other
Total, all cities	18,043	1,691,947	$538,447.2	$502	$387
Cities over 1,000,000 ..	5	396,649	178,768.4	573	453
500,000 to 1,000,000 .	17	205,188	85,802.4	527	417
300,000 to 500,000 ..	21	111,162	43,124.1	480	385
200,000 to 300,000 ..	18	63,451	23,704.1	480	362
100,000 to 200,000 ..	69	136,539	50,482.7	487	367
50,000 to 100,000 ...	180	155,987	57,616.2	493	372
25,000 to 50,000	365	146,736	50,365.2	472	354
Less than 25,000 ...	17,368	476,235	93,584.1	405	311

Note: Population grouping differs from other summary tables. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

[1] Preliminary as of April, 1960.

[2] Includes school information only for those school systems which are operated as part of the general City Government.

earnings of full-time employees of city-operated schools rose 33 per cent in this seven-year period, from $378 in October, 1953, to $502 in October, 1960. The average for other municipal employees rose at a similar pace, by about 32 per cent, from $294 in October, 1953, to $387 in October, 1960 (see chart).

The full-time equivalent total of municipal employment in October, 1960, other than for city-operated schools, was 1,222,000 persons. This was equal to an average of 105 employees for each 10,000 municipal inhabitants based upon preliminary 1960 census data. The ratio of municipal employment ranges from about 182 per 10,000 for the five cities of more than 1 million inhabitants down to an average of 66 per 10,000 for municipalities of less than 25,000.

Table 2 shows city employment in relation to payrolls in October, 1960. Pay of full-time employees of city-operated schools averaged $573

TABLE 3

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Number Cities with Civil Service				Number Cities without Civil Service
		Total	All Employees Covered	All Except Limited Groups[1]	Police, Fire, Others[2]	
Cities over 500,000	21	21	12	9	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	26	26	15	10	1	0
100,000 to 250,000	72	66	32	21	13	6
50,000 to 100,000	158	136	69	23	44	22
25,000 to 50,000	306	237	114	30	93	69
10,000 to 25,000	412	252	73	24	155	160
All cities over 10,000	995	738	315	117	306	257

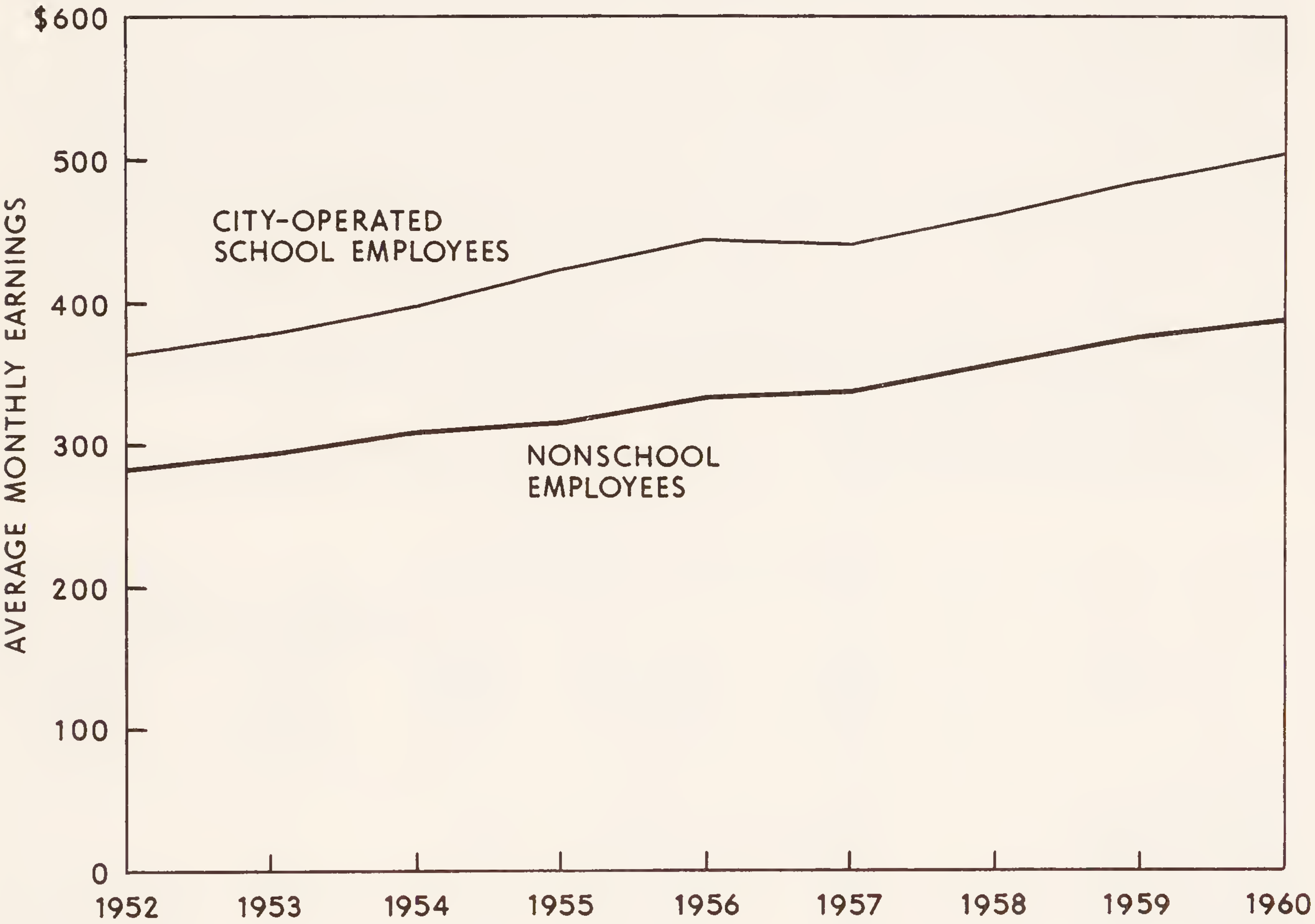
[1] Civil service coverage not extended to one or more employee groups: library, unskilled laborers, police, fire, and utilities.

[2] Civil service coverage for one or more employee groups only: library, unskilled laborers, police, fire, and utilities.

in the five biggest cities and $405 in the smallest reported category, under 25,000 population. This wide range was evident also in the averages of other city employees: $453 in the biggest cities, $311 in the smallest population group.

Personnel Organization and Management. Table 3 summarizes the extent of civil service coverage and categories of employees covered. As used here and in Tables VIII and IX, the term "civil service" has the traditional meaning of a semiautonomous lay board responsible for recruiting and examining potential employees, certifying them for employment, and hearing appeals from suspension, dismissal, and other administrative actions. Table 3 shows for 995 reporting cities that 738 (74.2 per cent) had some degree of formal civil service. Of these 738 cities with civil service, 315 (42.7 per cent) cover substantially all employees; 306 (41.5 per cent) cover only policemen or firemen or both; and 117 (15.8 per cent) cover all employees except certain limited groups.

Table 4 shows that of 996 cities with some official or agency responsible for personnel management, 176 (17.7 per cent) have full-time personnel officers. Of these, 107 are appointed by the chief executive and 69 by the city council or civil service board. In 68 cities, department heads are responsible for personnel management; in six cities it is the function



Source: Bureau of the Census

AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF SCHOOL AND NONSCHOOL MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES: 1952–1960*

*Data are for October of each year except 1957 data which are for month of April. School data shown only for employees of *city-operated* schools.

TABLE 4
RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSONNNEL MANAGEMENT

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Full-time Officer Appointed by Mayor or Manager	Full-time Officer Appointed by Council or CS Board	Department Heads	City Council	Other Officials
Cities over 500,000	21	7	11	1	0	2
250,000 to 500,000	27	16	11	0	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	71	33	17	4	0	11
50,000 to 100,000	158	35	11	8	0	88
25,000 to 50,000	306	14	13	19	0	214
10,000 to 25,000	413	2	6	36	6	285
All cities over 10,000 ..	996	107[1]	69	68	6	600

[1] Included is Providence, Rhode Island, whose personnel officer is appointed by the finance director.

of city council; and in 600 other cities it is the function of other officials such as the city manager, the city clerk, the mayor, or the finance director. The table does not reflect 562 cities over 10,000 population which either failed to report or were not included in the surveyed group because questionnaires were sent out before final census data reports were available. It may be noted that most of the cities not reported were those which moved from below the 10,000 population level as a result of the 1960 Census of Population.

Dismissal Appeal Procedures. Of 944 reporting cities, 661 indicated that there is a review board or agency of some kind to which a dismissed employee may appeal. Of the 661, a total of 561 reported on the extent of that board's authority to review dismissal actions: 145 boards can render an advisory opinion only; 29 issue advisory opinions, except in cases where racial, religious, or political discrimination is charged against those making the dismissal, in such situations the board having final authority; and 387 boards have final authority in all appeals. This material is summarized in Table 5.

Hours Worked per Week. The work week for city hall office personnel

TABLE 5
DISMISSAL APPEAL PROCEDURES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Number With Board To Hear Appeals	Authority of Appeal Board: Advisory Opinion Only	Authority of Appeal Board: Final Decision In Some Appeals[1]	Authority of Appeal Board: Final Decision In All Appeals
Over 500,000	21	19	3	0	15
250,000 to 500,000	27	24	2	2	19
100,000 to 250,000	71	61	7	1	45
50,000 to 100,000	154	129	15	8	85
25,000 to 50,000	294	211	53	9	123
10,000 to 25,000	375	217	65	9	100
All cities over 10,000 ..	942	661[2]	145	29	387

[1] Decision is final only where racial, religious, or political discrimination is charged by the employee.

[2] A total of 100 of these cities did not report on the information shown in the next three columns.

TABLE 6

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of: 35 Hours or Less No.	Per Cent	35½ — 39½ Hours No.	Per Cent	40 Hours No.	Per Cent	40½-43½ Hours No.	Per Cent	44 Hours and Over No.	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000 . .	21	5	23.8	1	4.7	15	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000 . .	26	2	7.7	2	7.7	20	76.9	2	7.7	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000 . .	68	12	17.6	8	11.8	47	69.1	1	1.5	0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	158	35	22.6	26	16.5	90	57.0	2	1.3	5	3.2
25,000 to 50,000	302	46	15.2	68	22.5	167	55.3	12	4.0	9	3.0
10,000 to 25,000	403	41	10.2	74	18.4	221	54.8	23	5.7	44	10.9
All cities over 10,000 .	978	141	14.4	179	18.3	560	57.3	40	4.1	58	5.9

in 978 cities is shown in Table 6. Employees in 98 cities (10 per cent) work more than 40 hours. The work week is 40 hours in 560 cities (57 per cent), and 320 cities (33 per cent) work less than 40 hours. Of the 98 cities working more than 40 hours, all but 10 have populations less than 50,000.

Overtime Pay. Table 7 compares the methods of overtime pay in cities and contrasts the practices for administrative and clerical workers with those for labor and trades workers. In some cities, two or more methods of overtime compensation for the same types of employees were reported. In such cases, the most liberal method in terms of pay was entered in the table.

Eighty per cent of the reporting cities have some plan of overtime pay for office workers while 99 per cent have some plan for labor and trades

TABLE 7

METHODS FOR PAYING OVERTIME

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Plan Number	Per Cent	Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	One and One-Half and Double[1]	No Plan For Paying Overtime Number	Per Cent
A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL									
Cities over 500,000 . .	20	20	100.0	10	3	5	1	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000 . .	27	27	100.0	14	7	5	1	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000 . .	72	68	94.4	38	13	14	3	4	5.6
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	155	131	84.5	73	23	27	6	24	15.5
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	298	247	82.9	143	57	37	10	51	17.1
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	396	282	71.2	159	89	26	8	114	28.8
All cities over 10,000 .	968	775	80.1	437	192	114	29	193	19.9
B. LABOR AND TRADES									
Cities over 500,000 . .	20	20	100.0	3	5	4	7	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000 . .	25	25	100.0	2	5	10	7	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000 . .	70	70	100.0	3	25	30	12	0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	157	155	98.7	13	43	55	39	2	1.3
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	302	298	98.7	21	111	110	55	4	1.3
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	389	381	97.5	36	169	125	49	8	2.5
All cities over 10,000 .	963	949	98.5	78	358	334	169	14	1.5

[1] Cities in this column pay time and one-half on weekdays and double time on Sundays and holidays.

TABLE 8
INJURY AND MILITARY LEAVE POLICIES

Population Group	Injury Leave: Number of Cities Granting Injury Leave	Injury Leave: Number Using Regular Sick Leave	Injury Leave: Number Granting Special Injury Leave	Military Leave: Number of Cities Granting Military Leave	Military Leave: Leave without Pay	Military Leave: Difference between Regular and Military Pay	Military Leave: Full Salary During Military Leave
Over 500,000	20	5	15	21	2	3	16
250,000 to 500,000	24	6	18	25	1	4	20
100,000 to 250,000	61	19	42	66	4	15	44
50,000 to 100,000	132	49	83	153	37	33	71
25,000 to 50,000	250	106	144	254	60	66	117
10,000 to 25,000	353	177	176	310	110	58	134
All cities over 10,000	840	362	478	829	214	179	402

workers. Of the 775 cities with a plan for office workers, 56 per cent grant compensatory time off, 25 per cent pay overtime at straight-time rates, 15 per cent pay time and one-half, and 4 per cent pay time and one-half and double time for Sundays and holidays. Of the 949 cities with a plan for labor and trades, 8 per cent grant compensatory time off, 38 per cent pay at straight-time rates, 35 per cent pay time and one-half, and 18 per cent pay time and one-half and double time for Sundays and holidays.

Injury and Military Leaves. Table 8 shows injury and military leave policies among approximately 1,000 cities returning questionnaires. Of these, 840 cities indicated that they have policies permitting an employee who is injured *on the job* to take leave. In 478 cities this is a special injury leave, and in 362 cities regular sick leave is charged. Of 829 cities which grant military leave to armed forces reservists and National Guard personnel serving on temporary and required active duty, 214 grant leave with no pay, 179 pay the employee the difference between his city pay and military pay during the active duty period, while 402 pay the employee's full salary during the military leave.

Employee Organizations. Table 9 shows the occupational affiliations of employees in 530 cities which reported for one or more employee groups. Another 460 (46 per cent of all cities reporting) indicated that no

TABLE 9
OCCUPATIONAL AFFILIATIONS OF EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Clerical Office	Unskilled, Semi-skilled Labor	Trades and Crafts	Police	Fire	Others
Cities over 500,000	21	16	19	18	11	19	3
250,000 to 500,000	23	16	20	17	16	23	0
100,000 to 250,000	58	20	40	32	32	54	1
50,000 to 100,000	110	22	73	52	67	92	14
25,000 to 50,000	172	20	89	47	79	133	16
10,000 to 25,000	146	9	80	45	57	86	9
All cities over 10,000	530	103	321	211	262	407	43

city employees are members of unions. The various employee groups organized are as follows: firemen, 407 cities; laborers, 321 cities; policemen, 262 cities; trades and crafts, 211 cities; clerical and office, 103 cities; and others, 43 cities.

Table 10 shows a breakdown of unions for municipalities where employees are affiliated with national union organizations. It is based on cities which reported on other information contained in this section. Of 995 reporting cities, 357 indicate no affiliation with national unions. Of the 638 cities with national union affiliations, 548 have one or more locals affiliated with the International Association of Fire Fighters, 489 have locals affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Police, 308 with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, and 67 with other national unions. For all of the 1,757 cities over 10,000 population, the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees reports affiliates with municipal employees as members in 347 cities. The International Association of Fire Fighters reports affiliates in 733 cities over 10,000 population. Similar information on police locals was not reported by the Fraternal Order of Police.

TABLE 10
NUMBER OF CITIES WITH AFFILIATED UNION LOCALS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	AFSCME	FOP	IAFF	Other Natl. Unions	No Natl. Unions
Cities over 500,000	21	18	7	21	5	0
250,000 to 500,000	27	21	13	24	5	2
100,000 to 250,000	72	37	17	62	5	7
50,000 to 100,000	158	62	43	112	14	32
25,000 to 50,000	304	105	54	178	23	96
10,000 to 25,000	413	65	47	151	15	220
All cities over 10,000 ...	995	308	489	548	67	357

Table VIII

PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 50,000: 1961

This table includes 319 cities over 50,000 population. Data in first four columns are from Bureau of the Census report, *City Employment in 1960*, and are for October, 1960. In most cases information about national union representation was obtained directly from unions. All other data were obtained from city officials in late 1960 and early 1961. Explanation for code letters is shown below. Civil Service: shows employee groups under formal civil service; letters to right of dash (-) show major groups not covered. Personnel Officer: capital letters indicate person serving as chief personnel officer; letters to right of letter "a" show employee groups not served. Dismissal Appeal Board: "None" indicates city has no appeal board; single dagger (†) indicates board jurisdiction over limited groups of employees, usually policemen and firemen. Work Hours Per Week: applies to administrative and clerical employees only (see Tables XIII, XIV, and XV for police and fire work week). Overtime Pay: letter to left refers to administrative and clerical employees; to right is for nonoffice workers. Where two or more methods of overtime payment were reported, the most liberal is shown. Injury Leave: applies only when employee is injured on the job. Military Leave: leave not charged to regular vacation for employees in military reserve or National Guard units. Employee Groups Unionized: groups of employees organized in one or more unions. Municipal Employee Unions: organizations of city employees affiliated with national AFL-CIO or independent unions. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available; superior numerals ([1]) for footnotes at end of table.

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE; EMPLOYEES SERVED BY CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER (lower case)

A - All
F - Fire
P - Police
L - Library
W - Public utilities
U - Unskilled labor

DISMISSAL APPEAL BOARD

N - Advisory opinion only
P - Advisory; has final authority in appeals alleging racial, religious, or political discrimination
F - Decision is final in all appeals

INJURY LEAVE

S - Entitled to regular sick leave only
I - Special injury leave with full or partial payment

SERVING AS CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER

C - Council or council committee
D - Individual department heads
K - City clerk
S - Other official
M – Mayor
X - Several officials
P - Full-time personnel officer appointed by city manager (PA); civil service commission (PB); city council (PC); mayor (PM); other official (PX)

OVERTIME PAY POLICY

N - No plan for overtime
T - Compensatory time off
S - Straight time
H - Time and one-half
X - Time and one-half week days, double time Sundays and holidays
O - Other

EMPLOYEE GROUPS UNIONIZED

O - Office and clerical
L - Laborers — unskilled and semiskilled
C - Craftsmen and tradesmen
P - Police
F - Fire
X - Other

CITY EMPLOYEE UNIONS

A - American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
F - Fraternal Order of Police
I - Internal Association of Fire Fighters
D - Others

MILITARY LEAVE

N - City grants leave without pay
D - City pays difference between military and regular city pay
F - City pays full salary during leave

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered — Not Covered	Personnel Officer - Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay - Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
Over 1,000,000													
Chicago, Ill.	37,410	34,803	$ 18,779.1	$17,752.5	A-WU	PB-a	None	35	T-X	S	Yes-N	OLCF	AI
Detroit, Mich.	25,968	18,024	11,973.2	8,453.7	A-L	PB-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	S	Yes-D	OLCPF	AI
Los Angeles, Calif.	34,467	24,442	18,640.1	13,308.8	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	OLCF	AIO
New York, N. Y.	246,629	102,656	115,362.8	48,087.3	A	PM-a	Yes-F	35	T-T	I	Yes-F	OLCF	AI
Philadelphia, Pa.	29,096	24,226	11,216.3	9,506.9	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	X-X	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	AFI
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md.	25,346	12,557	10,514.9	4,771.0	A-L	PB-a-1	Yes-N	37	S-X	I	Yes-F	OLCF	AI
Boston, Mass.	20,379	10,531	8,068.5	4,215.7	A	PM-a-p	Yes-..	35	O-O	I	Yes-N	OLCPF	AFI
Buffalo, N. Y.	10,496	6,562	5,253.9	2,844.9	A	D	None	35	T-S	. .	Yes-F	OLCF	AI
Cincinnati, Ohio	9,620	5,348	3,991.2	2,491.6	A-L	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	Yes-D	OLCPF	AFIO
Cleveland, Ohio	13,538	9,540	6,028.0	4,143.4	A	PM-a	Yes-F	40	S-S	S	Yes-F	OLCPFX	AFIO
Dallas, Tex.	7,210	6,993	2,959.2	2,878.6	A-LU	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	LPF	AI
Houston, Tex.	8,231	6,666	3,048.8	2,646.0	A-U	PM-a	Yes-F	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	LCPF	AFI
Milwaukee, Wis.	8,808	8,355	4,262.0	4,051.7	A	PB-a-fp	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	OLCPFX	AIO
New Orleans, La.	9,039	8,490	2,898.6	2,732.0	A	PB-a	Yes-F	35	..-..	S	Yes-F	PF	AFI
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6,575	6,575	2,641.5	2,641.5	A-U	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	AFI
St. Louis, Mo.	12,941	8,589	4,389.0	3,194.6	A-L	PB-a	Yes-F	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	OLCF	AI
San Antonio, Tex.	6,042	3,773	2,070.0	1,191.3	A	PA-a	Yes-N	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	F	I
San Diego, Calif.	4,534	4,534	2,190.9	2,190.9	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	LCF	AI
San Francisco, Calif.	15,579	8,984	8,677.4	5,724.4	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	H-X	S	Yes-F	OLCF	AI
Seattle, Wash.	8,319	4,664	3,453.7	1,909.5	A-L	X-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	I
Washington, D. C.	24,132	11,763	11,949.0	5,676.9	A	PC-a	Yes-N	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	OLCFX	IO
250,000 to 500,000													
Akron, Ohio	2,446	1,928	1,037.6	780.5	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-D	LPF	AFI
Atlanta, Ga.	4,962	4,930	1,646.3	1,635.8	A-L	PB-a	Yes-F	41	T-H	I	Yes-F	OLCF	AI
Birmingham, Ala.	2,521	2,498	869.5	860.8	A-LWU	PB-a-lwu	Yes-F	41	T-S	I	Yes-F	PF	AFI
Columbus, Ohio	3,988	3,659	1,694.0	1,545.3	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	. .	Yes-F	OLCPF	AFI
Dayton, Ohio	2,657	2,499	1,101.4	1,044.8	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-D	OLCPF	AFI
Denver, Colo.	6,845	5,099	2,811.9	2,188.5	A-L	PB-a-fpl	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-D	OLCPF	AIO
El Paso, Tex.	5,584	2,326	2,116.4	723.7	A-L	PC-a	Yes-F	40	T-O	I	Yes-F	OLCF	AI
Fort Worth, Tex.	3,676	3,142	973.3	849.9	A-FP	PA-a	Yes-F	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	. . . .	AI
Honolulu, Hawaii	4,553	4,235	2,067.5	1,934.9	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	..-..	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,700	3,700	1,257.0	1,257.0	FP	PM-a-fp	Yes-N	. .	T-..	I	No	. . . .	I
Jersey City, N. J.	8,112	3,517	3,256.6	1,518.3	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	..-..	. .	. . .-. .	F	I
Kansas City, Mo.	5,511	4,259	1,915.9	1,584.7	A	PA-a	Yes-P	40	T-..	I	Yes-F	OLF	AI
Long Beach, Calif.	3,819	3,325	1,987.5	1,750.7	A	PA-a-w	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	AFI
Louisville, Ky.	4,396	3,263	1,549.4	1,092.0	A-LUW	PB-a	Yes-P	40	T-X	I	Yes-N	LCPF	AFI
Memphis, Tenn.	14,231	5,143	4,612.4	1,531.8	A-LWU	PM-a	. . .-. .	37½	T-S	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	. . . .

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities over 50,000: 1961—Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered — Not Covered	Personnel Officer — Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay — Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
250,000 to 500,000—continued													
Miami, Fla.	4,180	4,066	$ 1,509.2	$ 1,470.3	A	PA-a	Yes-..	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	AFI
Minneapolis, Minn.	5,001	3,891	2,289.0	1,882.6	A-L	PB-a	Yes-F	40	S-X	S	Yes-F	OLCPF	AIO
Newark, N. J.	10,734	4,868	4,967.2	2,027.7	A	PX-a	Yes-F	30	S-X	I	Yes-F	LCPF	AO
Norfolk, Va.	6,347	2,859	2,203.2	958.0	A	PA-a	None	38	S-H	None	Yes-D	None	None
Oakland, Calif.	3,158	3,111	1,768.8	1,742.8	A	PB-a	Yes-F	37½	H-H	S	Yes-F	OLCF	IO
Oklahoma City, Okla.	2,260	2,203	763.3	742.9	....	PA-a	None	40	S-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
Omaha, Neb.	1,787	1,771	695.1	690.0	A-W	PM-a	Yes-F	40	X-X	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	AFI
Phoenix, Ariz.	3,083	3,083	1,279.2	1,279.2	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	S	Yes-F	OLCPF	AFI
Portland, Ore.	3,749	3,637	1,659.4	1,614.7	A	PC-a	Yes-F	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	AI
Rochester, N. Y.	7,015	3,963	3,308.4	1,552.9	A-U	PA-a	Yes-F	35	T-S	I	Yes-F	F	I
St. Paul, Minn.	4,961	2,614	2,561.1	1,242.9	A	PX-a	None	40	S-X	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	AFIO
Tampa, Fla.	3,999	2,753	1,208.5	880.9	A	PM-a	Yes-F	40	S-S	None	Yes-F	LF	AI
Toledo, Ohio[1]	3,222	2,624	1,412.8	1,113.6	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	AFI
Tulsa, Okla.	1,998	1,935	737.4	713.2	A-F	PB-a-f	Yes-F	40	T-X	S	Yes-F	OLCPF	AFI
Wichita, Kan.	1,674	1,552	655.7	610.2	A	PA-a	Yes-N	40	T-H	I	No	....	FI
100,000 to 250,000													
Albany, N. Y.	2,934	2,116	863.8	429.8	....	..-..	...-..	..	..-..	..	...-..	....	....
Albuquerque, N. M.	1,752	1,723	659.8	646.2	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	LCPF	AF
Allentown, Pa.	801	791	286.0	282.1	FP	None	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	...-..	....	I
Amarillo, Tex.	1,096	1,062	385.8	372.5	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	F	I
Anaheim, Calif.	711	632	348.2	308.2	A	PA-a	None	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	None	None
Austin, Tex.	2,866	1,890	853.5	578.9	FP	PA-a	Yes-N	40	H-H	..	Yes-F	....	AI
Baton Rouge, La.	1,992	1,829	666.8	609.0	A	PM-a	Yes-F	40	S-S	S	Yes-F	LCPF	AFI
Beaumont, Tex.	990	930	339.4	324.2	FP	K-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-D	LF	AI
Berkeley, Calif.	839	784	417.2	391.4	A-L	PA-a-l	Yes-N	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	LCF	IO
Bridgeport, Conn.	3,258	1,708	1,428.7	656.9	A	PB-a	Yes-F	33	S-S	None	Yes-D	OLCPF	AFI
Cambridge, Mass.	2,622	1,314	1,127.8	560.5	A-L	PA-a	Yes-F	37½	H-H	S	Yes-F	L	AI
Camden, N. J.	1,346	1,214	487.0	449.5	A	D	Yes-F	30	S-S	S	Yes-N	PF	FI
Canton, Ohio	880	845	373.0	360.0	FPW	None	None	..	N-X	S	Yes-F	LF	I
Charlotte, N. C.	1,967	1,837	631.7	589.3	FP	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4,649	1,032	1,459.7	344.9	None	None	...-..	39	N-S	S	Yes-F	LCPF	AI
Columbus, Ga.	1,456	890	342.8	230.7	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-..†	41	S-S	I	Yes-F	....	I
Corpus Christi, Tex.	2,174	1,468	605.9	463.4	A-LU	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	S	Yes-D	PF	AI
Dearborn, Mich.	1,063	1,047	454.9	447.8	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-D	OLCPF	I
Des Moines, Iowa	1,907	1,865	796.2	778.5	A-LWU	PA-a	Yes-N	40	X-X	I	Yes-F	LCF	AI
Duluth, Minn.	1,027	891	430.2	389.2	A	PB-a	Yes-F	37½	T-H	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	AI
Elizabeth, N. J.	2,080	979	1,039.4	450.7	A	PX-a	Yes-F	30	T-X	I	Yes-F	LCF	AI
Erie, Pa.	1,098	1,075	397.1	388.9	FP	S	None	39	N-H	None	Yes-F	LPF	FI
Evansville, Ind.	1,101	1,071	335.9	325.5	P	D	Yes-F	40	S-X	None	Yes-N	....	AI

Flint, Mich.	2,858	1,401	1,120.1	670.5	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-D	OLCPF	AFI
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1,615	1,215	653.0	491.0	FP	M-W	None	40	N-H	S	Yes-N	LPF	AFI
Fresno, Calif.	1,148	1,144	671.5	669.6	A	PA-a	Yes-N	40	S-X	I	Yes-F	F	AI
Gary, Ind.	1,706	1,042	589.9	444.3	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	..-..	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Glendale, Calif.	1,141	936	583.8	481.9	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	IO
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,488	1,417	624.3	593.6	A-L	PA-a-l	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	FI
Greensboro, N. C.	1,113	1,107	363.3	361.8	None	PA-a	None	40	T-S	I	Yes-. .	None	None
Hammond, Ind.	793	766	335.2	324.0	None	S-a	None	35	T-X	. .	. . .-. .	LCPF	FI
Hartford, Conn.	3,711	1,822	1,742.7	774.9	A-LW	PA-a-lw	Yes-F	35	S-S	I	Yes-D	OLCPF	AI
Jackson, Miss.	1,527	1,497	469.1	460.4	A-LU	PC-a	Yes-F	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	F	I
Jacksonville, Fla.	4,177	2,938	1,558.4	1,019.5	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	A
Kansas City, Kan.	822	822	316.0	316.0	A-U	PM-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-D	CF	I
Knoxville, Tenn.	3,398	1,057	1,398.2	322.1	A-LU	None	Yes-. .	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	OCPF	FI
Lansing, Mich.	1,568	999	747.5	448.7	None	PM-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	. .	Yes-F	LF	AI
Lincoln, Neb.	1,130	737	365.3	260.8	A	PC-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	None	Yes-F	F	AI
Little Rock, Ark.	902	864	282.2	271.1	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	T-..	S	Yes-F	OLPF	AI
Lubbock, Tex.	1,134	956	396.1	327.8	FP	PA-a	Yes-. .	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	F	I
Madison, Wis.	2,342	1,114	1,147.8	492.9	A	PM-a-fp	Yes-. .	39	H-H	I	Yes-D	OLCPF	AIO
Mobile, Ala.	1,793	1,319	568.6	457.4	A-LU	PB-a	Yes-F	40	T-T	I	Yes-D	. . . .	I
Montgomery, Ala.	1,339	1,339	352.6	352.6	A-U	PB-a	Yes-F	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Nashville, Tenn.	5,496	2,057	1,948.5	661.8	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	PF	AFI
New Bedford, Mass.	2,150	1,200	752.2	364.3	A-L	S-a	Yes-F	. .	T-H	S	Yes-F	OLCPF	AI
New Haven, Conn.[1]	2,928	1,501	1,325.9	544.3	A-LU	PM-a	Yes-F	35	S-S	S	Yes-D	LPF	AI
Newport News, Va.	2,375	1,062	824.8	311.9	None	S-a	None	. .	T-S	S	No	. . . .	I
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1,499	1,457	613.8	596.7	A	PA-a	Yes-F	35	T-H	I	Yes-F	LCF	AI
Pasadena, Calif.	1,733	1,304	896.6	673.9	A	PA-a	None	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	LCF	IO
Paterson, N. J.	2,555	1,057	1,194.2	417.1	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	..-..	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Peoria, Ill.	701	597	281.1	253.1	A	PA-a	Yes-P	40	H-H	I	Yes-D	LCF	IO
Portsmouth, Va.	2,224	994	807.9	340.6	FP	S-. .	Yes-F	37½	T-S	S	Yes-F	LPF	I
Providence, R. I.	5,080	2,823	2,024.5	938.1	A	PX-a	Yes-. .†	35	T-H	I	Yes-. .	LCPF	AFI
Richmond, Va.	6,491	3,029	2,419.4	1,032.4	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	. . . .	I
Rockford, Ill.	631	550	255.2	232.0	A-L	PB-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	No	LCF	I
Sacramento, Calif.	1,989	1,786	1,038.3	942.9	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	None	AI
St. Petersburg, Fla.	3,392	2,239	989.0	693.7	A-U	PA-a	Yes-N	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,624	1,521	643.2	601.4	FP	PB-a-fp	Yes-F	40	T-H	None	Yes-F	L	A
San Jose, Calif.	1,323	1,228	733.5	692.7	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	F	AI
Santa Ana, Calif.	584	584	302.3	302.3	A	S-A	Yes-F	. .	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Savannah, Ga.	1,066	1,061	308.3	306.3	A-L	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	Yes-D	LC	AI
Scranton, Pa.	706	697	235.0	232.0	A	None	Yes-N	33	T-..	. .	Yes-F	PF	FI
Shreveport, La.	1,387	1,380	418.7	416.5	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	PF	FI
South Bend, Ind.	1,165	1,139	453.7	444.3	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	..-..	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	AI
Spokane, Wash.	1,475	1,417	580.6	558.0	A-LU	PB-a-l	Yes-F	40	T-X	S	Yes-F	PF	AFI
Springfield, Mass.	4,557	2,459	1,880.0	821.8	A	PM-a	Yes-F	37½	S-S	S	Yes-D	OLCPF	AI
Syracuse, N. Y.	4,377	2,310	1,889.9	820.9	A	. .-a	Yes-F	33	T-X	S	No	OLCPF	AI
Tacoma, Wash.	1,985	1,247	1,010.8	599.6	A-L	PA-a	Yes-F	40	X-X	S	Yes-F	OLCPFX	AFI
Topeka, Kan.	916	844	310.8	287.2	FP	D	None	40	T-T	S	Yes-N	F	AI
Torrance, Calif.	564	538	278.9	267.6	A	PA-a	Yes-N	40	N-H	I	Yes-. .	OLCPF	AI
Trenton, N. J.	2,808	1,298	1,207.9	527.8	A	S-a	. . .-. .	40	T-H	. .	. . .-. .	L	A

TABLE VIII — PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 50,000: 1961 — Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered — Not Covered	Personnel Officer — Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay — Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
100,000 to 250,000—continued													
Tucson, Ariz.	1,377	1,377	$ 535.5	$ 535.5	A-L	PB-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	AFI
Utica, N. Y.	1,049	1,004	373.6	360.1	A-LU	D	None	30	T-H	. .	Yes-N	OF	I
Waterbury, Conn.	2,292	1,314	955.2	447.2	None	None	. . .-. .	33	S-S	I	No	F	AI
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1,091	675	313.1	223.2	FP	S-a	Yes-. .	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	F	I
Winston Salem, N. C.	1,906	1,165	536.6	345.2	None	S-a	Yes-. .	40	T-S	None	Yes-D	None	None
Worcester, Mass.	5,058	2,145	1,908.6	827.1	A-L	PA-a	Yes-F	36	X-X	S	Yes-F	OLCF	FI
Yonkers, N. Y.	3,413	1,703	1,503.3	723.1	A	X-a-l	None	35	T-X	S	No	L	I
Youngstown, Ohio	1,384	1,354	562.7	549.8	A	None	Yes-. .	40	S-S	I	Yes-D	LCPF	AFI
50,000 to 100,000													
Abilene, Tex.	735	715	252.6	246.5	FP	PA-a	Yes-. .	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	I
Abington tp, Pa.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	P	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	P	F
Alameda, Calif.	434	363	238.6	199.1	A	PB-a	Yes-P	38	H-H	I	Yes-F	F	IO
Albany, Ga.	526	461	152.3	124.1	None	S-a	Yes-F	44	T-S	I	Yes-D	None	None
Alexandria, Va.	1,939	803	845.7	317.1	None	PA-a	None	35	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Alhambra, Calif.	398	394	215.4	213.6	A-L	PA-a-l	Yes-F	40	T-T	S	Yes-F	OLCPF	None
Altoona, Pa.	504	497	166.3	163.6	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	AI
Ann Arbor, Mich.	518	496	209.8	200.8	None	S-a	None	40	S-S	S	Yes-D	L	A
Asheville, N. C.	749	749	177.6	177.6	A-L	S-a	None	44	S-H	None	Yes-N	None	None
Atlantic City, N. J.	1,952	1,423	690.4	431.3	A	X	Yes-F	30	T-T	I	Yes-F	F	AI
Augusta, Ga.	738	731	227.4	225.7	FP	PC-a	Yes-F	40	T-T	S	Yes-N	. . . .	AI
Aurora, Ill.	363	359	145.3	143.9	A-L	D	Yes-F	40	S-X	S	Yes-D	LPF	I
Bakersfield, Calif.	612	565	313.9	289.6	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	None	Yes-F	None	A
Bay City, Mich.	527	482	233.7	209.2	None	None	None	40	X-X	I	Yes-D	OLCPF	None
Bayonne, N. J.	1,476	832	668.3	325.0	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	I
Berwyn, Ill.	240	240	86.6	86.6	FP	S-a-fpl	Yes-F	44	T-X	I	Yes-F	PF	AI
Bethlehem, Pa.	545	535	200.7	197.1	FP	None	Yes-F	37½	N-S	I	Yes-N	LPF	FI
Billings, Mont.	438	433	168.5	166.4	None	X-a	Yes-F	35	S-S	S	Yes-F	L	AI
Binghamton, N. Y.	1,432	820	483.5	300.8	A-U	S-. .	Yes-F	35	S-S	S	Yes-N	OLPF	AFI
Bloomfield, N. J.	833	317	461.0	151.0	A	S-a	Yes-F	33	T-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Bloomington, Minn.	117	117	54.0	54.0	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Brockton, Mass.	1,410	718	567.9	267.0	A	S-. .	Yes-. .	35	N-H	I	No	LCPF	AFI
Brookline t, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	A-L	None	None	37½	H-H	S	Yes-F	OLCPF	AI
Burbank, Calif.	1,137	908	648.1	512.4	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	CF	IO
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	777	768	292.1	288.0	FP	PM-a	Yes-. .	40	H-H	I	Yes-D	LCF	AIO
Charleston, S. C.	785	717	206.3	180.7	None	PM-a	Yes-F	35	N-T	None	Yes-N	F	I
Charleston, W. Va.	684	655	218.5	210.8	FP	X-a	. . .-. .	39	N-N	. .	. . .-. .	F	I
Chester, Pa.	344	335	113.5	110.9	P	None	. . .-. .	34	. .-S	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	A
Chicopee, Mass.	1,058	415	454.3	147.1	A	None	. . .-. .	35	. .-H	S	Yes-N	. . . .	A
Cicero, Ill.³	447	430	142.0	137.7	FP	C	. . .-. .	40	S-S	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	I

Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	408	395	182.8	178.7	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	N-H	S	Yes-F	PF	FI
Clifton, N. J.	1,050	369	548.9	162.9	A	PA-a	Yes-F	33	H-..	S	Yes-F	PFX	None
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1,308	690	475.4	274.9	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	None	Yes-D	. . . .	I
Columbia, S. C.	778	754	237.5	230.0	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-F	40	T-H	S	No	. . . .	I
Compton, Calif.	305	305	163.7	163.7	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Council Bluffs, Iowa	354	353	132.4	132.1	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	N-X	I	Yes-F	LCPF	AFI
Covington, Ky.	467	462	177.3	175.6	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	X-X	S	No	OLCPF	AFI
Cranston, R. I.	1,120	452	421.2	140.8	A-FP	PM-a	Yes-F	35	T-H	I	Yes-D	PF	AFI
Davenport, Iowa	571	557	216.8	212.7	A	. .-. .	Yes-F	41	C-S	I	Yes-F	. . . .	AI
Decatur, Ill.	363	351	142.9	138.4	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-N	OLCPF	AI
Downey, Calif.	284	280	161.9	159.9	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Dubuque, Iowa	346	333	139.8	135.1	A-LU	None	Yes-F	40	. .-H	S	Yes-. .	LCPF	AI
Durham, N. C.	891	891	246.3	246.3	None	S-a	None	37½	T-H	I	Yes-N	L	A
East Chicago, Ind.	631	616	256.9	251.0	None	M-a	. . .-. .	35	T-S	. .	. . .-. .	LPF	AIO
East Orange, N. J.	1,320	690	689.2	303.1	A	None	Yes-N	35	X-X	None	Yes-F	. . . .	I
East St. Louis, Ill.	430	430	159.0	159.0	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-F	40	X-X	S	Yes-N	OLCPF	AFI
Euclid, Ohio	380	340	167.0	145.7	FP	S-a-fp	None	40	N-S	S	Yes-N	CPFX	FI
Eugene, Ore.	598	370	272.5	149.2	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	None	Yes-F	F	I
Evanston, Ill.	606	582	276.5	265.4	A	None	Yes-F	37½	T-X	. .	Yes-N	. . . .	I
Fall River, Mass.[3]	2,117	980	721.2	313.8	A	None	Yes-F	35	N-O	S	Yes-F	LCF	AI
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	1,215	1,215	430.6	430.6	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	S	Yes-F	None	None
Fort Smith, Ark.	358	342	105.2	101.7	A	K-a	Yes-. .	44	N-S	. .	Yes-N	. . . .	I
Fullerton, Calif.	410	410	201.3	201.3	None	S-a	Yes-. .	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Gadsden, Ala.	572	572	168.3	168.3	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	N-H	. .	Yes-F	. . . .	AI
Galveston, Tex.	1,342	1,317	479.2	469.5	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	I
Garden Grove, Calif.	327	325	157.7	157.0	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Great Falls, Mont.	385	385	156.1	156.1	FP	K-a	Yes-N	40	N-S	None	Yes-F	LCPFX	FI
Green Bay, Wis.	1,149	566	478.6	209.3	None	None	. . .-. .	40	T-X	. .	. . .-. .	LC	AFI
Greenville, S. C.	709	681	206.4	196.1	FP	S-a	Yes-F†	41	S-X	I	Yes-F	None	None
Greenwich t, Conn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	S-a	None	37½	S-X	I	Yes-D	LF	I
Hamilton, Ohio	681	505	302.1	222.8	A	PB-a	Yes-F	37½	T-X	S	None	LCPF	AFIO
Hamilton tp, N. J. (Mercer Co.)	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	K-a	Yes-F	35	N-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Hampton, Va.	1,414	471	509.4	143.1	None	S-a	None	40	T-S	I	Yes-N	None	None
Harrisburg, Pa.	795	779	236.0	231.0	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	I
Haverford tp, Pa.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	S-a	Yes-. .	40	T-H	S	Yes-N	None	None
Hayward, Calif.	380	380	211.4	211.4	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Hialeah, Fla.	287	286	111.5	111.2	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	I
High Point, N. C.	624	578	187.4	171.2	A	S-a-l	Yes-F	40	T-S	. .	Yes-N	None	None
Holyoke, Mass.	1,235	614	509.3	210.4	A-L	D	Yes-. .	35	T-X	I	Yes-F	L	None
Huntington, W. Va.	868	491	286.5	164.8	FP	X	Yes-F†	40	N-H	S	Yes-N	None	I
Huntsville, Ala.	689	533	225.9	161.1	None	None	. . .-. .	40	H-H	. .	. . .-. .	None	None
Independence, Mo.	327	258	110.7	85.3	None	M-a	None	40	S-X	I	Yes-F	None	I
Inglewood, Calif.	427	427	237.8	237.8	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	None
Irvington, N. J.	1,117	410	517.5	167.3	A-W	D	Yes-F	35	H-H	S	Yes-F	. . . .	I
Jackson, Mich.	765	363	261.1	144.2	A	PA-a	Yes-P	40	T-X	S	Yes-D	LCPF	FIO
Johnstown, Pa.	474	453	149.2	142.6	FP	D	Yes-. .	40	N-S	None	Yes-N	F	I
Joliet, Ill.	351	349	145.4	144.8	None	None	. . .-. .	37½	T-X	I	Yes-N	LCPF	AFI

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 50,000: 1961—Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered — Not Covered	Personnel Officer — Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay — Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Kalamazoo, Mich.	697	688	$ 293.7	$ 289.8	A	PA-a	Yes-P	40	T-O	S	Yes-D	PF	AFI
Kenosha, Wis.	1,181	516	617.9	246.2	A-L	None	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	Yes-D	OLPF	AFI
Kettering, Ohio	110	110	40.0	40.0	A-U	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-D	LP	AF
Lake Charles, La.	340	340	104.1	104.1	....	..-..	...-..	..	..-..	..	...-..	....	AI
Lakewood, Calif.	106	106	23.5	23.5	....	..-..	...-..	..	..-..	..	...-..	....	I
Lakewood, Ohio	916	383	323.3	172.3	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	S	Yes-F	LCPF	AFI
Lancaster, Pa.	464	458	152.8	151.0	FP	M-..	...-..	37½	N-S	..	...-..	PF	FI
Laredo, Tex.	487	458	96.7	91.7	FP	PM-..	Yes-F	40	S-S	..	...-..	....	I
Las Vegas, Nev.	559	539	239.5	230.9	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-D	F	I
Lawrence, Mass.[1]	1,372	819	554.9	281.4	None	None	None	35	N-S	None	...-..	LCPFO	I
Lawton, Okla.	268	262	74.5	73.1	....	..-..	...-..	..	..-..	..	...-..	....	....
Lexington, Ky.	694	681	223.9	218.9	A	K-a	Yes-F	40	T-T	I	Yes-N	LCPF	AFI
Lima, Ohio	355	353	133.7	133.0	A	M-a	Yes-..	40	..-O	S	Yes-F	LPF	AI
Lincoln Park, Mich.	205	205	87.8	87.8	A	S-a-fp	Yes-N	37	T-X	S	Yes-N	LC	AI
Livonia, Mich.	338	338	147.0	147.0	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	S-X	I	Yes-D	L	AFI
Lorain, Ohio	464	443	164.1	155.5	FP	D	Yes-N	39	S-X	S	Yes-F	LPF	FIO
Lowell, Mass.	1,685	882	530.2	216.4	A	S-a	Yes-..	35	H-H	I	Yes-N	LCPF	FI
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	....	....	....	....	P	S-a-p	Yes-F	37½	T-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Lynchburg, Va.	1,168	441	410.4	138.5	None	S-a	None	40	N-X	I	Yes-N	None	None
Lynn, Mass.	2,200	1,177	938.3	488.3	A-L	None	Yes-F	35	T-H	S	Yes-F	LF	I
Macon, Ga.[2]	1,391	690	316.1	179.6	FP	PM-a	...-..	40	T-..	..	...-..	....	I
Malden, Mass.[3]	1,248	695	535.6	279.4	A	S-a	Yes-P	37½	N-H	S	Yes-D	OLCPF	AI
Manchester, N. H.	1,608	1,053	547.4	339.3	....	..-..	...-..	..	..-..	..	...-..	....	AI
Medford, Mass.[3]	1,179	595	498.2	206.2	A-L	S-a	Yes-F	35	H-H	S	Yes-N	OLCPF	I
Meriden, Conn.	967	376	404.6	132.6	None	X-a	None	35	N-H	I	Yes-D	LCPF	AI
Miami Beach, Fla.	1,345	1,331	554.6	548.7	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Midland, Tex.	533	533	186.0	186.0	A	S-a	None	40	S-S	I	Yes-D	....	I
Monroe, La.	786	606	244.1	164.4	FP	D	...-..	40	H-H	I	...-..	LPFX	AI
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	793	755	331.0	316.6	A	X	Yes-P	40	T-T	S	None	X	I
Muncie, Ind.[1]	355	352	121.5	120.3	....	..-..	...-..	..	..-..	..	...-..	....	I
New Britain, Conn.	1,514	781	692.3	304.1	A	PB-a	...-..	36	T-S	..	...-..	OLCPF	AI
New Rochelle, N. Y.	803	772	360.4	346.2	A	PA-a	Yes-F	35	O-O	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	I
Newton, Mass.	2,424	1,203	1,065.5	449.4	A-L	S-a	Yes-F	37½	T-H	None	Yes-F	LF	AI
N. Little Rock, Ark.	440	360	139.7	112.6	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	H-X	I	Yes-D	LCPF	AFI
Norwalk, Calif.	54	54	13.0	13.0	....	..-..	...-..	..	..-.	..	...-..	....	I
Norwalk, Conn.	1,343	454	630.3	199.2	FP	S-a	None	37½	T-H	S	Yes-N	LC	AI
Oak Park, Ill.	386	370	169.0	161.8	FP	S-a	None	37½	T-X	I	Yes-N	LC	O
Odessa, Tex.	507	502	189.9	188.4	None	PA-a	None	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Ogden, Utah	375	361	136.6	130.6	A-L	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
Orlando, Fla.	1,561	1,161	505.9	345.0	FP	PC-a-fp	Yes-..	40	S-S	None	Yes-D	None	I

Palo Alto, Calif.	515	484	282.2	258.6	None	PA-a	Yes-. .	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	F	I
Parma, Ohio	292	289	119.5	118.4	FP	S-a	None	37½	N-X	S	Yes-F	LC	A
Pasadena, Tex.	297	291	105.2	103.0	P	X	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-N	None	None
Passaic, N. J.	913	399	426.7	167.2	A	S-a	Yes-F	30	T-H	S	Yes-F	OLCPF	None
Pawtucket, R. I.	1,261	644	498.4	182.4	A	PM-a	Yes-F	35	H-S	I	Yes-F	LCPF	AFI
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	S-a	Yes-. .	34	H-S	S	. . .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Pensacola, Fla.	842	755	290.8	262.7	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-D	F	I
Pittsfield, Mass.	1,255	576	541.3	236.6	A-LW	PM-a	Yes-F	35	S-X	None	Yes-D	OLCPF	FI
Pomona, Calif.	488	487	259.3	258.7	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Pontiac, Mich.	1,478	702	581.9	319.6	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	O-O	I	Yes-D	OLPF	AFI
Port Arthur, Tex.	506	491	193.7	188.6	FP	PA-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-D	LF	AI
Portland, Me.	1,565	678	561.7	237.2	FP	PA-a-l	Yes-F†	40	T-X	S	Yes-D	OPF	AI
Pueblo, Colo.	577	468	225.0	225.0	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-D	OLCPFX	AI
Quincy, Mass.	2,626	916	994.3	369.3	A-L	PM-a	Yes-. .	35	T-H	None	Yes-F	LCPF	FI
Racine, Wis.	1,556	716	707.0	311.1	FP	X-a-l	None	40	N-X	None	No	LF	AI
Raleigh, N. C.	764	763	212.6	212.3	A-U	PA-a	Yes-F	39	T-S	S	No	None	None
Reading, Pa.	789	751	232.7	224.4	A-LWU	None	None	40	N-X	I	Yes-F	OLCP	AF
Reno, Nev.	416	416	180.4	180.4	A	PA-a	Yes-N	35	T-S	S	Yes-N	. . . .	IO
Richmond, Calif.	647	641	369.0	365.4	A	PA-a	Yes-N	37½	H-H	I	Yes-F	LCFX	IO
Riverside, Calif.	891	756	391.2	337.7	A	PA-a	Yes-N	40	T-T	. .	Yes-F	None	None
Roanoke, Va.	2,343	1,040	845.0	319.5	None	S-a	None	40	X-X	None	Yes-D	PFX	FIO
Rock Island, Ill.	335	327	132.3	129.3	FP	S-a-fp	None	40	T-S	I	Yes-D	LPF	AI
Rome, N. Y.	532	319	154.8	100.8	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	AI
Roseville, Mich.	212	210	89.6	88.7	None	S-a	Yes-F	37½	H-H	I	Yes-N	LPF	AF
Royal Oak, Mich.	473	471	186.9	186.1	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	No	LCPF	AI
Saginaw, Mich.	818	786	381.8	366.6	FP	S-a	Yes-N	40	S-X	I	Yes-N	LPF	FI
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	293	292	124.8	124.5	A	S-a	Yes-F	37½	X-X	I	Yes-. .	OLCP	AF
St. Joseph, Mo.	572	543	160.1	150.6	None	S-a-fp	None	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	. . . .	I
San Angelo, Tex.	466	427	141.2	129.9	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	F	I
San Bernardino, Calif.	910	888	392.8	381.5	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-S	None	Yes-N	CF	AIO
San Leandro, Calif.	306	306	166.7	166.7	A	PB-a	Yes-P	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	. . . .	I
San Mateo, Calif.	363	363	208.0	208.0	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	None	None
Santa Barbara, Calif.	542	542	251.9	251.9	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-. .†	40	T-S	I	Yes-N	None	None
Santa Clara, Calif.	339	295	184.0	160.1	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	LCPF	AI
Santa Monica, Calif.	982	824	530.3	439.9	A	S-a	Yes-. .	37½	T-S	I	Yes-D	PFX	IO
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,084	1,005	406.5	382.2	A	S-a	Yes-F	35	T-X	S	Yes-F	LCF	I
Sioux City, Iowa	668	644	243.3	235.2	A-LU	S-a	Yes-F	40	S-X	None	Yes-F	LPF	AFI
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	413	381	165.5	150.9	A	PC-a	Yes-P	40	S-S	I	Yes-N	OLCPF	AFI
Skokie, Ill.	285	279	127.1	124.5	FP	S-a	Yes-. .†	37½	T-H	I	Yes-N	None	None
Somerville, Mass.	1,711	916	677.2	314.4	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	AI
South Gate, Calif.	325	324	144.9	144.4	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	S-S	S	Yes-F	FX	AI
Springfield, Ill.	880	623	349.9	243.0	A	None	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	Yes-N	LCPF	AFI
Springfield, Mo.	1,360	767	455.0	232.9	A-LW	PA-a-lw	Yes-N	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	F	I
Springfield, Ohio	1,158	590	343.9	203.9	FP	PA-a	Yes-F	42	T-X	S	Yes-D	PF	AFI
Stamford, Conn.	1,827	872	893.3	349.7	A	PB-a	Yes-. .	37½	T-S	None	Yes-F	LPFX	AFIO
Stockton, Calif.	809	804	417.9	415.5	A	S-a	Yes-P	40	S-H	I	Yes-F	LCF	AI
Sunnyvale, Calif.	318	318	169.7	169.7	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	LC	A
Terre Haute, Ind.	492	478	143.0	139.7	None	M-a	None	40	N-S	S	Yes-F	. . . .	I

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 50,000: 1961—Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered — Not Covered	Personnel Officer — Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay — Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Troy, N. Y.	690	690	$ 193.3	$ 193.3	A	S-a	Yes-F	30	N-H	I	. . .-. .	LC	AI
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1,097	426	269.5	135.3	A-U	D	. . .-. .	40	T-X	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	AI
Tyler, Tex.	532	510	154.8	149.6	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	. . . .	I
Union City, N. J.	977	476	443.7	172.9	A-U	D	. . .-. .	30	N-T	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	I
Union tp, N. J. (Union Co.)	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	Yes-F	35	T-S	I	Yes-N	PF	I
University City, Mo.	282	266	104.2	98.8	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	F	I
Vallejo, Calif.	344	343	173.0	172.3	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	F	I
Waco, Tex.	831	812	269.0	263.3	FP	S-a	Yes-F	42	T-H	I	Yes-F	F	AI
Waltham, Mass.	1,157	614	530.4	274.6	A	M-a	Yes-F	35	S-X	I	Yes-F	LPF	AFI
Warren, Mich.	555	519	251.7	234.5	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	..-..	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	AI
Warren, Ohio	453	441	197.8	193.3	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	..-..	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	AI
Warwick, R. I.	1,351	385	522.1	118.0	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .-. .	. .	..-..	. .	. . .-. .	. . . .	A
Waterloo, Iowa	552	550	214.1	213.2	FP	K-a-fp	None	40	T-X	I	Yes-F	FX	IO
Waukegan, Ill.	250	243	116.9	114.7	FP	X	Yes-F	38	H-H	I	Yes-N	F	FI
Waumatosa, Wis.	981	418	517.9	193.0	A	PM-a-fp	Yes-F	40	S-X	S	Yes-D	LC	A
West Allis, Wis.	1,428	765	814.0	366.3	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	S-X	I	Yes-D	LCPF	AFI
West Covina, Calif.	201	201	89.8	89.8	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	None	None
W. Hartford t, Conn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	S-a	Yes-F	35	T-S	None	Yes-D	PFX	I
West Palm Beach, Fla.	712	704	216.7	214.2	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	CF	I
Wheeling W. Va.	590	581	179.0	175.9	A-U	K-a	Yes-F	37½	T-S	I	Yes-D	PF	FI
White Plains, N. Y.	745	743	325.2	324.4	A	PC-a	Yes-. .	35	T-T	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	I
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	323	306	107.7	102.6	FP	None	Yes-. .	30	N-N	I	No	PF	FI
Wilmington, Del.	2,274	1,301	935.9	415.5	None	None	. . .-. .	35	T-H	. .	. . .-. .	None	None
York, Pa.	343	343	130.3	130.3	FP	D	Yes-. .†	44	T-N	I	Yes-N	PF	FI

Note: Employment and payrolls for some California municipalities (notably Lakewood and Norwalk) are drastically reduced by contract arrangements for county government performance of certain municipal services.

[1] Employment and payroll data are for October, 1959.

[2] Employment and payroll data are for October, 1958.

[3] Employment and payroll data are for May, 1960.

TABLE IX
PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000: 1961

This table includes 732 cities of 10,000 to 50,000 population. All data were obtained directly from city officials early in 1961, with the exception of municipal employee union data which were obtained, in most cases, from the unions. See headnote to Table VIII for explanation of balance of table.

City	Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
25,000 to 50,000									
Alexandria, La.	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	N-S	S	Yes-D	LC	AI
Aliquippa, Pa.	FP	S-a-fp	None	40	N-X	I	No	L	AI
Allen Park, Mich.	A	PM-a	Yes-N	37	T-X	I	Yes-N	OLC	A
Alliance, Ohio	FP	None	None	40	N-N	S	No	None	I
Alton, Ill.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	Yes-N	LCPF	AIO
Ames, Iowa	A-U	S-a-lp	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	None	I
Amsterdam, N. Y.	A	PM-a	None	30	N-H	I	Yes-F	L	AI
Anchorage, Alaska	None	X	None	40	X-X	None	Yes-D	X	IO
Anderson, Ind.	None	X-. .	None	40	S-H	I	No	LPF	AFI
Anniston, Ala.	A-U	None	Yes-N	40	N-S	I	Yes-N	F	I
Appleton, Wis.	None	None	None	40	H-H	I	No	F	I
Arcadia, Calif.	A-L	PA-a	Yes-N	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	I
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	FP	S-. .	None	40	T-H	S	Yes-. .	None	None
Arlington t, Mass.	A	PB-a	Yes-F	35	H-X	I	Yes-F	LCF	AI
Ashland, Ky.	A	S-a	Yes-F	37	S-S	S	No	PF	FI
Athens, Ga.	FP	None	Yes-F	40	N-N	I	No	None	None
Auburn, N. Y.	FP	S-a	Yes-N	40	S-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Aurora, Colo.	P	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-T	I	No	F	AI
Bangor, Me.	FP	S-a-l	Yes-F	37½	T-X	None	Yes-D	X	A
Bartlesville, Okla.	None	S-a	None	40	..-H	I	No	None	None
Battle Creek, Mich.	None	PB-a	None	40	N-S	S	Yes-D	LF	AI
Baytown, Tex.	FP	None	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	None	I
Belleville, Ill.	FP	None	Yes-F	40	N-T	S	No	LCPF	AFI
Belleville, N. J.	A	S-a	Yes-F	32½	..-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Bellingham, Wash.	A-LU	S-a	. . .-..	35	H-H	None	Yes-F	OLCPF	AI
Belmont t, Mass.	A-LW	None	None	35	T-H	I	Yes-..	None	None
Beloit, Wis.	FP	S-a	None	40	H-H	I	Yes-N	LFX	AI
Bergenfield, N. J.	A	S-a	Yes-..	40	T-H	I	Yes-N	None	None
Bessemer, Ala.	A-LU	X-a	Yes-..	40	T-X	S	Yes-F	None	AI
Beverly, Mass.	A-LU	None	Yes-P	35	N-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
Beverly Hills, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	None	None
Big Springs, Tex.	None	S-a-fp	. . .-..	40	T-H	S	Yes-F	None	None
Biloxi, Miss.	A	None	Yes-N	40	N-N	I	Yes-F	None	None
Birmingham, Mich.	None	None	Yes-..	40	T-X	I	Yes-D	F	AI
Bismarck, N. D.	A	S-a	None	40	S-S	S	Yes-F	None	I
Bloomington, Ill.	FP	S-a	Yes-F†	40	T-X	I	No	LCPF	AFI
Boise City, Idaho	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-F	37½	T-H	S	Yes-F	None	I
Bossier City, La.	FP	X	Yes-N†	40	S-S	I	No	F	I
Boulder, Colo.	None	S-a	None	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	F	I
Bowling Green, Ky.	FP	None	Yes-N	. .	N-N	I	Yes-..	PF	FI
Bremerton, Wash.	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	T-..	. .	Yes-F	P	I
Brownsville, Tex.	FP	PA-a	Yes-..†	44	H-H	S	Yes-F	F	I
Bryan, Tex.	None	S-a	None	44	N-S	S	Yes-F	None	I
Burlington, N. C.	None	S-a	None	40	T-S	S	No	None	None
Burlington, Vt.	None	D	None	37½	H-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Butte, Mont.	FP	None	Yes-N	40	S-X	None	No	LCPFX	FIO

Table IX—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 50,000: 1961—Continued

City	Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Casper, Wyo.	FP	S-a	Yes-N	. .	S-S	. .	. . .-. .	None	I
Champaign, Ill.	A	S-a	Yes-F†	40	S-S	I	No	PF	AI
Charlottesville, Va.	None	S-a	Yes-. .	40	N-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	P	S-a	None	36¼	. .-. .	S	Yes-N	None	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	FP	D	Yes-F	38	. .-H	I	Yes-N	F	I
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	FP	K-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	No	PF	AI
Chula Vista, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-P	40	T-T	S	Yes-F	X	A
Clarksburg, W. Va.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	37½	T-X	S	Yes-N	LPF	FI
Clearwater, Fla.	A	PB-a	None	37½	T-S	. .	Yes-F	F	I
Clinton, Iowa	FP	M-a	None	40	T-S	S	Yes-N	LPF	AI
Columbia, Mo.	A	X	Yes-N	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	F	I
Concord, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-T	S	Yes-F	PX	A
Concord, N. H.	A	M-a	Yes-N	37½	T-. .	S	Yes-F	C	AI
Coral Gables, Fla.	None	S-a	Yes-. .	40	H-S	I	Yes-F	PF	FI
Cranford tp, N. J.	None	S-a	None	37½	N-H	I	. . .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Culver City, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-S	None	Yes-F	None	None
Cumberland, Md.	A	K-a	Yes-F	35	T-H	I	Yes-D	LP	AF
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	A-U	None	None	40	S-S	S	Yes-D	PF	FI
Daly City, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	37½	H-H	S	Yes-F	OLCPF	A
Danville, Ill.	FP	D	Yes-F	40	N-X	S	Yes-F	LCF	AI
Danville, Va.	None	None	None	40	S-H	. .	. . .-. .	None	I
Denton, Tex.	FP	S-a	Yes-. .	40	T-S	S	No	None	I
Des Plaines, Ill.	A	S-a	Yes-F	37½	T-H	S	. . .-. .	None	None
Dothan, Ala.	A-U	PB-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
East Cleveland, Ohio	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-O	S	Yes-. .	PF	FI
East Detroit, Mich.	A	S-a	Yes-F	38½	T-H	. .	Yes-D	L	A
East Lansing, Mich.	None	S-a	None	40	T-S	I	Yes-D	L	A
E. Hartford t, Conn.	A	D	None	37½	N-H	I	Yes-D	None	None
E. Providence, R. I.	A	S-a	Yes-F	37½	S-S	I	Yes-N	CPF	FI
Easton, Pa.	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-F	37½	T-S	. .	Yes-D	LPF	AFI
Eau Claire, Wis.	FP	S-a	Yes-F†	40	T-H	I	Yes-D	LCPF	AI
El Cajon, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-P	40	S-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
El Cerrito, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	37½	X-X	. .	Yes-F	C	A
El Dorado, Ark.	A	None	Yes-N	40	S-S	. .	No	None	I
Elgin, Ill.	A-U	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	S	Yes-F	F	I
Elmhurst, Ill.	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-F	38	N-H	I	Yes-D	None	None
Elmira, N. Y.	A	S-a	Yes-F	35	T-H	I	Yes-F	None	I
Elyria, Ohio	FP	S-a	. . .-. .	41	N-S	I	Yes-N	OLCPF	AFI
Englewood, Colo.	A	PB-a	Yes-F	42½	T-S	S	Yes-F	F	I
Englewood, N. J.	None	None	Yes-F	37	H-H	I	Yes-D	None	None
Enid, Okla.	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-F†	42	T-T	I	Yes-D	None	None
Eureka, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	FX	AI
Everett, Mass.	A	None	Yes-F	35	N-H	None	Yes-F	CF	A
Everett, Wash.	A-L	K-a	Yes-F	35	T-H	S	Yes-D	OLCF	AI
Fair Lawn, N. J.	A-F	S-a	Yes-F	35	H-H	I	Yes-D	None	None
Fairmont, W. Va.	FP	None	Yes-F	37½	N-H	I	Yes-F	LPF	FIO
Fargo, N. D.	A-L	X	Yes-N	40	T-S	S	Yes-F	F	I
Fayetteville, N. C.	FP	S-a	Yes-F†	38	T-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Ferndale, Mich.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	No	LF	AI
Florence, Ala.	FP	D	Yes-N	40	S-S	S	Yes-F	None	I
Fond du Lac, Wis.	FP	S-a	None	38¾	T-H	S	Yes-D	LCPF	AIO
Fort Collins, Colo.	None	None	None	42	H-H	I	Yes-D	None	None
Fort Dodge, Iowa	FP	D	Yes-F†	40	T-X	S	Yes-D	L	AIO
Fort Pierce, Fla.	A-LU	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	. .	Yes-F	None	I
Framingham t, Mass.	None	None	None	39	N-H	S	Yes-F	None	A
Freeport, Ill.	None	None	None	35	N-S	S	No	PF	AI
Gainesville, Fla.	None	D	None	40	S-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Galesburg, Ill.	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-F†	40	H-H	I	Yes-N	PFX	AFIO

TABLE IX — PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000: 1961 — Continued

City	Civil Service, Employees Covered— Not Covered	Personnel Officer— Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay— Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Gardena, Calif.	A	S-a	None	40	S-S	None	Yes-N	None	None
Garfield, N. J.	A	S-a	Yes-..	32	H-H	S	Yes-..	None	None
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	FP	S-a	None	37½	T-X	S	Yes-F	LPF	FIO
Garland, Tex.	FP	S-a	Yes-P	40	X-X	I	Yes-D	F	I
Gastonia, N. C.	None	S-a	None	40	X-X	I	Yes-D	None	None
Gloucester, Mass.	A	..-..	. . .-..	32½	T-H	I	Yes-F	F	AI
Goldsboro, N. C.	None	S-a	Yes-F	. .	I	No	None	None	
Grand Forks, N. D.	A-U	S-a	Yes-F	37½	T-H	S	Yes-F	LF	AI
Grand Prairie, Tex.	FP	S-a	Yes-N	42	T-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
Granite City, Ill.	None	S-a	None	40	N-H	I	. . .-..	OLPF	AFI
Greeley, Colo.	FP	S-a	Yes-P	40	T-S	I	Yes-D	F	I
Gulfport, Miss.	FP	M-a-fp	None	40	T-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Hackensack, N. J.	A	S-a	Yes-..	30	X-X	I	Yes-F	None	None
Hagerstown, Md.	A	D	None	40	S-X	None	Yes-N	X	O
Hamden t, Conn.	A	S-a	Yes-F	35	T-S	I	Yes-D	None	None
Hamtramck, Mich.	A	PB-a	None	40	X-X	I	Yes-D	OLCPF	AFI
Harlingen, Tex.	FP	S-a	Yes-F†	44	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	I
Harvey, Ill.	A	None	Yes-F	40	T-H	S	No	None	I
Hattiesburg, Miss.	A-LU	None	Yes-N	40	T-S	S	Yes-N	PF	I
Hawthorne, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	. .	Yes-N	None	None
Hazel Park, Mich.	A	S-a	Yes-F	37½	T-X	I	Yes-D	LCPF	AF
Hazleton, Pa.	FP	None	None	33	N-S	I	Yes-F	L	I
Hemstead, N. Y.	A	S-a	None	33¾	S-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
Highland Park, Ill.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	None	Yes-D	F	I
Highland Park, Mich.	A	PM-a	Yes-F	40	X-X	. .	Yes-D	LCF	AI
Hobbs, N. M.	None	S-a	None	40	T-T	S	No	None	None
Hollywood, Fla.	FP	S-a	Yes-N	39	S-S	None	Yes-N	PF	AFI
Huntington Park, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	None
Hutchinson, Kan.	FP	S-a-l	Yes-F†	40	T-S	I	Yes-N	LF	AI
Idaho Falls, Idaho	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-F	35	T-H	I	Yes-N	C	AO
Inkster, Mich.	None	S-a-fp	None	40	X-X	I	No	OL	A
Iowa City, Iowa	FP	S-a-l	Yes-F	44	T-X	S	Yes-F	LPF	FI
Ithaca, N. Y.	A	None	Yes-F	35	T-S	S	No	None	I
Jackson, Tenn.	FP	D	Yes-F	38	N-S	None	Yes-N	None	None
Jamestown, N. Y.	A	None	Yes-..	37½	T-H	None	Yes-F	L	AI
Janesville, Wis.	None	X	None	40	T-H	None	Yes-N	CPF	AI
Jefferson City, Mo.	None	None	None	40	T-T	I	. . .-..	None	I
Johnson City, Tenn.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	S-S	I	Yes-D	None	None
Joplin, Mo.	A-L	S-a	None	40	T-S	I	No	None	I
Kearny, N. J.	A	S-a	Yes-F	32	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	I
Key West, Fla.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	None	Yes-N	None	None
Kingsport, Tenn.	None	None	None	40	T-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Kingston, N. Y.	A	M-a	Yes-N	40	T-H	S	Yes-N	OLC	I
Kingsville, Tex.	None	S-a	None	42½	T-H	I	Yes-N	None	None
Kirkwood, Mo.	A	K-a	Yes-N	40	X-X	I	. . .-..	CF	IO
Kokomo, Ind.	None	S-a	Yes-..	40	S-S	. .	Yes-F	PF	AFI
La Crosse, Wis.	None	None	. . .-..	37½	T-H	None	Yes-D	LPF	AI
La Mesa, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	L	A
Lackawanna, N. Y.	A-U	None	Yes-F	35	T-S	I	Yes-N	L	A
Lafayette, Ind.	None	M-a	None	37½	T-T	S	Yes-F	None	None
Lafayette, La.	A	PB-a-fp	Yes-F	40	S-S	S	Yes-N	FX	AI
Lakeland, Fla.	A	PB-a	Yes-F	40	S-H	I	Yes-F	C	. . . .
Lancaster, Ohio	A	M-a	Yes-F	40	N-S	S	Yes-F	PF	FI
Las Cruces, N. M.	None	S-a	None	44	S-S	I	No	None	None
Lawrence, Kan.	None	K-a	None	40	T-S	S	No	None	None
Lebanon, Pa.	P	D	None	39	N-S	S	Yes-F	None	I
Leominster, Mass.	A-L	S-a	Yes-F	35½	N-H	S	Yes-F	L	A
Lewiston, Me.	FP	S-a	None	37½	T-..	S	No	F	AI

Table IX—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 50,000: 1961—Continued

City	Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Lexington t, Mass.	None	None	None	37	H-X	. .	. . .-..	None	None
Lockport, N. Y.	A	X-a	Yes-F	35	T-H	None	Yes-F	X	AI
Long Beach, N. Y.	A	S-a	None	40	T-S	None	Yes-D	None	I
Lynwood, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	None	None
McKeesport, Pa.	FP	None	Yes-N	40	S-S	. .	Yes-N	LPF	AFI
Manchester t, Conn.	None	S-a-l	Yes-N	35	T-H	None	Yes-D	L	A
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	None	S-a	Yes-N	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Manitowoc, Wis.	None	None	None	40	T-H	S	Yes-D	LPF	AFI
Mansfield, Ohio	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	..-S	S	Yes-F	PF	AFI
Marietta, Ga.	A	X	Yes-F	. .	H-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Marion, Ind.	None	M-a	Yes-N	40	S-S	S	Yes-N	PF	FI
Marion, Ohio	FP	S-a	Yes-..†	40	N-H	S	. . .-..	LPF	FI
Mason City, Iowa	FP	None	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	Yes-D	LPF	AFI
Massillon, Ohio	FP	S-a	Yes-F†	40	T-H	S	Yes-D	LPF	AFI
Maywood, Ill.	P	S-a	None	40	T-X	I	Yes-F	LC	O
Melrose, Mass.	A-U	None	Yes-F	37½	N-X	S	Yes-F	None	None
Menlo Park, Calif.	A	S-a-f	Yes-N	37½	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Meridian, Miss.	U	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-T	I	Yes-N	PF	FI
Mesa, Ariz.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-H	S	Yes-D	None	None
Methuen t, Mass.	A	None	Yes-F	35	T-S	. .	Yes-F	LF	I
Michigan City, Ind.	None	S-a	. . .-..	40	N-H	. .	No	None	AI
Middletown, Conn.	A	S-a	Yes-N	37	T-H	None	Yes-N	PF	AFI
Middletown, Ohio	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	..-H	S	Yes-D	LPF	AFI
Midland, Mich.	A	PA-a	Yes-N	40	S-X	S	Yes-D	LF	IO
Midwest City, Okla.	None	None	None	42	T-T	I	No	None	None
Milford t, Conn.	A	S-a-fp	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-N	None	AI
Millcreek tp, Pa.	None	S-a	None	41½	N-S	. .	Yes-D	None	None
Minot, N. D.	A-L	S-a	Yes-F	44	T-H	S	Yes-F	F	I
Mishawaka, Ind.	None	S-a	. . .-..	40	T-S	I	Yes-N	None	I
Modesto, Calif.	A-U	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	F	I
Moline, Ill.	None	K-a	None	40	N-H	S	Yes-D	LCPF	AI
Monrovia, Calif.	A	S-a	None	40	S-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
Montclair, N. J.	None	D	None	35	S-X	I	Yes-..	None	None
Montebello, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	LF	AI
Monterey Park, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	I
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	FP	S-a	None	39	S-S	I	Yes-D	None	None
Mountain View, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	LCPF	A
Muskegon, Mich.	A	S-a	Yes-..	37½	T-X	I	Yes-F	LPF	AI
Muskogee, Okla.	A	S-a	Yes-F	44	T-X	S	Yes-N	PF	FI
Nashua, N. H.	None	D	None	35	S-H	I	Yes-N	L	AI
Natick t, Mass.	FP	S-a	Yes-N	37½	S-S	I	No	None	None
National City, Calif.	A	PC-a	Yes-N	40	S-S	None	Yes-F	None	None
Needham t, Mass.	FP	None	None	37½	T-H	S	Yes-F	None	None
New London, Conn.	None	S-a	Yes-..	40	T-H	. .	No	. . . .	A
Newark, Ohio	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	Yes-N	LCPF	AIO
Newport, Ky.	A	S-a	Yes-F	37½	T-X	I	Yes-N	LCPF	AFI
Newport, R. I.	A	S-a	None	35	T-H	I	Yes-D	OLPF	AFI
Newport Beach, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	S-S	I	Yes-N	None	None
Norman, Okla.	None	S-a	None	44	T-T	. .	Yes-N	None	None
Norristown, Pa.	. . . .	None	Yes-F	40	N-S	. .	Yes-F	None	None
North Miami, Fla.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	F	I
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	A	S-a	Yes-..	35	T-S	I	Yes-N	FX	AI
Northampton, Mass.	A	S-a	Yes-F	35	S-X	I	Yes-F	F	I
Norwich, Conn.	A	PA-a	Yes-F	35	T-X	. .	Yes-N	OLC	FIO
Norwood, Ohio	FP-U	S-a	. . .-..	40	H-X	None	No	LCF	I
Oak Lawn, Ill.	P	S-a	Yes-F	38	T-S	S	Yes-D	CP	F
Ontario, Calif.	None	S-a	None	40	S-S	. .	Yes-F	None	None
Orange, Calif.	None	S-a	None	40	S-S	S	Yes-N	None	None

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000: 1961—Continued

City	Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Orange, N. J.	A	D	...-..	37½	T-T	S	Yes-..	None	I
Orange, Tex.	FP	PC-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-N	None	None
Oshkosh, Wis.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	38	N-H	I	No	PF	I
Ottumwa, Iowa	A-LWU	S-a	None	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	LCPF	AI
Owensboro, Ky.	A	S-a	Yes-P	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	F	I
Oxnard, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	None	None
Paducah, Ky.	A	S-a	Yes-..	41	T-H	S	Yes-D	PF	FI
Panama City, Fla.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	Yes-D	None	None
Park Forest, Ill.	A	S-a	Yes-P	36	S-S	I	Yes-D	F	I
Park Ridge, Ill.	A	S-a-fp	Yes-F	38	H-H	S	Yes-N	PF	FI
Pekin, Ill.	FP	X	...-..	38	T-H	I	Yes-D	LPFX	AFI
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	None	S-a	Yes-N	35	N-S	..	No	None	None
Petersburg, Va.	None	S-a	None	40	N-S	I	Yes-D	PF	FI
Pine Bluff, Ark.	FP	D	Yes-F	40	N-X	None	Yes-F	LPF	AFI
Plainfield, N. J.	A	K-a	Yes-F	35	H-H	I	Yes-D	None	None
Pocatello, Idaho	FP	S-a	None	35	T-S	I	Yes-N	LCF	AI
Port Huron, Mich.	A	S-a-l	Yes-N	37½	H-X	I	Yes-N	LCPF	FIO
Portsmouth, N. H.	A	S-a-p	Yes-N	35	T-X	S	No	LF	AI
Portsmouth, Ohio	A	S-a	Yes-F	39½	S-X	S	Yes-F	LCPF	AFI
Pottstown, Pa.	P	S-a-p	None	37½	N-X	I	Yes-F	L	O
Provo, Utah	A	PA-a	Yes-F	..	..-..	..	...-..	....	AI
Quincy, Ill.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	32½	S-T	I	No	None	AI
Redlands, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	F	I
Redondo Beach, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-S	I	Yes-D	C	A
Redwood City, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Revere, Mass.	A	S-a	Yes-F	35	T-H	I	Yes-..	None	I
Richfield, Minn.	FP	S-a	Yes-F†	40	H-H	..	Yes-F	LCPF	FIO
Ridgewood, N. J.	A	S-a	Yes-F	37½	H-H	S	Yes-N	None	None
Ridley tp, Pa.	P	D	...-..	40	..-S	..	...-..	....	....
Rochester, Minn.	FP	PC-a	Yes-N	40	T-S	S	Yes-F	LF	AIO
Rock Hill, S. C.	None	S-a	None	40	T-S	I	Yes-D	None	None
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	A	K-a	None	37½	S-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Rocky Mount, N. C.	None	K-a	None	44	S-H	None	Yes-D	None	None
Rome, Ga.	FP	D	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	No	None	I
Roswell, N. M.	None	S-a	Yes-N	40	S-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
St. Cloud, Minn.	A-L	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	L	I
St. Louis Park, Minn.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-D	OLCPF	IO
Salem, Ore.	FP	PA-a	Yes-P†	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	F	AI
Salina, Kan.	None	S-a	...-..	40	S-S	I	No	F	I
Salinas, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-..	40	T-S	I	Yes-D	F	I
San Bruno, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-..	40	S-H	..	Yes-D	None	None
San Buenaventura, Cal.	None	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	S	Yes-F	None	None
Sandusky, Ohio	FP	S-a	Yes-F†	40	H-H	S	Yes-N	None	I
Santa Cruz, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-T	..	Yes-F	X	None
Santa Fe, N. M.	FP	S-a	Yes-F†	40	T-S	None	Yes-F	None	None
Santa Rosa, Calif.	None	S-a	None	40	T-S	S	Yes-F	None	A
Sarasota, Fla.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	37½	T-T	I	Yes-D	F	I
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	A-U	M-a	Yes-F	37½	T-H	S	Yes-N	LPFX	FIO
Sheboygan, Wis.	A-LFP	None	Yes-F	40	N-S	I	Yes-N	F	I
S. San Francisco, Cal.	A	S-a	Yes-P	37½	T-T	None	Yes-F	L	A
Spartanburg, S. C.	FP	D	Yes-..	39½	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Springfield tp, Pa. (Delaware Co.)	P	S-a	None	35	N-H	I	Yes-D	None	None
Steubenville, Ohio	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-P	44	N-S	None	Yes-F	None	AI
Stratford t, Conn.	None	S-a	Yes-N	37½	T-H	S	Yes-N	PF	AI
Superior, Wis.	A	M-a-fp	Yes-F	37½	T-S	..	Yes-D	OLPF	AI
Tallahassee, Fla.	None	None	None	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Taunton, Mass.	None	None	None	35	N-H	S	Yes-F	OL	None

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000: 1961—Continued

City	Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Teaneck tp, N. J.	A	S-a-l	Yes-F	35	T-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Temple, Tex.	FP	PA-a	Yes-F†	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	F	I
Texarkana, Tex.	FP	S-a	Yes-..	40	N-H	I	No	F	I
Texas City, Tex.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	S-H	S	Yes-D	None	AI
Torrington, Conn.	A-FP	X-a	Yes-N	35	T-H	I	Yes-D	None	None
Urbana, Ill.	A-U	None	Yes-F	40	..-..	. .	. . .-..	F	AI
Valdosta, Ga.	None	S-a	None	39	S-S	I	Yes-N	None	None
Vancouver, Wash.	FP	S-a	Yes-..†	40	H-H	S	Yes-D	PFX	FI
Vicksburg, Miss.	FP	D	. . .-..	40	N-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
Victoria, Tex.	None	S-a	None	42	T-H	I	Yes-F	F	I
Vineland, N. J.	A	S-a	Yes-F	37½	S-X	S	Yes-F	None	None
Watertown, N. Y.	A	X	Yes-..	32½	T-X	I	Yes-F	LPF	IO
Watertown t, Mass.	A-L	S-a	Yes-F	37½	N-X	I	Yes-..	. . . .	AI
Waukesha, Wis.	None	None	Yes-N	37½	T-H	I	Yes-N	LF	AI
Wausau, Wis.	None	M-a-fp	None	37½	N-X	S	No	LCF	IO
Webster Groves, Mo.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-S	S	No	None	None
Weirton, W. Va.	FP	S-a	Yes-P	44	..-S	I	No	PF	FI
Wellesley t, Mass.	FP	D	Yes-F	35	H-H	I	Yes-N	L	A
West Orange, N. J.	A	S-a	Yes-..	35	H-H	S	Yes-F	None	I
Westfield, Mass.	None	None	None	37	T-H	. .	Yes-N	OLC	AI
Westfield, N. J.	None	None	Yes-..	40	N-X	I	Yes-F	None	None
Whittier, Calif.	A-L	S-a	Yes-N	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	F	I
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	FP	S-a	Yes-..	35	N-H	I	Yes-N	None	I
Williamsport, Pa.	FP	None	Yes-F	40	N-S	I	Yes-N	PF	FI
Wilmette, Ill.	FP	S-a-fp	None	40	T-H	I	Yes-D	None	None
Wilmington, N. C.	FP	X	Yes-F†	37½	T-S	S	Yes-D	None	None
Wilson, N. C.	None	PA-a	None	40	S-S	None	No	None	None
Woonsocket, R. I.	A-L	PX-a	Yes-F	35	X-X	S	Yes-D	OLCPF	AFI
Wyandotte, Mich.	F	S-a-w	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	Yes-D	LF	AI
Yakima, Wash.	A	PA-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	S	Yes-F	OLCPF	AI
Zanesville, Ohio	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	S	Yes-D	PF	FI
10,000 to 25,000									
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	A-L	D	Yes-N	40	H-H	S	Yes-N	C	AFI
Ada, Okla.	None	S-a	None	40	T-T	S	Yes-N	None	None
Adrian, Mich.	FP	S-a	Yes-F†	40	T-H	S	Yes-D	None	None
Aiken, S. C.	None	S-a	None	39¼	N-S	S	No	None	None
Albany, Calif.	FP	None	Yes-P	37½	..-H	. .	. . .-..	None	None
Albany, Ore.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	Yes-D	F	I
Albemarle, N. C.	None	D	. . .-..	44	S-N	None	No	None	None
Albert Lea, Minn.	None	S-..	Yes-F	40	T-S	S	Yes-F	OLCPF	A
Albion, Mich.	None	None	None	40	S-X	. .	Yes-D	LC	A
Alice, Tex.	None	None	None	40	N-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Alpena, Mich.	A	S-a	Yes-P	35	N-S	S	Yes-N	None	I
Ambridge, Pa.	FP	S-a	None	40	N-H	I	Yes-N	None	A
Annapolis, Md.	None	D	None	35	S-S	I	No	None	None
Antioch, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-T	S	Yes-F	None	None
Ardmore, Okla.	None	S-a	None	. .	T-T	S	Yes-..	None	None
Arkansas City, Kan.	None	S-..	None	44	S-S	None	No	None	I
Asbury Park, N. J.	A	S-a	Yes-F	35	T-H	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	I
Ashland, Ohio	None	None	None	39	N-S	S	Yes-N	None	I
Astoria, Ore.	F	None	Yes-P	40	T-H	S	Yes-F	LCF	AI
Atchison, Kan.	None	None	None	40	T-S	S	. . .-..	F	I
Auburn, Ala.	None	S-a	None	40	T-N	. .	No	None	None
Auburn, Me.	FP	S-a	Yes-P	37½	N-H	S	Yes-N	F	I
Azusa, Calif.	A-L	S-a	Yes-N	40	H-H	I	Yes-N	None	None
Barre, Vt.	None	S-a	None	37½	H-H	I	Yes-N	LF	I
Bath, Me.	None	S-a	Yes-..	35	T-H	S	Yes-D	None	None

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000: 1961—Continued

City	Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Beaver Falls, Pa.	FP	D	Yes-N	35	N-H	I	No	L	O
Bedford, Ind.	None	None	None	40	N-S	I	No	None	None
Bell, Calif.	None	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-T	S	No	None	None
Bellaire, Tex.	None	S-a	None	40	N-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Bend, Ore.	F	S-a	Yes-N	..	T-S	S	Yes-F	None	I
Benton Harbor, Mich.	A	S-a	Yes-F	38	S-S	I	Yes-N	PF	FI
Berea, Ohio	A	X	Yes-..	40	N-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Berkley, Mich.	None	S-a	Yes-F	38	T-X	S	No	LPF	AFI
Berlin, N. H.	None	M-a	None	35	N-X	..	Yes-F	LCF	I
Berwick, Pa.	P	None	...-..	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	None	None
Bethel Park, Pa.	P	S-a	...-..	40	H-H	S	No	None	None
Bexley, Ohio	P	M-a	Yes-..	40	T-S	S	No	None	None
Bloomsburg, Pa.	P	S-a	Yes-N	..	..-H	S	Yes-F	None	None
Bluefield, W. Va.	FP	S-a	Yes-..†	37½	S-S	I	Yes-F	PF	FI
Boone, Iowa	FP	D	Yes-F	40	T-H	S	Yes-D	L	AI
Borger, Tex.	None	None	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	No	None	None
Bozeman, Mont.	None	S-a	None	40	T-S	S	Yes-F	None	I
Bradenton, Fla.	None	None	None	44	T-S	I	Yes-N	None	None
Bradford, Pa.	FP	None	...-..	37½	N-H	..	...-..	F	I
Brainerd, Minn.	FP	C-a	None	40	S-H	S	Yes-D	LC	A
Brawley, Calif.	None	S-a	...-..	37½	T-X	S	Yes-N	None	None
Bridgeton, N. J.	A	S-a	Yes-P	35	S-S	I	No	None	None
Bristol, Pa.	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-F	40	S-S	S	Yes-N	OLC	O
Bristol, Va.	None	S-a	None	40	T-X	I	Yes-N	None	None
Bristol t, R. I.	None	D	...-..	30	S-H	I	Yes-D	P	F
Brookfield, Ill.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	35	T-O	S	Yes-N	None	None
Brownwood, Tex.	FP	S-a	...-..	40	S-S	S	No	None	I
Brunswick, Ga.	None	S-a	None	40	S-H	S	No	None	None
Bucyrus, Ohio	FP	S-a	None	38	S-S	S	No	None	I
Burlingame, Calif.	A	K-a	Yes-N	40	N-S	I	Yes-D	None	None
Butler, Pa.	FP	D	...-..	40	N-H	I	...-..	L	A
Cadillac, Mich.	None	S-a	None	..	N-H	S	No	LCPF	FI
Caldwell, Idaho	None	None	...-..	40	N-N	None	No	None	None
Camden, Ark.	FP	X	Yes-..	40	N-S	S	...-..	None	I
Campbell, Ohio	A	M-a	Yes-F	38	S-S	S	Yes-N	None	I
Canton, Ill.	FP	M-a	...-..	40	T-H	..	Yes-N	P	I
Carlisle, Pa.	P	S-a	None	40	T-X	I	Yes-F	None	None
Carthage, Mo.	P	None	None	40	N-S	S	No	None	None
Cedar Falls, Iowa	FP	S-a-w	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	Yes-F	LCF	AI
Centralia, Ill.	FP	S-a	...-..	40	N-X	I	Yes-N	LCPF	AFIO
Chanute, Kan.	None	None	None	44	X-X	I	Yes-N	None	None
Chickasha, Okla.	None	None	None	44	N-N	S	No	None	None
Chico, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	37½	T-T	S	Yes-F	None	None
Chillicothe, Ohio	A	X	Yes-..	40	T-S	S	Yes-D	PF	FI
Claremont, N. H.	A	S-a	Yes-N	35	T-X	I	Yes-N	LC	A
Clayton, Mo.	None	S-a-l	None	37½	N-X	S	Yes-..	None	None
Cleburne, Tex.	FP	S-a	None	40	S-S	I	Yes-D	None	I
Cleveland, Tenn.	None	None	Yes-F	40	S-..	None	...-..	P	F
Coatesville, Pa.	P	None	Yes-..	30½	S-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
College Park, Md.	None	M-a	None	45	N-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Colton, Calif.	A	K-a	Yes-N	40	S-S	I	Yes-D	F	I
Columbia, Tenn.	FP	S-a	...-..	36½	N-S	I	...-..	None	None
Conneaut, Ohio	A	S-a	Yes-..	..	N-S	S	Yes-N	LP	FI
Corona, Calif.	None	S-a	Yes-..	40	T-T	S	Yes-F	None	None
Coronado, Calif.	A	X	Yes-F	40	T-T	S	Yes-F	LC	A
Corsicana, Tex.	None	S-a	None	40	T-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
Corvallis, Ore.	F	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-T	I	Yes-N	None	None
Crystal, Minn.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	S-X	S	Yes-N	L	O

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000: 1961—Continued

City	Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Cudahy, Wis.	A	S-A	Yes-F	40	T-H	. .	Yes-N	L	A
Danvers t, Mass.	FP	S-a-l	Yes-N	40	T-H	S	Yes-D	LCF	A
Darby, Pa.	P	S-a-p	Yes-F	44	X-X	I	Yes-N	None	None
Decatur, Ga.	None	S-a	. . .-..	40	T-S	. .	Yes-F	None	None
Defiance, Ohio	FP	M-a	Yes-..†	44	S-S	S	Yes-F	None	I
Del Rio, Tex.	FP	M-a	Yes-F	40	N-H	I	Yes-N	None	None
Delano, Calif.	None	S-a	None	35	T-S	I	No	None	None
Delaware, Ohio	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-F	44	S-H	S	Yes-F	None	I
Denison, Tex.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	41½	S-S	S	Yes-N	F	IO
Derby, Conn.	P	None	None	40	..-S	. .	Yes-N	None	None
Donora, Pa.	FP	S-a	None	40	S-H	. .	. . .-..	L	A
Dormont, Pa.	FP	S-a-p	Yes-F	35	N-X	S	No	None	None
Dover, N. H.	A	M-a-p	Yes-N	35	T-S	I	Yes-N	LCF	AI
Downers Grove, Ill.	P	None	. . .-..	40	T-S	. .	. . .-..	None	None
Dublin, Ga.	None	M-a	None	44	S-H	I	No	None	None
Dumont, N. J.	None	M-a	. . .-..	35	T-..	S	No	None	None
Duncan, Okla.	None	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-H	S	Yes-N	P	F
Dunkirk, N. Y.	A-W	K-a-w	None	35	N-S	I	Yes-N	X	AI
Durant, Okla.	None	None	None	40	..-..	I	Yes-N	None	None
E. Liverpool, Ohio	. . . .	S-a	Yes-N	32½	S-S	. .	No	LCF	AFI
East Moline, Ill.	A	None	Yes-..	40	..-..	I	Yes-D	LCPF	AFI
Edinburg, Tex.	None	K-a	None	40	T-S	I	Yes-D	None	None
El Centro, Calif.	None	S-a-l	Yes-N	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	OLCPF	None
El Dorado, Kan.	None	S-a	None	40	T-S	S	Yes-D	None	None
El Reno, Okla.	None	S-a	None	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
El Segundo, Calif.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	None	None
Elizabethton, Tenn.	None	S-a	None	40	T-S	S	Yes-D	None	None
Elmwood Park, Ill.	FP	S-a	Yes-N	35	H-X	I	Yes-N	LC	None
Emporia, Kan.	None	S-a	None	44	T-S	I	Yes-D	None	I
Escanaba, Mich.	A-L	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-X	I	Yes-D	OLCF	AIO
Evergreen Park, Ill.	P	S-a	None	40	N-S	. .	Yes-N	None	None
Fairfield, Ala.	A-LU	None	Yes-F	42½	N-S	S	Yes-N	P	FI
Farrell, Pa.	FP	None	None	44	S-S	I	Yes-D	L	A
Fergus Falls, Minn.	P	D	Yes-F	44	N-S	S	Yes-F	L	O
Ferguson, Mo.	A-L	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-S	I	Yes-N	LF	IO
Floral Park, N. Y.	A	X	Yes-F	40	S-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Florence S. C.	A	S-a	None	44	N-O	S	No	None	None
Fort Lee, N. J.	A	..-..	Yes-P	40	N-X	I	No	None	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	FP	D	Yes-F	44	N-S	S	Yes-F	None	I
Fort Myers, Fla.	FP	M-a	Yes-..†	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Fort Thomas, Ky.	FP	S-a	None	40	T-X	I	No	L	A
Frankfort, Ky.	None	None	None	40	N-S	S	No	None	None
Frederick, Md.	A	S-a	Yes-F	42½	S-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
Fredericksburg, Va.	FP	S-a	None	40	N-S	. .	Yes-F	None	None
Fremont, Neb.	A	S-a	. . .-..	40	S-S	I	Yes-N	F	I
Fremont, Ohio	FP	S-a	Yes-N	39	T-S	S	Yes-F	None	I
Fulton, N. Y.	FP	None	None	40	S-S	None	No	None	None
Gainesville, Ga.	A	S-a	Yes-F	44	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Gainesville, Tex.	None	None	None	40	T-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Garden City, Kan.	None	S-a	Yes-..	40	T-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Gardner, Mass.	FP	None	Yes-..	40	N-H	S	Yes-F	L	None
Geneva, N. Y.	A	M-a	Yes-..	37½	N-H	I	Yes-F	L	A
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	P	PC-a-p	None	40	T-S	. .	Yes-N	None	None
Glenview, Ill.	P	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	I	No	None	None
Gloucester City, N. J.	A	K-a	None	32½	N-H	S	No	LC	AI
Gloversville, N. Y.	A-LWU	None	Yes-..	37½	T-..	S	No	F	I
Grand Junction, Colo.	None	PC-a	None	40	T-H	S	Yes-F	None	None
Great Bend, Kan.	None	None	None	44	..-..	I	No	None	None

Table IX — Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 50,000: 1961 — Continued

City	Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Greensburg, Pa. . . .	P	None	. . .-..	44	N-S	S	No	None	None
Greenville, N. C. . .	None	D	None	40	S-S	I	No	None	None
Greenville, Tex. . . .	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	S	Yes-D	None	I
Greenwood, S. C. . .	None	S-a	None	42	T-S	None	Yes-F	None	None
Griffin, Ga.	None	S-a	Yes-..	44	S-H	I	Yes-N	None	None
Grosse Pts. Pk., Mich.	A	S-a	None	40	T-X	I	Yes-D	None	I
Grosse Pts. Wds., Mich.	A	S-a	None	37½	H-X	None	Yes-N	L	A
Haddon tp, N. J. . . .	None	None	None	35	T-T	. .	. . .-..	None	None
Hanford, Calif.	None	S-a	None	40	S-S	S	No	None	None
Hannibal, Mo.	None	M-a	None	40	N-H	I	No	PF	I
Hanover, Pa.	P	None	Yes-N	41	T-H	S	Yes-N	None	None
Harrison tp, Pa. . . .	P	S-a	Yes-N	40	N-H	I	No	L	A
Harrisonburg, Va. .	None	S-a	. . .-..	37½	N-S	I	Yes-N	None	None
Hastings, Neb.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-D	PFX	FIO
Hawthorne, N. J. . .	None	K-a	None	32½	N-S	I	No	None	None
Helena, Mont.	FP	S-a	None	40	T-T	S	Yes-F	None	I
Henderson, Ky. . . .	A-L	M-a	Yes-N	39	N-S	I	Yes-N	None	I
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-T	. .	Yes-F	None	None
Hibbing, Minn.	FP	None	Yes-N†	40	X-X	S	Yes-N	LCPFX	AI
Hickory, N. C.	None	None	None	37½	T-S	None	. . .-..	None	None
Highland Park, Tex.	None	S-a	None	40	S-H	I	No	F	I
Hillside tp, N. J. . .	A	None	Yes-F	30	N-H	I	Yes-F	None	I
Hobart, Ind.	None	M-a	None	40	N-X	S	No	L	FI
Holland, Mich.	None	None	None	40	T-H	S	Yes-D	CF	IO
Homewood, Ala. . . .	FP	S-a	Yes-F	46½	S-T	I	Yes-F	F	FI
Homewood, Ill.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	No	None	None
Hopkinsville, Ky. . .	FP	K-a	Yes-..	40	N-S	I	No	F	I
Hornell, N. Y.	A-U	M-a	Yes-N	35	N-H	. .	. . .-..	. . . .	I
Hudson, N. Y.	. . . .	None	. . .-..	38	..-H	None	No	None	None
Huntington, Ind. . . .	None	M-a	None	37½	S-S	None	Yes-..	None	I
Huron, S. D.	A-L	S-a	Yes-F	44	X-X	S	No	OLCPF	AI
Hyattsville, Md. . . .	A	K-a	Yes-F	44	T-H	S	No	None	None
Independence, Kan. .	None	None	None	40	S-H	None	No	None	None
Indiana, Pa.	FP	S-a-p	None	45	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	F
Ironton, Ohio	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-F	40	T-S	S	Yes-F	PF	FI
Ironwood, Mich. . . .	FP	S-a	Yes-N	39	N-T	I	Yes-N	OLCF	I
Jamestown, N. D. . .	None	None	None	40	T-..	S	Yes-N	None	None
Johnson City, N. Y. .	FP	..-..	. . .-..	38	S-..	S	. . .-..	None	I
Jonesboro, Ark. . . .	None	M-a	None	44	..-..	. .	. . .-..	None	None
Junction City, Kan. .	None	D	None	41	T-H	I	Yes-N	LC	A
Kearney, Neb.	P	S-a	Yes-F	41	N-S	S	No	None	None
Keene, N. H.	None	D	. . .-..	37½	S-S	I	Yes-N	None	None
Kennewick, Wash. . .	FP	S-a	Yes-..	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	F	AI
Kewanee, Ill.	FP	None	. . .-..	40	N-X	I	No	LCPF	AI
Kinston, N. C.	None	S-a	None	4-	T-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Klamath Falls, Ore. .	FP	S-a	Yes-N	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	None	I
La Grange, Ga. . . .	None	None	None	44	N-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
La Grange, Ill.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	37½	T-H	S	Yes-F	None	None
Lake Worth, Fla. . .	FP	S-a-fp	None	40	X-X	I	Yes-F	None	None
Lamesa, Tex.	None	S-a	None	44	..-..	S	Yes-F	None	None
Lansdowne, Pa. . . .	P	S-a	Yes-F	40	N-S	I	Yes-N	None	None
Lansing, Ill.	FP	M-a	Yes-N†	40	S-S	S	Yes-N	LCP	A
Laramie, Wyo.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	. .	Yes-F	OLCF	AI
Latrobe, Pa.	P	D	Yes-..	38	N-S	I	Yes-N	X	A
Lewistown, Pa. . . .	P	S-a-p	Yes-..	37½	S-H	I	Yes-F	LP	AF
Lexington, N. C. . . .	None	S-a	None	40	T-T	S	Yes-F	None	None
Lincoln, Ill.	FP	M-a	Yes-F	35	N-T	S	Yes-F	P	A
Lodi, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	F	I

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000: 1961—Continued

City	Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Logansport, Ind.	None	M-a	None	40	..-..	..	. . .-..	None	I
Lombard, Ill.	P	S-a-p	Yes-F	37½	T-H	S	Yes-N	None	None
Longview, Wash.	FP	K-a	Yes-..	37	T-T	S	Yes-F	None	AI
Lufkin, Tex.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	F	I
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	None	D	None	37	N-S	S	No	None	None
McAlester, Okla.	None	None	None	40	T-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
McComb, Miss.	None	M-a	None	38½	N-H	S	No	None	None
McKinney, Tex.	None	S-a	None	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Macomb, Ill.	None	C-a	None	40	S-S	I	Yes-N	None	A
Madera, Calif.	None	S-a	. . .-..	40	T-T	I	No	None	None
Madison, N. J.	None	S-a-fp	Yes-..	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	AF	S-a-p	Yes-..	37½	T-..	I	Yes-F	None	None
Manhattan, Kan.	None	S-a	. . .-..	40	S-S	I	No	None	None
Mankato, Minn.	FP	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	F	I
Maplewood, Mo.	FP	D	Yes-F	41	S-H	S	Yes-N	None	None
Maplewood tp, N. J.	None	S-a	None	..	T-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Marietta, Ohio	A	S-a	Yes-F	44	N-S	S	Yes-F	PF	FI
Marinette, Wis.	FP	None	None	37½	S-X	None	No	LCPF	AFI
Marlborough, Mass.	None	None	None	35	..-X	I	Yes-F	LC	None
Marquette, Mich.	A	S-a	Yes-P	37¾	H-H	S	Yes-N	LCPF	AFI
Marshall, Tex.	FP	S-a	Yes-..	40	N-H	S	Yes-F	None	I
Marshalltown, Iowa	FP	D	Yes-F	44	N-S	S	Yes-F	None	I
Martinsburg, W. Va.	FP	X	Yes-F	40	S-H	S	Yes-N	PF	FI
Martinsville, Va.	None	S-a	. . .-..	38	T-H	S	Yes-N	None	None
Massena, N. Y.	FP	K-a	. . .-..	..	T-S	S	Yes-..	None	None
Mattoon, Ill.	FP	D	Yes-N	44	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Maywood, Calif.	A	K-a	Yes-N	40	T-T	..	. . .-..	None	None
Meadville, Pa.	FP	D	None	37½	N-N	I	Yes-F	F	I
Medford, Ore.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	S	Yes-F	None	None
Melrose Park, Ill.	FP	None	Yes-..	40	N-X	I	No	None	None
Menasha, Wis.	None	None	None	42½	T-X	S	Yes-..	LC	AI
Merced, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Mexico, Mo.	None	S-a	None	44	T-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
Miami, Okla.	None	None	. . .-..	44	N-..	S	Yes-F	None	None
Middletown, N. Y.	A	D	Yes-F	35	S-S	I	No	None	I
Millbrae, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	N-T	I	Yes-F	None	None
Millville, N. J.	A	None	Yes-F	35	T-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Mission, Tex.	None	S-a	Yes-..	44	T-S	I	No	None	None
Moberly, Mo.	None	S-a	None	44	S-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Monessen, Pa.	P	D	None	40	N-H	..	Yes-D	LP	AF
Monmouth, Ill.	FP	None	Yes-F	44	S-..	S	Yes-..	None	None
Monroe, Mich.	A	None	Yes-F	38½	T-H	I	No	PF	FI
Monroe, N. C.	None	S-a	Yes-F	39½	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Monterey, Calif.	None	S-a	. . .-..	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	F	I
Morgantown, W. Va.	FP	K-..	Yes-F	41	N-S	S	Yes-F	PF	FI
Morristown, N. J.	A	X	Yes-..	35	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Moscow, Idaho	None	S-a	None	40	S-S	I	No	None	None
Moultrie, Ga.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	S-S	I	Yes-D	None	None
Moundsville, W. Va.	FP	S-a	Yes-N	38	S-H	S	Yes-N	LPF	FIO
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	A-LW	S-a	Yes-N	40	H-H	I	Yes-D	PF	AFI
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	None	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-H	I	Yes-N	LPF	A
Mount Vernon, Ill.	A-LWUFP	S-a-fp	None	39	T-X	S	Yes-D	LCPF	AFI
Mount Vernon, Ohio	FP	M-a	Yes-F	40	N-N	S	Yes-D	None	I
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	None	S-a	Yes-F	40	N-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Muscatine, Iowa	FP	None	Yes-F†	44	S-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	None	S-a	None	40	T-H	..	Yes-F	PF	FI
Nacogdoches, Tex.	None	S-a	None	44	..-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Naugatuck, Conn.	None	S-a	None	35	T-S	S	Yes-N	PF	AI

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000: 1961—Continued

City	Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Neenah, Wis.	A	D	None	37½	N-X	I	Yes-D	LC	AI
New Kensington, Pa.	FP	D	None	40	T-H	None	Yes-F	L	A
Newark, N. Y.	None	None	None	40	N-S	S	No	None	None
Newton, Iowa	FP	D	Yes-N	40	N-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Newton, Kan.	None	S-a	None	40	T-T	I	Yes-D	F	I
Niles, Ohio	A	None	None	36	N-X	None	Yes-D	None	I
N. Plainfield, N. J.	None	None	. . .-..	37½	N-H	I	. . .-..	None	None
N. Platte, Neb.	FP	D	Yes-F	41	T-H	S	No	LF	AI
Norwood t, Mass.	A	S-a	Yes-F	37½	H-H	S	Yes-F	LC	A
Ocala, Fla.	None	S-a	None	40	T-X	I	Yes-F	None	None
Oceanside, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-..	40	T-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	A-U	K-a	Yes-N	37	N-S	S	Yes-F	None	I
Okmulgee, Okla.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	PF	F
Olympia, Wash.	None	S-a	None	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	LPF	FI
Opelika, Ala.	None	None	None	40	N-N	I	Yes-F	None	None
Orangeburg, S. C.	None	S-a-w	None	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Ottawa, Kan.	None	K-a	None	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	F	I
Overland, Mo.	A-LWU	PC-a	None	35	T-T	None	No	None	None
Painesville, Ohio	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	S	Yes-F	P	FI
Palestine, Tex.	FP	None	Yes-F	40	S-S	S	No	None	I
Palm Springs, Calif.	A	None	Yes-N	40	S-S	I	Yes-N	None	I
Pampa, Tex.	None	S-a	. . .-..	40	T-..	I	Yes-F	None	None
Paris, Tex.	FP	D	Yes-F	44	T-T	I	Yes-N	None	I
Parsons, Kan.	FP	S-a	Yes-F†	40	S-H	. .	Yes-N	PF	I
Pascagoula, Miss.	FP	K-a	Yes-N	41	N-S	None	Yes-F	None	None
Pendleton, Ore.	F	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	None	None
Petaluma, Calif.	None	S-a	None	40	X-..	I	Yes-F	None	None
Phillipsburg, N. J.	A	None	Yes-F	35	H-H	S	Yes-N	None	None
Phoenixville, Pa.	P	S-a	Yes-N	40	N-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
Piedmont, Calif.	A	S-a	Yes-F	40	H-X	. .	Yes-N	LX	AI
Piqua, Ohio	FP	S-a	Yes-N†	40	T-X	I	Yes-D	LC	I
Pittsburg, Calif.	A	K-a	Yes-N	36¼	..-..	I	Yes-F	None	None
Pittsburg, Kan.	None	S-a	None	40	T-S	S	Yes-F	F	I
Plainview, Tex.	None	D	None	45	S-..	S	No	None	None
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	A	None	None	38	T-X	S	Yes-F	X	. . . .
Plymouth, Pa.	FP	None	None	40	S-..	I	Yes-N	None	None
Ponca City, Okla.	None	D	Yes-..†	40	N-T	I	No	None	None
Port Angeles, Wash.	FP	S-a	Yes-..	38¾	S-H	S	Yes-F	. . . .	. . . .
Princeton, N. J.	None	K-a	Yes-N	35	N-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Pullman, Wash.	P	S-a-fp	None	40	T-H	S	Yes-D	None	None
Puyallup, Wash.	FP	S-a	Yes-..	40	T-X	S	Yes-F	LCF	IO
Radnor tp, Pa.	P	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	P	F
Rantoul, Ill.	None	S-a	None	44	T-S	S	No	None	None
Reading t, Mass.	None	None	None	37½	S-H	S	No	None	None
Red Bank, N. J.	None	S-a	Yes-F	35	N-T	. .	No	None	None
Red Wing, Minn.	None	D	None	40	T-H	S	Yes-F	L	A
Redding, Calif.	None	S-a	Yes-..	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Reidsville, N. C.	F	None	. . .-..	42	S-S	None	Yes-F	None	None
Renton, Wash.	FP	K-a	Yes-F	40	H-H	S	Yes-F	F	I
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	None	C-a	None	40½	N-S	I	No	None	None
River Rouge, Mich.	A-FP	PB-a-fp	Yes-F	38½	X-X	S	Yes-N	LF	AI
Robbinsdale, Minn.	None	C-a	Yes-N	40	H-H	S	Yes-D	L	. . . .
Roselle, N. J.	A	K-a	Yes-F	37½	N-H	I	Yes-F	LPF	I
Roseville, Calif.	A	X	Yes-P	40	H-H	S	No	None	None
Rutherford, N. J.	A	K-a	Yes-..	37½	T-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Rye, N. Y.	A-U	PA-a	Yes-F	35	T-H	I	No	None	None
St. Augustine, Fla.	FP	S-a	None	40	N-S	. .	Yes-N	None	None
St. Charles, Mo.	None	None	Yes-..	. .	T-H	S	Yes-D	LC	. . . .

Table IX—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 50,000: 1961—Continued

City	Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
St. Joseph, Mich. . .	FP	PC-a	None	40	N-S	I	Yes-N	None	I
Salisbury, Md.	None	None	. . .-..	35	N-T	S	. . .-..	None	None
Salisbury, N. C. . . .	None	S-a	None	36½	T-X	None	Yes-D	None	None
San Anselmo, Calif. .	A	S-a	None	40	T-T	I	Yes-F	None	None
San Benito, Tex. . . .	None	S-a	None	44	T-H	I	Yes-N	None	None
San Carlos, Calif. . .	A	S-a	Yes-..	40	T-H	. .	Yes-D	None	None
San Fernando, Calif. .	A	K-a	Yes-N	40	S-S	None	Yes-F	None	None
San Gabriel, Calif. .	A	S-a	Yes-N	37½	T-T	I	Yes-N	None	None
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	None	None	None	40	T-H	S	Yes-F	None	None
San Marino, Calif. .	None	S-a	None	35	N-S	I	Yes-N	None	None
San Pablo, Calif. . .	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-T	S	Yes-F	None	I
San Rafael, Calif. . .	A	S-a	Yes-F	37½	T-H	I	Yes-N	None	None
Sanford, Fla.	A-U	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-N	None	None
Sanford, N. C.	None	S-a	None	44	S-H	I	Yes-D	None	None
Santa Maria, Calif. .	A	S-a	None	40	S-S	I	Yes-N	L	A
Santa Paula, Calif. .	A	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-T	S	Yes-F	None	None
Sapulpa, Okla.	F	S-a	Yes-..	44	N-T	I	Yes-N	None	None
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	A-U	D	None	33	N-S	I	Yes-D	None	I
Saugus t, Mass. . . .	None	S-a	Yes-F	37½	N-H	I	Yes-N	CF	I
Sayreville, N. J. . . .	None	None	. . .-..	35	S-..	None	No	None	None
Scarsdale, N. Y. . . .	A	None	None	35	N-X	. .	Yes-F	L	AO
Scottsbluff, Neb. . . .	FP	S-a	None	40	T-S	S	Yes-D	None	None
Sedalia, Mo.	. . . .	D	None	38	N-H	S	No	F	I
Shaler tp, Pa.	P	None	. . .-..	. .	N-S	S	No	None	None
Shawnee, Okla.	None	S-a	None	40	S-S	I	Yes-N	None	None
Sheffield, Ala.	FP	C-a	Yes-..	40	..-H	S	No	None	I
Shelbyville, Ind. . . .	None	X	Yes-F	41	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	FP	S-a	Yes-N	40	T-S	. .	Yes-N	PF	AI
Sherman, Tex.	FP	X	Yes-N	40	N-S	S	No	None	None
Shorewood, Wis. . . .	A	X-a-fp	None	40	T-X	I	Yes-D	LCPF	FI
Sidney, Ohio	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	S-S	S	Yes-F	PF	FI
Sikeston, Mo.	None	M-a	None	44	N-S	. .	No	None	None
Snyder, Tex.	None	S-a	None	44	N-X	I	Yes-F	None	None
S. Milwaukee, Wis. .	A	None	Yes-N	40	T-H	I	Yes-D	L	A
S. Pasadena, Calif. .	None	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
S. Portland, Me. . . .	FP	S-a	Yes-F	37½	T-X	S	No	None	None
South River, N. J. . .	None	K-a	Yes-..	40	T-H	S	Yes-D	None	None
Springfield, Ore. . .	F	S-a	. . .-..	40	T-T	S	Yes-N	None	None
Springfield tp, Pa. (Montgomery Co.) .	P	S-a	. . .-..	37½	N-S	I	Yes-N	None	None
State College, Pa. . .	P	S-a-p	Yes-F	41	N-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Statesville, N. C. . .	FP	X-a-fp	Yes-N	40	T-T	I	Yes-N	None	None
Staunton, Va.	None	S-a	None	. .	..-..	I	No	None	None
Steelton, Pa.	FP	PC-..	Yes-N	. .	S-..	. .	Yes-D	None	None
Stevens Point, Wis. .	FP	M-a	Yes-N	40	T-X	I	Yes-N	LPF	AFI
Stillwater, Okla. . . .	None	D	. . .-..	40	..-..	. .	No	None	None
Struthers, Ohio . . .	FP	S-..	Yes-..	40	T-H	. .	Yes-N	None	None
Suffolk, Va.	None	S-a	None	43	N-H	I	No	None	None
Summit, N. J.	None	K-a	None	37	..-..	. .	No	None	None
Sumter, S. C.	A	None	None	42	N-S	I	Yes-F	None	None
Swampscott t, Mass. .	A-L	X	Yes-F	35	N-X	I	Yes-F	None	None
Sweetwater, Tex. . .	FP	S-a	Yes-..†	40	T-S	I	Yes-N	PF	I
Swissvale, Pa.	FP	None	None	40	S-S	I	Yes-N	P	F
Talladega, Ala. . . .	None	K-a	None	40	N-..	I	No	None	None
Tamaqua, Pa.	P	S-..	Yes-N	40	N-S	. .	Yes-F	P	F
Terrell, Tex.	FP	S-a	None	40	T-H	I	Yes-D	None	None
Texarkana, Ark. . . .	FP	None	Yes-F	37½	S-S	S	No	None	I
Thomasville, Ga. . .	None	S-a	None	40	S-S	I	Yes-F	None	None

TABLE IX — PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000: 1961 — Continued

City	Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Dismissal Appeal Board	Work Hours per Week	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Injury Leave	Military Leave	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Thomasville, N. C.	None	S-a	Yes-..	40	N-S	I	No	None	None
Traverse City, Mich.	FP	K-a	Yes-N	37½	T-X	I	Yes-N	CPF	FI
Trinidad, Colo.	....	..-..	...-..	40	..-H	S	Yes-F	LC	AI
Troy, Ohio	A-U	S-a	Yes-F	44	..-..	S	Yes-F	PX	F
Tulare, Calif.	None	None	None	40	S-S	S	Yes-F	None	None
Turtle Creek, Pa.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	S	Yes-N	None	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	None	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-S	S	Yes-..	None	None
Two Rivers, Wis.	FP	S-a	None	40	H-H	S	Yes-N	OLCPF	AFI
Uniontown, Pa. (Fayette Co.)	FP	C-a	Yes-N†	35	S-..	I	Yes-F	X	IO
University Park, Tex.	None	K-a	None	40	N-S	..	Yes-F	None	None
Upland, Calif.	A-L	S-a-l	Yes-F	40	T-T	S	No	None	None
Valparaiso, Ind.	None	D	None	43½	..-S	..	Yes-F	None	I
Van Wert, Ohio	FP	X	Yes-F†	40	N-H	S	Yes-F	None	I
Vernon, Tex.	None	None	...-..	40	N-S	..	Yes-N	None	I
Villa Park, Ill.	P	None	Yes-F	37½	T-H	S	Yes-N	None	None
Visalia, Calif.	None	D	...-..	40	N-S	S	Yes-D	None	None
Wakefield t, Mass.	FP	None	Yes-F	37½	X-X	S	Yes-D	None	None
Walla Walla, Wash.	FP	S-a-fp	Yes-N	40	T-S	S	Yes-F	LF	AI
Warren, Pa.	FP	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Washington, Ind.	FP	D	Yes-..	40	N-N	..	...-..	None	I
Wash. Ct. House, Ohio	FP	S-a	None	40	N-S	S	Yes-F	PF	FI
Washington, Pa.	FP	None	None	40	N-S	I	Yes-N	None	I
Watertown, S. Dak.	A	S-..	Yes-N	40	S-X	S	Yes-N	X	I
Watertown, Wis.	None	S-a	None	45	S-H	I	Yes-N	L	AI
Watervliet, N. Y.	A-U	D	Yes-N	40	N-H	None	Yes-D	F	I
Watsonville, Calif.	A	PA-a	Yes-N	40	S-S	S	Yes-F	F	I
Waxahachie, Tex.	None	S-a	None	42	T-S	S	Yes-D	None	I
Wayne, Mich.	A	X	Yes-F	37½	H-H	I	Yes-N	F	I
Waynesboro, Pa.	FP	S-a-p	Yes-P	38	S-S	S	Yes-N	None	None
Waynesboro, Va.	None	S-a	None	40	T-T	S	Yes-D	None	None
Wenatchee, Wash.	FP	None	...-..	40	T-S	S	Yes-D	None	I
Wethersfield t, Conn.	A-LU	S-a	Yes-F	37½	T-H	I	Yes-D	None	None
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	None	S-a	Yes-F	40	T-H	I	Yes-D	LF	AI
Whitehall, Pa.	P	S-a-p	Yes-P	40	S-S	I	Yes-D	None	None
Willimatic, Conn.	None	D	None	35	T-H	I	Yes-N	PF	FI
Winchester, Va.	None	S-a	...-..	37½	N-H	I	Yes-F	None	None
Winchester t, Mass.	None	X	Yes-N	35	T-H	S	Yes-D	None	None
Winfield, Kan.	None	S-a	None	44	S-S	I	Yes-D	None	None
Winnetka, Ill.	None	S-a	None	40	H-H	I	Yes-F	....	....
Winona, Minn.	None	None	None	40	T-H	..	Yes-F	LCF	AI
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	None	None	Yes-F	38¾	N-X	..	No	LCF	AI
Wood River, Ill.	None	S-a	None	40	T-H	I	No	L	O
Woodbury, N. J.	None	K-a-fp	...-..	..	N-H	I	Yes-..	None	None
Woodland, Calif.	None	S-a	None	37½	N-H	S	Yes-F	None	None
Xenia, Ohio	A	S-a	Yes-F	38	T-S	S	Yes-D	PF	FI
Yeadon, Pa.	P	S-a	Yes-F	44	T-T	I	Yes-F	None	None
Ypsilanti, Mich.	F	S-a	...-..	40	T-S	I	Yes-N	LF	AI

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PERSONNEL JOURNAL (Eleven times a year, one issue for July and August). Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. $6.

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PART THREE

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Finance Administration

Assessment Administration

Public Purchasing

Trends in Municipal Finances

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1960 developments in

ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT PURCHASING

Finance Administration

BY JOSEPH F. CLARK

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NEW types of municipal revenue were not discovered to a significant extent during 1960, and the nation's public finance officers and other officials, particularly at the local government level, continued their search for revenues to meet rising expenditures.

Comments here relate to selected aspects of municipal finance which everywhere bring an uneasiness to mayors, councilmen, and, of course, taxpayers, when that time of the year comes to consider budget revenues to cover budget needs — or to cut expenditures and reduce existing services.

Local Revenues. Aggregate general revenues of local governments from their own sources in fiscal 1959 were $20.7 billion, up $1.4 billion (7.5 per cent) from 1958. Since the trend continues upward, aggregate general revenue for 1960 may approximate $22 billion, applying a rate of increase of 7.5 per cent.

The aggregate yield in revenue from property taxes to local governments in fiscal 1959 was $14.4 billion, up $900 million from 1958. Yielding about 69.5 per cent of the total general revenue of local governments, it ranked as their number one revenue source.

As a result of legislative enactments during recent years, a number of local property reassessment and revaluation programs were actively in progress during 1960. These stem in part from a need to equalize valuations, the need in many places to maintain the property tax as the most important local revenue source, and the need to maintain valuations at an amount which may adequately provide the legal base upon which to predicate borrowings through issuance of general obligation bonds for new and improved public facilities at increasing costs.

Nonproperty Revenues. The greater use of nonproperty revenues by local governments generally followed the upward trend of recent earlier years. The aggregate dollar yield from various types of nonproperty revenues in states which permit use of certain types of taxes, for example, general sales, income, and public utilities gross receipts, is substantial.

The aggregate yield in fiscal 1959 from general sales and gross receipts taxes was $747 million, ranking this as the number three revenue source. It is too early to discover if the downturn in the economy during 1960 which affected consumer sales to some extent will have lowered the aggregate yield to municipalities from this source. Municipal sales tax rates, where imposed, tended for the most part to be unchanged. Where rates did change, either up or down, such revisions in themselves will probably have no significant effect on aggregate yield for fiscal 1960.

In July, 1960, approximately 1,754 municipalities were utilizing the sales tax in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, Utah, Virginia, and in West Virginia where a gross receipts business tax partly applies to retail sales.

Local governments received during fiscal 1959, in the aggregate, $233 million from public utilities gross receipts taxes, ranking this as the number five revenue producer.

Ranking number seven, municipal income taxes produced $110 million in the aggregate during fiscal 1959. It is not unlikely that the yield from this source in fiscal 1960 may have taken a downward trend occasioned by spotty unemployment.

In fiscal 1959 other selective sales and gross receipts taxes yielded $66 million, placing this source number eight for municipalities. Taxes on tobacco products ranked number nine and yielded $53 million, while motor fuel sales taxes, ranking number 10, produced $30 million. Alcoholic beverage sales ranked eleventh with a yield of $20 million. Despite the downturn in the economy in the latter half of 1960, the growing population will probably continue to consume tobacco, motor fuel, and alcohol to an extent that, in the aggregate, these three revenue sources will not be affected substantially.

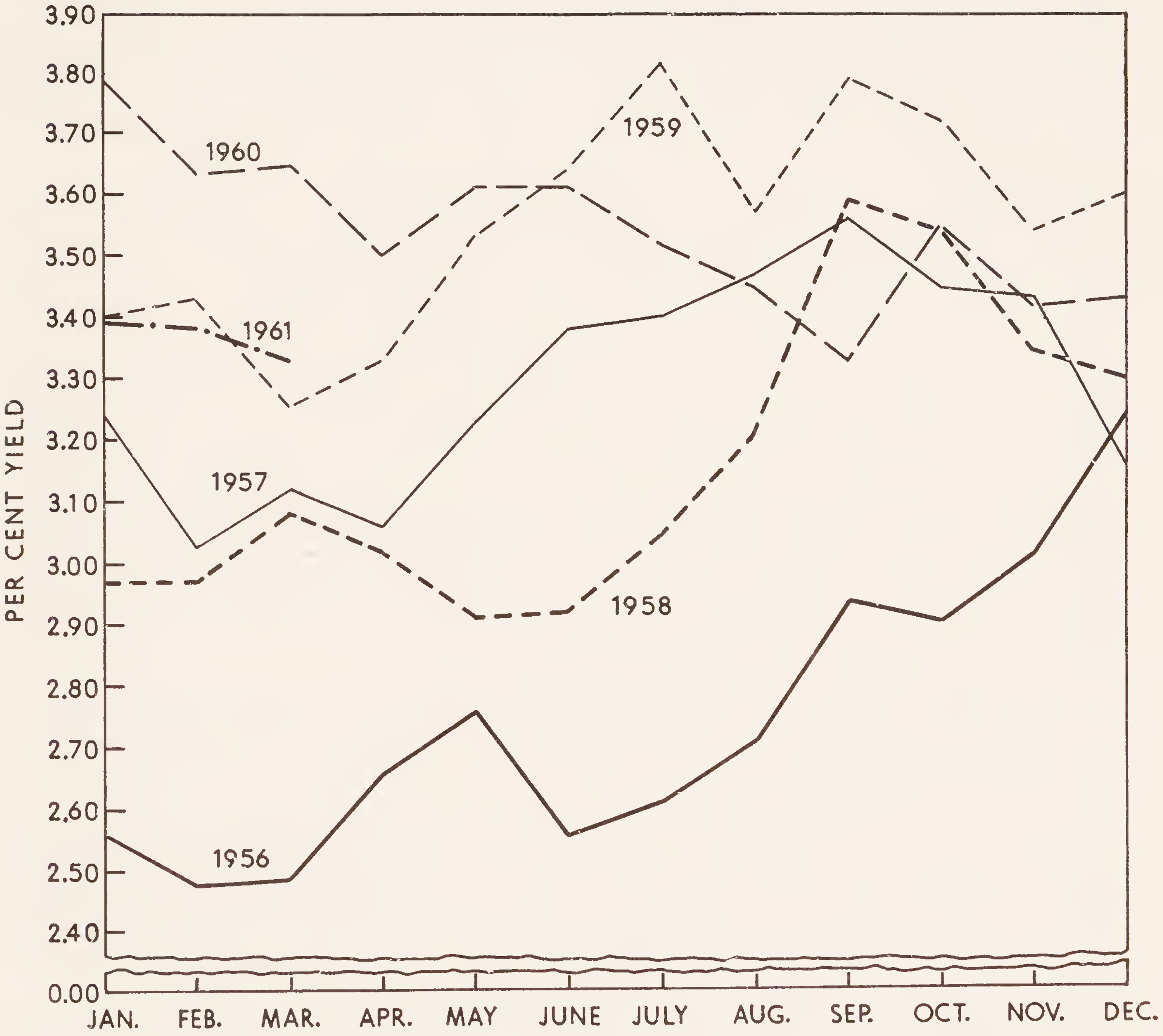
Municipal service charges and miscellaneous general revenue ranked in fourth place with an aggregate yield of $4,202 million in fiscal 1959. Since more and more local units are using service charges, this revenue source may be expected to continue its rank in the foreseeable future.

Financial Administration. Among new approaches in 1960 or changed procedures in financial administration and control, these are noted: In New Jersey, Passaic, Clifton, and Paterson agreed to finance a study of the feasibility of joint garbage collection and disposal prompted by increasing heavier costs for this service in the three cities. Toronto, Ontario, created a centralized department of finance to fix clearly the responsibility for financial administration and to facilitate fiscal control. Three major divisions were established for accounting, budget and organization, and treasury. An amendment to the city charter of Tucson, Arizona, established a department of finance concentrating all responsibility for financial administration under an appointed director of finance and established the position of post auditor appointed by and responsible only to the mayor and city council.

As a result of three contracts negotiated in the previous year, Cincinnati, Ohio, reported the employment of private credit agencies to collect delinquent accounts receivable held by the various departments and agencies of the city. The city treasurer of Hartford, Connecticut, has an arrangement with two local banks for cooperative services in processing six payroll and two vendor accounts for the numerical sorting, tabulation, and return of cancelled checks, which speeds up the account reconcilement procedure in his office. Some other cities have similar arrangements, some on a gratis basis.

Wichita, Kansas, released its manual containing detailed instructions for treasury management. Lake Forest, Illinois, joined the growing list of cities employing a budget built around work programs for the public works department and giving expression to specific objectives to be achieved by other departments. Man-hour distributions to various activities and programs are provided. This city has also initiated procedures for a long-term capital budget.

State and Local Government Debt. Sales of state and local government long-term bonds in 1960, as reported by the *Bond Buyer*, were $7,212 million accounted for in 6,479 issues. This was $469 million less by



Source: The Bond Buyer

MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX: 1956–1960, JANUARY–MARCH, 1961*

**Index averages bond yields of 15 large cities, four states, and one water district: yields vary inversely with bond prices; data are for first Thursday of each month.*

volume, and 232 less by issues, than the all-time high record sales of $7,681 million and 6,711 issues established in 1959. Total 1960 volume includes revenue (nonguaranteed) and refunding issues ($52.9 million) which together amounted to $2,186 million.

The year 1960 established the record for bond election approvals during the 10-year period 1951-60, when $5,917 million were voted. This was $3,164 million above 1959 approvals of $2,753 million, and $1,275 million higher than the $4,642 million approved during 1956 — the previous high during the same 10-year period.

During 1960 interest rates on local and state government bonds were nearly the same as in 1959, and only in exceptional instances were prevailing rates a deterrent to a governmental unit offering its securities to investors. The pressures for new facilities, voted earlier, compelled heavy offerings during 1960 which were absorbed by the municipal sector of the investment market. The *Bond Buyer's* index of yield of 20 municipal bonds for 1960 ranged from a high of 3.78 per cent on January 7 to a low of 3.27 per cent on August 18, contrasted to a high of 3.81 and low of 3.26 per cent during 1959. The all-time highest yield reported was 5.69 per cent on May 1, 1933, and the lowest was 1.29 per cent on February 14, 1946. Proceeds of 1960 sales of long-term bonds were used primarily for schools, water and sewer facilities, and highways and streets.

Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting. A widespread and growing problem among governmental units is coping with the mass of paper work, required records of various types, and better accounting. During 1960 accounting procedures and methods changed in numerous places. For example, New Orleans converted from punched card accounting to electronic data processing (EDP) to be applied to payrolls, sales taxes, delinquent taxes, occupational licenses, and so on. Sacramento County, California, installed EDP to perform functions related to assessment and tax rolls, accounting for revenues, payrolls, costs, funds, engineering calculations, computation of recipient grants, and welfare statistics. Edison Township, New Jersey, established an EDP division in its department of finance to handle disbursements, licenses and permits, assessments, and purchasing. New accounting machine installations have been made in countless smaller governmental units.

That the auditing function is receiving attention is indicated in new legislative and administrative requirements. Under a recently enacted Texas law annual independent audits are mandatory in the counties of Bexar, Dallas, Harris, and Tarrant. The city of Calgary, Alberta, has expanded its internal auditing operations as part of its normal financial functions, and it affects all civic procedures outlined in the city's administrative manual. A manual outlining minimum audit and reporting standards for North Carolina municipalities has been prepared and will be published soon.

The quality of financial reporting by governmental units continues to improve. During 1960, six governmental units were awarded the MFOA-NCGA Certificate of Conformance for their annual financial reports. This certificate is given only after the review of a submitted annual report of an MFOA member governmental unit, which report is judged to substantially conform to the high standards for financial reporting established by the Municipal Finance Officers Association and the National Committee on Governmental Accounting. Certificates were awarded to Torrance, California, and Edinburg, Hidalgo County, LaMarque, Port Arthur, and Rosenberg, Texas. Certificates have been awarded to 98 governmental units.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) was established in 1906. It is an Illinois corporation organized not for profit and is nonpolitical in character. Its purposes are those of an educational service organization seeking to improve administrative techniques related to public finance. The 54th MFOA annual conference was held June 5-9, 1960, in New York, with 1,849 members and guests in attendance. The 55th annual conference will be held May 21-25, 1961, in Seattle. Enrolled members on December 31, 1960 numbered 3,230. Membership representation includes federal, state, provincial, and local finance officers and other public officials in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, 10 Canadian provinces, Guam, Mexico, Okinawa, Panama, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Over 50 per cent of cities between 10,000 and 50,000 and 90 per cent of cities over 50,000 in the United States and Canada are represented.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

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THE year 1960 was one in which there was increased emphasis on better organization and personnel, more adequate state supervision and assistance, and expanded in-service training. There was continuing concern over the problem of reconciling actual assessment levels with legally prescribed levels, but not to the degree manifested during recent years.

State Assistance. There were several examples of the emphasis on state assistance and supervision. In Washington, a property tax division was established in the state tax commission, with an assessment standards section and a valuation section. In Colorado, a division of appraisals was set up within the state tax commission. The New York State Board of Equalization and Assessment was made a permanent agency and placed in the Office of Local Government. An equalization and assessment division was established.

The Nebraska State Tax Commission enlarged its staff of field men and employed a field coordinator to provide better assistance to county assessors. A bureau of local assessments was established within the state tax commission of Massachusetts to assist municipalities and improve assessment procedures.

County assessors in Florida formally requested the state comptroller to create a special staff to provide technical assistance to those assessors expressing a need for it. To improve its program of assistance to assessors, the Oregon State Tax Commission meets four times a year with an assessors advisory committee consisting of six assessors designated by the state association. The Oregon commission also helped to recruit an eligible list of certified appraisers which is available to county assessors. Certified appraisers in Oregon must have a minimum of four years of experience and pass a written examination. In the state of Washington, the property tax division of the state tax commission began making a field unit audit service available to county assessors, while the assessment standards section provided assistance in revaluation projects. The Minnesota Department of Taxation started holding annual conferences with county assessment officers, and also began the publication of a monthly bulletin for assessing officers. Similar informational bulletins are published by eight additional state and provincial tax agencies, while state and provincial associations of assessing officers are publishing 14 additional bulletins or newsletters.

In addition, organizational changes occurred at the local level. For example, New Haven, Connecticut, abolished its five-man board of assessors and replaced it with a single appointed assessor. St. Louis County, Missouri, established a county department of revenue and made the office of county assessor a division in the department. Instead of being elected, the county assessor will be under civil service and appointed by the director of the revenue department. Two additional counties in Michigan established county departments of equalization, bringing to 16 the number of Michigan counties now having such departments.

Training. In-service training continued to expand in the United States and Canada. The New York State Board of Equalization and Assessment conducted special schools in 12 counties. Each course consisted of eight classes of two and one-half hours each. During the next two years it is planned to conduct similar courses in the remaining counties and then to repeat the courses periodically. The Washington State Tax Commission began a series of schools in the assessment of personal property. Rutgers University sponsored a series of evening courses in five different regions in New Jersey. Classes were held one evening each week for 14 weeks, and instruction focused on basic principles and use of the New Jersey manual. Assessing officers in Macomb County, Michigan, attended a special course organized under the auspices of Michigan State University. Two-hour classes were given once a week for 16 weeks. The Tennessee State Board of Equalization conducted nine district schools and also organized a state-wide school.

Assessors attending the school held at the University of Minnesota were given a written examination at the conclusion of the school. This was the first written examination ever given. A second and third test will be given at the 1961 and 1962 schools. An assessor who passes all three will be given a special certificate and designated a Senior Assessor. In addition to the annual state-wide school, a special two-week seminar was held, and enrollment was limited to 30 assessors. Instruction was given in four basic subjects, with 15 classroom hours devoted to each subject.

Across the border, the first school for Quebec assessors was held at the University of Montreal. A two-year course in assessment principles was inaugurated by the University of Alberta, and those who pass will receive a special certificate.

Also significant was the legislation passed in Colorado authorizing the state tax commission to conduct training programs each year for the county assessors and their subordinates and requiring travelling expenses of students to be paid by the counties with all other expenses borne by the state.

In addition to the events noted above, all previously established training programs were continued. Schools for assessing officers were held on the campuses of universities in 24 states and provinces. Such schools are generally a joint venture of the university, the state or provincial tax department, and the state association of assessors.

Manuals. One of the most useful tools in securing uniform assessment is an assessor's manual. Assessors in many states have had the benefit of such manuals for several years. Each year sees a few additions to the list, as well as several revisions of old manuals. The Tennessee State Board of Equalization produced a new one and used it as the basis of instruction in its training program. A new residential cost factor book was completed and distributed to assessors in Oregon and Washington as a joint project of the state tax commission in each state. The division of assessment standards of the California State Board of Equalization also completed and distributed a new appraisal manual, a project which was formally approved by the state association of county assessors.

Assessors in Oklahoma adopted a resolution requesting the state to prepare an assessment manual, while Florida assessors created a permanent tax manual committee to improve the present manual and to promote its use. A special tax study commission in South Carolina recommended that the state tax commission prepare an assessment manual for assessors in that state.

Ratios. Although the problem of reconciling the legal standard of value with existing assessment levels did not get quite as much attention as it received in recent years, it was still a matter of substantial concern.

New Jersey finally adopted legislation which it hopes will settle its problem. Two decisions of the New Jersey Supreme Court demanded that either the legislature change the legal standard or that assessments be made at full value. Under this pressure, the legislature enacted legislation which permits each county to determine the ratio it will use, provided it is not less than 20 nor more than 100 per cent for real estate. If no ratio is set, then it will be 50 per cent. This ratio will apply to real estate, machinery, and fixed assets, but inventories will be assessed at 25 per cent of such ratio. The Indiana State Board of Tax Commissioners adopted a policy calling for the assessment of personal property at 40 per cent of full value, to ease the transition to a new law effective in 1962 which requires all property to be assessed at 33-1/3 per cent.

Exemptions. As is generally true, there were new developments in special exemptions or tax concessions. A Maryland law requires lands used for farming to be assessed as such regardless of nearby land development. This act was intended to overcome an earlier court decision holding such policy invalid. At the November, 1960, election, an amendment to the Maryland state constitution was adopted which is intended to remove any question of constitutionality. California voters also passed an amendment to the state constitution which requires not-for-profit golf courses to be assessed solely on the basis of their use as golf courses.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court rejected one plan for the development of the Prudential Center in Boston but later gave its blessing to a second. Both involved tax concessions, but in the second plan the proposed development emphasized the urban renewal aspects and the public interest that would be served. New York passed a law permitting cities to make special exemptions to encourage reconstruction, renovation, and modernization of buildings. The amount of the exemption would be equal to 50 per cent of the assessed value after the reconstruction or modernization work had been done and would then be reduced by 10 per cent each year until the exemption was exhausted. The same law also enables cities to grant a special 35-year exemption to buildings erected to provide off-street parking. Rhode Island enacted a law permitting municipalities to freeze tax rates for a period of 10 years on new business and industry. Louisiana and Mississippi joined the growing list of states which grant exemptions to out-of-state manufactured goods stored in public warehouses awaiting shipment to out-of-state destinations.

The Colorado Supreme Court ruled that a lease of federal government land to private interests for extracting uranium was taxable property separate from the interest of the federal government *(LaSalle Mining Co.* v. *Musgrave)*. The Ohio Board of Tax Appeals, following the reasoning of the U. S. Supreme Court in the U. S. Plywood Company case, ruled that imports of manufacturers became subject to assessment when stored in Ohio awaiting in-state processing, even though still in original packages *(Stein & Foster* v. *Bowers)*. On the other hand, the U. S. Supreme Court held a Texas statute invalid which sought to tax property owned by the federal government and leased to a private corporation, because the same liability was not imposed on property leased from the state or local government *(Phillips Chemical Co.* v. *Dumas Independent School District)*.

Professional Organization. The International Association of Assessing Officers (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) conferred its coveted C.A.E. designation (for Certified Assessment Evaluator) on 20 of its members which brought the total of such designations so far conferred to 123. A somewhat similar designation also is conferred by the New York State Assessors Association and the Association of Assessing Officers of Ontario. Several state and provincial associations have established the policy of conferring annual awards on its members for outstanding achievements in assessment work. The residence barrier to appointment to positions in assessment administration gets weaker as recognition of the professional character of the work continued to grow. In 1960, the IAAO listed 15 positions in the *Assessors' News Letter* which did not have a residence requirement. While most were filled by residents of the state in which the positions were available, there were some notable exceptions. For example, a Michigan resident was appointed to a position in South Dakota; a Maryland resident was appointed to a position in Michigan; a position in Colorado was filled by a California resident; and a position in South Carolina was filled by a resident of Virginia.

Public Purchasing

By Albert H. Hall

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THE year 1960, with a fast start and slow finish, ended on a note of recession. Industrial production declined. Reduction of inventories continued. The nation faced the specter of rising unemployment. Many competent observers believe that 1961 will start at a lower business level than 1960 but will move steadily into higher gear in the second half. The recession will be stopped, and relative price stability appears likely.

The United States Supreme Court upheld unanimously the power of the Federal Trade Commission to bar regional price cuts by a company selling in many localities where competition is impaired. Purchasing practices and procedures of the Department of Defense were criticized sharply by Congressional committees because 86.4 per cent of Pentagon buying was done by negotiation and only 13.6 per cent by competitive bids. The Comptroller General of the United States, in an examination of 16 military contracts, found excessive costs of $27,800,000. The Defense Department issued a new "Buy America" order prohibiting purchase of foreign goods or services with Congressionally appropriated funds, except in cases where U. S. prices or bids are more than 25 per cent above those of foreign firms. There was a clear trend in state and local governments toward the purchase of domestic products exclusively.

The Defense Department consolidated its surplus property disposal system into 35 new regional offices. Congressional committees were critical of federal surplus property sales, pointing out that the Defense Department was recovering only 2 per cent of original costs in annual surplus sales of $6 to $10 billion.

State and local officials continued to be dissatisfied with opportunities afforded them to purchase federal surplus property on an equitable basis. They will renew efforts for legislation enabling them to buy federal excess property at prices charged to federal agencies. This proposal will augment and not disturb the existing donable program which makes federal excess property available for health, education, welfare, and civil defense purposes.

The United States Navy established the Military Industrial Supply Agency under the single manager plan with responsibility for buying three initial groups of industrial supplies for all of the armed forces. The Secretary of the Army designated a single manager for automotive and construction supplies.

The use of compact domestic and foreign cars by federal, state and local governments continued to increase. Additional economies in such vehicles were found in widespread reductions of insurance rates on smaller cars.

The Internal Revenue Service stepped up its program to enable state and local governments to utilize a registry system in place of tax-exemption certificates on public purchases.

Antitrust activities grew in volume and intensity during 1960, highlighted by convictions for antitrust violations in the electrical industry. That industry faces widespread legal action by federal, state, and local governments to recover damages for bid rigging and price fixing admitted by 29 corporations. The federal government and governments of many states promised renewed activity on the price fixing front in several other industries in the year ahead. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing pledged its efforts to work with state attorneys general and the United States Department of Justice against rigged public bidding.

The General Services Administration and several states switched from steel to aluminum in the manufacture of license plates, with savings in their handling and life expectancy. The General Services Administration ordered federal offices receiving trading stamps to redeem them locally or give them to federal hospitals and similar institutions. The Federal Housing Administration approved plastic for sewer and drainpipe for residential construction under a new Commercial Standard. The U. S. Tariff Commission voted against typewriter import tariffs. A new fabric labeling law was passed to protect consumers from misbranding, and the Federal Trade Commission will administer the act.

Fair trade was reversed by courts in Minnesota and Ohio. It was sustained by the state supreme court in Virginia. The United States Department of Commerce eliminated product identification in Commercial Standards.

Interest in professionalization in public and industrial purchasing continued to grow. The California State, County and Municipal Purchasing Agents Association established a certification system for public purchasing officers based upon education, experience, knowledge of work, and professional fitness as determined by examination. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued its studies looking toward establishment of a national professional certification system.

Organization. There was a continued increase in centralization of public purchasing. New centralized purchasing systems in cities and towns included: Defiance and Chillicothe, Ohio; Thornton, Colorado; Aberdeen, Richland, and Hoquiam, Washington; Burlington, Iowa; Evansville, Indiana; Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Brookhaven and Hempstead, New York; Eau Gallie and Wilton Manors, Florida; Sullivan, Illinois; Roseville, Michigan; Naugatuck and West Haven, Connecticut; Santa Clara and Culver City, California; Elizabeth, New Jersey; Quakertown, Pennsylvania; Warwick, Rhode Island; and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Counties setting up centralized purchasing included York (York), Pennsylvania; Shiawassee (Corunna), Michigan; Galveston (Galveston), Texas; Montgomery (Norristown), Pennsylvania; and Montgomery (Dayton), Ohio.

Training. In-service training programs or professional seminars for public purchasing executives were held at the University of North Carolina in cooperation with the Institute of Government and the Carolinas Association of Governmental Purchasing; the University of Michigan, sponsored by the Institute of Public Administration and the Michigan Municipal League; and the Virginia Association of Governmental Purchasing. The National Association of Educational Buyers and the American Hospital Association sponsored purchasing institutes. Fordham University offered courses in fundamental and advanced purchasing, led by governmental and institutional purchasing executives. George Washington University held its seventh annual Government Contracts Institute with the Federal Bar Association.

Procedures. Interest developed in compact automobiles in place of three-wheel motorcycles for police work; consolidated procurement programs and long-term contracts; electronic accounting and data processing; and competitive bidding in purchasing insurance. Continued technical interest was evinced by public purchasers in leasing supplies, materials, and equipment; lease-purchasing of public structures; and purchase of drugs by generic rather than trade names. The state of New Jersey claimed savings of $50,000 annually in the generic purchase of drugs.

Cooperative and consolidated purchasing made significant advances. New cooperative buying plans were established in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; and Vancouver, British Columbia. A plan of cooperative buying was proposed in Hamilton, Ontario, and neighboring communities. Cooperative buying continued to flourish among municipalities in Florida; in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky; in Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio; and in San Diego and San Diego County, California. A joint city and county purchasing program was approved by the voters of Ramsey County and the city of St. Paul. In Richmond, Virginia the city and board of education launched a consolidated purchasing and warehouse program.

In Ohio, 120 term contracts saved the state $1,000,000 in its annual supply bill. Texas issued a manual for its inspection and value analysis division. The purchasing agency of New Jersey established a surplus property section. New Jersey also set up the first state-wide all transistor police communication system in the country in a $1,200,000 contract for installation and maintenance. The governor of New York designated a committee to study purchasing practices of local school districts, looking toward centralized bulk buying. New York and Massachusetts studied the reorganization of their purchasing systems. The commonwealth of Virginia opened a new supply depot. New York contracted for the servicing of all two-way radio units operated by the state police. The District of Columbia completed a district catalogue of 15,000 items providing a system for easier requisitioning, uniform inventory control, and simplified consolidated buying.

Tampa, Florida, and Burlington, Iowa, set up centralized garages. Corpus Christi, Texas, retained its regular auditing firm to survey its purchasing practices and procedures. Fort Lauderdale, Florida, conducted a tire testing and analysis program. Kirkwood, Missouri, and Fitchburg, Massachusetts, surveyed their purchasing practices. Grand Junction, Colorado, established an inventory control system for all city-owned property. San Bernardino County, California, established a central stores system.

Programs of study and research were launched and new publications were issued. The National Law Center at George Washington University inaugurated research on government contracts. The Board of Education of Tacoma, Washington, issued a series of purchasing do's and don't's. New Jersey put out a procurement guide for motor vehicles containing specifications and contract prices. Tacoma, Washington; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and the state of Alaska, issued purchasing manuals. Pamphlets to inform vendors and operating departments about their purchasing system were published by Chicago, Garden Grove (California), and New Orleans.

Specifications. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued development of its specifications library. Various organizations prepared standards and specifications for their groups, including the American Water Works Association, the American Standards Association, the American Society for Testing Materials, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the National Fire Protection Association. The American Hotel Association continued and sought to enlarge its plan for certifying institutional products meeting minimum performance requirements.

The development of specifications continued in federal, state, and local governments. Indiana developed new specifications for dishwashing machine compounds and services. Texas prepared new specifications for automobile and truck lifts. The Federal Supply Service of GSA, the Commodity Standards Division of the National Bureau of Standards, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture carried on extensive work in standards and specifications. GSA issued more than 20 use standards for a variety of commodities. The Department of Agriculture issued four revised institutional meat purchase specifications with a general requirements instructional manual. The Department also published a number of new and revised grading standards for fruits and vegetables.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) held its Fifteenth Annual Conference and Products Exhibit in Washington, D. C., in October, 1960, with an attendance of 1,000. Eighty leading American business firms displayed their products. The Institute presented its NIGP Distinguished Service Award to City Purchasing Agent John G. Krieg of Cincinnati.

A professional highlight of the year was affiliation by NIGP with the Institute of Public Supplies of Great Britain. This organization, with more than 2,000 members in the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth, is dedicated to raising the standards of public purchasing. Plans are being developed for an interchange of professional information and personnel between the two groups. The president of the Institute of Public Supplies of Great Britain has been elected to the NIGP board of directors. The NIGP president now serves as council member of the British group.

NIGP conducted special surveys on practices in awarding public contracts to local bidders; bidding procedures and the development of bid lists; and payment procedures and methods used in taking discounts. NIGP also set up a method for confidential exchange of results of commodity physical and performance tests conducted by Institute members.

Trends in Municipal Finances*

By Allen D. Manvel

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THE financial scale of municipal governments increased materially in the fiscal year 1959. City revenue, expenditure, indebtedness, and financial holdings all reached new highs.

During their fiscal years that ended in 1959, city governments spent $14.5 billion and received revenue totaling $13.7 billion. They issued $2.7 billion of long-term debt, and paid off $1.3 billion previously incurred. During this same period, the cash and investment holdings of cities rose from $10.8 to nearly $11.6 billion, with more than half the increase applying to their employee retirement funds. At the close of the fiscal year, such funds had financial assets worth $4.6 billion.

In fiscal 1959, cities had a much greater increase in debt (up $1.7 billion) than in financial assets. However, their expenditure during this year included nearly $3.7 billion of capital outlay, with most of this for new construction. This sum was considerably more than the aggregate of municipal borrowing in fiscal 1959, and was more than twice the rise in municipal debt.

Current expenditure of city governments (i.e., total expenditure other than capital outlay) rose from $10.2 billion in 1958 to $10.8 billion in 1959. This was somewhat less than the rise in total city revenue, which was up by $0.9 billion to a 1959 total of $13.7 billion.

Summary figures on municipal finances covering 1959 and the three fiscal years 1956 through 1958 are shown in Tables 1 and 2. These figures and the municipal amounts cited in the following analysis represent totals covering *all* city governments in the nation, including sample-based estimates for the cities that had a population of less than 25,000 in 1950.

Municipalities account for about 40 per cent of all local government expenditure in the nation (which amounted to $36 billion in 1959), twice as much as county governments and considerably more than all local school districts. Nearly one-half of all local government indebtedness (which amounted to $47 billion in 1959) represents obligations of municipalities.

Revenue of city governments in fiscal 1959 amounted to $13,748 million in total, composed of general revenue of $10,639 million, utility and liquor stores revenue of $2,733 million, and insurance trust revenue (almost entirely employee retirement revenue) of $376 million.

Aggregate city expenditure in 1959 of $14,481 million consisted of general expenditure of $11,093 million, utility and liquor stores expenditure

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*This article, summary Tables 1 and 2, and detailed Table X are based on the Bureau of the Census reports, *Governmental Finances in 1959* and *Compendium of City Government Finances in 1959.*

of $2,969 million, and insurance trust expenditure equalling $419 million.

General Revenue. Nearly two-thirds of municipal general revenue in 1959 came from city-imposed taxes, which altogether brought in $6,596 million, or nearly 6 per cent more than in 1958. Property taxes accounted for about three-fourths of city tax revenue, providing $4,823 million in 1959. Sales and gross receipts taxes — including selective excises such as those on gasoline, cigarettes, and amusements, as well as general sales taxes — yielded $1,041 million. City licenses and other taxes totaled $732 million in 1959.

Intergovernmental revenue of cities — primarily fiscal aid and reimbursements from state governments but including some amounts directly from the federal government and from other local governments — totaled $2,155 million in 1959, or 10 per cent more than in 1958.

General Expenditure. General expenditure of city governments reached $11,093 million in 1959, or 6 per cent more than in 1958. All major municipal functions except housing and redevelopment participated in the expenditure increase.

For education, the largest single function as measured by expenditure, municipal governments spent $1,694 million in 1959, or 4 per cent more than in the preceding year. Education accounts for about one-seventh of all city general expenditure, even though most city spending for education occurs in the limited minority of cities that directly administer local public schools. Most city schools are administered by independent school districts. Education expenditure of independent school districts ($11.4 billion in 1959) is not reflected in the figures cited here on city government finances.

The provision and maintenance of highway facilities ranks next as a major city function with expenditure totaling $1,501 million in 1959, much of it for capital outlay. City spending for highways was 3 per cent greater than in 1958.

About three-fifths of all municipal expenditure in the fiscal year 1959 (including amounts for utility and insurance-trust purposes as well as general government purposes) was for current operation. Expenditure of this nature amounted to approximately $9,259 million, as against $8,763 million in the previous year.

Capital outlay—mostly for construction, but including spending for equipment and the purchase of land and existing structures—amounted to $3,653 million, or about one-fourth of all municipal expenditure.

Payments of interest on debt (including utility as well as general municipal debt) amounted to $612 million, insurance benefits and repayment were $419 million, and intergovernmental expenditure amounted to $159 million. Assistance and subsidies amounted to about $378 million.

Expenditure for personal services was approximately $6,362 million, or about 44 per cent of all municipal expenditure. Personal service costs are mainly for current operation but include also some amounts for personnel engaged in construction work.

City Utility Finances. Total revenue of municipal utilities (water supply, electric power, gas, and transit systems) — and liquor stores owned and operated by municipal governments — was $2,733 million in 1959. The

TABLE 1

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF CITY FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS: 1956-1959 (ALL CITIES)

	Amount (in millions)				Per Cent Change 1958 to 1959
Item	1959	1958	1957	1956	
REVENUE					
Total revenue	$13,748	$12,832	$12,047	$10,942	7.1
General revenue, total	10,639	9,895	9,285	8,442	7.5
Taxes, total	6,596	6,242	5,908	5,447	5.7
Property	4,823	4,570	4,297	3,986	5.5
Sales and gross receipts	1,041	972	934	833	7.1
Other	732	700	676	627	4.6
Intergovernmental revenue	2,155	1,953	1,756	1,566	10.3
Charges and miscellaneous	1,889	1,700	1,621	1,429	11.1
Utility revenue	2,671	2,525	2,378	2,154	5.9
Liquor stores revenue	62	61	60	58	1.6
Insurance-trust revenue	376	352	323	289	6.8
EXPENDITURE					
Total expenditure	14,481	13,775	12,839	11,265	5.1
Expenditure by character and object					
Direct expenditure	14,322	13,643	12,565	11,172	4.0
Current operation	9,259	8,763	8,100	7,284	5.7
Capital outlay	3,653	3,571	3,253	2,779	2.3
Assistance and subsidies	378	368	344	345	2.7
Interest on debt	612	558	516	447	19.7
Insurance, benefits and repayments	419	383	352	317	9.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	159	132	274	94	20.5
Exhibit: expenditure for personal services	6,362	6,010	5,561	5,083	5.9
Expenditure by function					
General expenditure	11,093	10,442	9,692	8,522	6.2
Police	1,185	1,132	1,041	948	4.7
Fire	818	774	709	645	5.7
Highways	1,501	1,455	1,328	1,186	3.2
Sanitation	1,316	1,248	1,156	1,062	5.4
Public welfare	581	530	496	479	9.6
Education	1,694	1,636	1,474	1,237	3.5
Libraries	173	158	145	135	9.5
Health and hospitals	786	713	703	616	10.2
Recreation	540	501	459	420	7.9
Housing and redevelopment	267	323	247	224	-17.3
Water transportation	67	61	47	38	9.8
City airports	138	114	105	77	21.1
General control	590	554	512	471	6.5
Public buildings	177	161	157	125	9.9
Interest on general debt	375	334	309	273	12.3
Other	884	750	803	589	17.9
Utility expenditure	2,915	2,898	2,746	2,376	0.6
Liquor stores expenditure	54	52	50	50	3.8
Insurance-trust expenditure	419	383	352	317	9.4

related expenditure amount was $2,969 million, including $1,047 million for utility capital outlay, and $237 million for interest on utility debt.

Insurance Trust Finances. With the exception of the Washington, D.C. unemployment compensation system, city insurance trust systems consist entirely of municipal employee-retirement systems. Most of the larger cities and a minority of the small municipalities have such systems administered by the municipal government. City insurance trust funds, including the Washington, D.C. unemployment compensation system, had revenue from employee contributions and investment earnings of $376 million in 1959. Total insurance trust expenditure (benefit payments and withdrawals by employees and former employees) amounted to $419 million in 1959.

Indebtedness and Debt Transactions. Outstanding gross debt of municipal governments rose 8 per cent in fiscal 1959 to $22,057 million by the end of the year. In addition to $13,809 million of long-term debt pledging the cities' full faith and credit, $7,142 million of nonguaranteed debt was outstanding. The remaining $1,107 million represented short-term obligations. Net long-term debt also rose during the year, to $19,151 million.

TABLE 2
NATIONAL SUMMARY OF CITY DEBT AND SELECTED ASSETS: 1956-1959
(ALL CITIES)

Item	Amount (in millions)				Per Cent Change 1958 to 1959
	1959	1958	1957	1956	
DEBT OUTSTANDING, ISSUED AND RETIRED					
Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year, total	$22,057	$20,355	$19,076	$17,562	8.4
Long-term, total	20,951	19,373	18,183	16,776	8.1
Full faith and credit	13,809	12,983	12,395	11,950	6.4
Nonguaranteed	7,142	6,390	5,788	4,826	11.8
Short-term	1,107	982	893	786	12.7
Long-term debt issued	2,714	2,534	2,523	2,018	7.1
Long-term debt retired	1,267	1,129	1,115	916	12.2
CASH AND SECURITY HOLDINGS					
Cash and security holdings, total	11,522	10,778	10,239	9,546	6.9
By type of holding:					
Cash and deposits	3,078	2,904	2,714	2,551	6.0
Securities	8,474	7,874	7,524	6,994	7.6
Federal securities	4,077	3,707	3,793	3,587	10.0
Own-city securities	2,907	2,751	2,553	2,409	5.7
Other government securities	252	230	217	185	9.6
Other securities	1,239	1,186	961	813	4.5
By purpose of holding:					
Employee retirement	4,624	4,202	3,768	3,340	10.0
Offsets to debt	1,800	1,749	1,721	1,685	2.9
Bond funds	1,716	1,553	1,578	...	10.5
Other	3,412	3,274	3,172	...	4.2

Of all long-term city debt at the end of fiscal 1959, $7,761 billion, or more than one-third, was for utility purposes -- municipal water, electric, transit, and gas supply systems. The $2,714 million of long-term debt issued by cities during the year included $666 million for such utilities, which accounted also for $338 million of the $1,267 million of long-term city debt retired in 1959.

Cash and Security Holdings. Municipal government cash and security holdings amounted to $11,552 million at the end of fiscal 1959. Of this total, $4,624 million represented employee retirement system holdings, $1,800 million was held as offsets to long-term debt, $1,716 million represented bond fund holdings, and the remaining $3,412 million represented holdings of all other city funds, including $59 million in unemployment compensation fund balances of Washington, D. C., held in the United States Treasury.

TABLE X

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959

This table includes 504 cities of 25,000 population and over listed in the 1950 Census of Population. However, the grouping in this table is according to the 1960 Census, to conform with other tables in this book. Data are included for certain New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships. Data are for fiscal years ending in calendar 1959 unless otherwise indicated by footnotes. This information is taken from the United States Bureau of the Census report, *Compendium of City Government Finances in 1959.* Under GENERAL REVENUE, "Total" comprises all tax and nontax revenues except utility and insurance-trust revenue; "Taxes-Total" includes all city-imposed taxes – property, income, sales, gross receipts, etc. – including licenses and permits; "Taxes-Property" includes both real and personal property; "Intergovernmental Revenue" includes all amounts received from any other government as fiscal aid or as reimbursement for services performed; "Charges and Miscellaneous" includes current charges, special assessments, and all other general revenue. GENERAL EXPENDITURE includes all expenditures except utility and insurance-trust expenditures. A majority of these cities do not have expenditures for education since this is a function of independent school districts. Under LONG-TERM DEBT, "Total" means all long-term credit obligations of a city and its agencies, whether backed by the city's full faith and credit or non-guaranteed, and all interest-bearing short-term credit obligations; "Full Faith and Credit" includes long-term debt for which the credit of the city is unconditionally pledged, although the debt may be payable initially from specific taxes or nontax sources. Data under UTILITY FINANCES are limited to water, electricity, gas, and transit; "Revenue" includes direct amounts from sale of utility service but does not include any revenues from sales to other city departments or contributions from general revenue; "Expenditure" includes direct operating cost, capital outlay, and interest on utility debt but does not include in lieu tax payments, contributions to the general city government, or services provided for other city departments.

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)	
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Total	Full Faith and Credit	Revenue	Expenditures
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only				
Over 1,000,000													
Chicago, Ill.	$ 331,079	$ 237,036	$136,729	$ 61,191	$ 32,852	$ 364,387	$ 247,452	$20,923	$ 0	$ 684,613	$ 262,064	$ 40,794	$ 51,728
Detroit, Mich.	225,612	129,432	125,298	68,901	27,279	211,263	171,060	9,035	125	405,805	279,278	48,694	52,964
Los Angeles, Calif.	206,906	132,711	75,631	30,203	43,992	222,052	154,989	15,203	0	659,098	246,381	127,143	150,889
New York, N. Y.	2,190,991	1,397,606	935,144	513,725	279,660	2,096,345	1,682,584	60,202	443,364	5,402,464	4,408,263	309,559	459,390
Philadelphia, Pa.	239,130	179,120	83,602	16,277	43,733	249,017	184,331	14,082	16	658,833	652,016	17,094	25,619
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md.	199,246	112,478	97,554	68,547	18,221	198,300	161,788	8,947	51,592	332,914	325,986	11,402	14,272
Boston, Mass.	219,457	146,963	143,628	53,056	19,438	202,437	188,992	4,336	33,803	160,430	160,430	6,270	2,972
Buffalo, N. Y.	79,501	50,811	46,401	20,647	8,043	89,634	68,335	4,232	27,491	106,309	64,586	3,296	4,801
Cincinnati, Ohio	76,734	37,249	19,368	13,615	25,870	78,185	56,086	3,379	12,409	174,312	164,831	7,913	9,226
Cleveland, Ohio	76,670	47,319	45,113	13,885	15,466	81,848	61,811	6,892	0	245,418	149,979	50,395	47,950
Dallas, Texas	47,920	35,946	30,840	920	11,054	58,184	42,703	2,516	0	160,574	114,097	12,965	9,970
Houston, Texas	60,738	48,817	42,763	2,460	9,461	67,607	44,293	4,092	0	237,868	191,567	11,404	12,236
Milwaukee, Wis.	85,275	45,210	42,256	25,834	14,231	94,865	68,312	8,240	11,000	143,895	119,732	6,990	10,919

New Orleans, La.	$ 58,437	$ 30,159	$ 14,095	$ 11,481	$ 16,797	$ 61,993	$ 46,396	$ 3,786	$ 587	$ 109,747	$ 95,963	$ 5,555	$ 7,524
Pittsburgh, Pa.	50,408	40,259	29,422	6,733	3,416	55,804	41,622	3,061	12	86,097	53,868	8,790	8,574
St. Louis, Mo.	75,851	59,744	29,573	3,544	12,563	83,547	69,280	3,341	104	64,553	64,513	5,149	12,978
San Antonio, Texas	23,535	16,094	14,681	1,541	5,900	29,786	20,599	5,321	0	109,767	42,069	41,505	47,861
San Diego, Calif.	42,590	23,200	12,649	4,560	14,830	41,844	28,278	1,864	6	47,603	36,803	10,921	7,650
San Francisco, Calif.	151,955	96,197	77,593	39,288	16,470	147,900	112,461	3,647	9,860	231,793	231,765	37,935	43,893
Seattle, Wash.	46,252	25,084	13,761	8,163	13,005	43,588	32,933	2,675	47	193,495	37,174	50,526	54,975
Washington, D. C.	231,963	153,193	54,513	61,351	17,419	260,108	187,061	6,630	44,245	13,073	0	5,879	10,363
250,000 to 500,000													
Akron, Ohio	24,744	9,724	9,046	6,781	8,239	28,116	19,018	3,708	3,433	44,689	39,148	3,490	5,065
Atlanta, Ga.	37,352	18,956	12,403	8,190	10,206	43,738	23,641	3,297	35	97,942	66,950	6,113	8,477
Birmingham, Ala.	20,252	10,502	5,392	3,967	5,783	17,700	13,556	1,154	0	62,468	33,384	4,846	4,807
Columbus, Ohio	34,060	17,379	4,277	7,197	9,484	37,728	24,469	2,079	0	79,389	70,304	7,147	6,388
Dayton, Ohio	20,612	13,816	7,673	3,220	3,576	27,970	15,052	1,694	0	37,250	37,250	3,034	3,421
Denver, Colo.	68,426	33,393	23,449	22,804	12,229	62,239	59,270	2,367	0	137,707	132,648	9,618	24,655
El Paso, Texas	28,990	12,583	11,308	8,609	7,798	25,536	20,038	716	10,731	25,895	11,907	3,852	7,230
Fort Worth, Texas	22,233	14,287	12,746	790	7,156	22,466	17,197	1,749	0	84,843	47,187	4,981	5,432
Honolulu, Hawaii	45,077	19,711	14,197	16,755	8,611	55,905	35,198	2,953	3,231	120,904	94,385	6,834	7,951
Indianapolis, Ind.	24,968	15,914	15,261	5,382	3,672	35,566	21,175	2,175	0	79,753	75,412	0	0
Jersey City, N. J.	50,193	36,870	32,923	4,830	8,493	50,193	49,042	823	14,377	68,845	27,070	2,581	2,363
Kansas City, Mo.	39,108	27,486	13,836	2,211	9,411	41,277	32,290	5,281	0	137,436	62,572	6,030	9,345
Long Beach, Calif.	39,181	14,858	8,356	4,372	19,951	57,397	24,402	1,175	0	41,447	41,447	16,527	17,631
Louisville, Ky.	40,018	22,135	9,646	3,328	14,555	42,047	31,149	936	6,842	141,454	75,696	5,599	5,265
Memphis, Tenn.	56,658	22,937	16,580	23,407	10,314	63,491	46,561	2,479	18,681	254,117	80,872	55,135	79,543
Miami, Fla.	29,758	21,910	14,171	61	7,787	29,627	24,148	1,453	0	94,236	40,999	4,786	4,589
Minneapolis, Minn.	51,999	33,777	30,264	7,229	10,993	43,207	33,761	2,707	393	63,313	58,814	4,732	3,884
Newark, N. J.	84,974	71,997	63,057	8,850	4,127	83,987	75,211	1,302	29,405	61,000	61,000	5,457	8,346
Norfolk, Va.	39,843	21,857	13,582	11,741	6,245	45,072	36,139	1,639	12,434	89,746	53,311	4,182	1,930
Oakland, Calif.	35,204	23,997	14,997	4,345	6,862	30,345	24,710	2,334	3	21,717	18,087	0	0
Oklahoma City, Okla.	17,290	7,545	5,958	2,736	7,009	21,853	11,368	1,067	0	87,478	63,950	3,966	5,474
Omaha, Neb.	17,954	12,011	9,156	2,336	3,607	17,974	11,698	1,363	0	14,391	11,391	0	0
Phoenix, Ariz.	16,825	9,326	5,299	2,673	4,826	21,319	14,551	1,573	0	68,863	31,392	7,874	9,969
Portland, Ore.	30,987	21,280	16,849	2,731	6,976	29,374	23,691	2,825	0	38,817	37,079	4,939	8,591
Rochester, N. Y.	58,161	29,092	27,785	22,488	6,581	67,083	48,547	3,343	20,373	31,466	26,480	3,706	1,981
St. Paul, Minn.	44,464	30,243	27,260	8,764	5,457	45,029	37,783	2,428	15,770	64,725	64,725	3,866	8,080
Tampa, Fla.	21,410	13,043	7,117	686	7,681	25,391	17,398	2,188	0	60,197	3,076	3,057	3,001
Toledo, Ohio	26,033	13,155	3,962	3,950	8,928	25,909	21,994	1,905	4,515	21,713	3,401	4,181	3,357
Tulsa, Okla.	13,690	5,854	4,375	999	6,837	14,790	10,448	1,033	0	83,466	62,966	5,739	5,038
Wichita, Kan.	17,433	9,213	7,573	1,466	6,754	20,324	10,774	602	0	88,909	47,537	4,249	3,787
100,000 to 250,000													
Albany, N. Y.	14,549	11,112	10,765	2,338	1,099	16,119	13,070	488	5,503	24,840	19,419	1,444	1,998
Albuquerque, N. M.	15,880	8,835	3,546	655	6,390	12,882	7,990	679	0	43,006	33,682	2,811	2,603
Allentown, Pa.	6,627	3,815	2,311	1,303	1,509	6,814	4,659	837	0	9,295	5,852	1,148	933
Amarillo, Texas	7,340	4,479	3,912	125	2,736	7,570	5,277	537	0	23,145	16,096	1,860	2,154
Austin, Texas	9,291	5,617	5,037	282	3,392	16,285	10,728	584	0	61,755	23,445	11,470	16,474
Baton Rouge, La.[1]	14,224	10,043	5,129	1,734	2,447	14,471	9,568	1,341	0	12,029	6,224	0	0

Table X—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)	
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Total	Full Faith and Credit	Revenue	Expenditures
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only				
100,000 to 250,000—continued													
Beaumont, Texas[1]	$ 4,710	$ 3,589	$ 3,167	$ 10	$ 1,111	$ 5,307	$ 4,298	$ 535	$ 0	$ 22,187	$ 17,487	$ 1,158	$ 3,809
Berkeley, Calif.	8,007	5,124	3,250	1,513	1,370	7,679	6,613	423	0	1,430	0	0	0
Bridgeport, Conn.	23,161	18,177	17,971	2,810	2,174	23,464	20,499	855	6,998	11,562	11,562	0	0
Cambridge, Mass.	21,883	15,141	14,699	4,903	1,839	20,649	19,934	946	4,334	5,925	5,925	1,171	824
Camden, N. J.	11,934	9,341	7,610	701	1,892	10,410	9,343	422	0	20,850	20,850	1,167	668
Canton, Ohio	6,733	3,460	1,095	1,647	1,626	7,353	4,865	880	0	2,996	431	1,667	1,495
Charlotte, N. C.	18,956	9,226	8,536	6,941	2,789	19,906	13,581	1,084	4,714	44,540	44,540	2,215	2,488
Chattanooga, Tenn.	26,974	5,954	4,449	14,811	6,209	25,782	17,060	637	6,614	30,961	16,180	17,301	15,446
Columbus, Ga.	6,575	3,913	2,327	22	2,640	5,961	5,604	495	0	10,094	4,094	1,420	1,460
Corpus Christi, Texas	11,871	5,480	4,879	2,188	4,203	13,327	8,419	789	0	39,454	27,564	4,568	4,068
Dearborn, Mich.	12,639	9,282	9,004	1,913	1,444	12,442	9,184	1,031	0	5,250	2,463	1,130	1,556
Des Moines, Iowa	15,183	10,071	9,169	1,948	3,164	14,962	10,752	2,162	0	15,092	13,845	2,886	3,486
Duluth, Minn.	7,173	3,922	3,470	1,774	1,477	8,065	5,504	369	0	9,600	7,480	3,582	4,083
Elizabeth, N. J.	17,858	15,394	13,810	1,588	876	15,998	15,300	618	6,893	16,498	15,818	1,227	1,145
Erie, Pa.	7,349	4,955	3,612	874	1,520	8,974	6,331	1,125	0	24,940	16,580	1,511	1,412
Evansville, Ind.	7,486	4,340	4,113	1,600	1,546	6,440	5,462	894	0	16,850	3,873	1,472	1,129
Flint, Mich.	19,233	7,299	6,964	3,139	8,795	19,734	16,249	1,582	0	34,981	24,886	2,368	2,691
Fort Wayne, Ind.	9,674	5,875	5,627	1,386	2,413	8,916	7,317	687	10	12,452	3,476	6,071	5,462
Fresno, Calif.	12,042	7,855	4,394	1,271	2,916	10,872	9,065	1,217	0	4,811	4,578	2,248	2,196
Gary, Ind.	9,076	6,787	6,537	1,520	769	10,373	7,664	1,221	0	20,278	15,768	0	0
Glendale, Calif.	7,317	4,997	2,350	1,097	1,223	8,209	6,973	1,227	0	8,547	470	7,208	8,743
Grand Rapids, Mich.	12,127	5,407	5,067	3,384	3,336	11,231	8,723	1,064	0	8,160	5,490	1,651	1,155
Greensboro, N. C.	13,411	6,109	5,694	3,879	3,423	17,378	8,468	674	2,592	29,282	29,282	1,370	3,997
Hammond, Ind.	5,358	4,101	3,966	942	315	5,020	4,546	807	0	13,772	7,085	1,311	931
Hartford, Conn.	34,416	23,910	23,735	4,261	6,245	30,153	25,603	1,034	8,942	25,775	25,775	0	0
Jackson, Miss.	8,778	6,226	4,592	431	2,121	9,198	6,159	603	0	22,675	22,675	1,493	2,138
Jacksonville, Fla.	12,501	9,011	4,118	49	3,441	32,796	18,105	1,924	61	87,389	3,030	31,931	21,224
Kansas City, Kan.	7,818	4,968	4,378	1,930	920	10,003	5,230	645	0	16,310	14,875	0	0
Knoxville, Tenn.	15,283	7,746	6,668	5,171	2,366	17,256	13,045	612	6,483	52,104	32,321	18,226	18,164
Lansing, Mich.	11,019	5,067	4,855	1,905	4,047	10,210	8,128	896	0	14,310	11,990	12,830	10,181
Lincoln, Nebr.	8,344	4,214	3,153	346	3,784	8,045	5,245	515	0	16,958	6,168	2,707	2,664
Little Rock, Ark.	5,952	2,598	1,318	1,133	2,221	9,244	4,245	803	0	24,637	6,607	2,052	2,025
Lubbock, Texas	5,140	3,697	3,278	24	1,419	6,144	4,648	280	0	34,358	19,579	4,834	4,346
Madison, Wis.	21,025	11,567	11,044	5,659	3,799	23,775	18,890	1,585	8,466	30,430	25,670	935	1,446
Mobile, Ala.	12,845	7,283	1,284	807	4,755	11,392	7,326	687	0	51,503	7,378	3,393	3,072
Montgomery, Ala.	7,059	5,406	1,448	231	1,422	10,037	5,513	638	25	20,574	7,974	1,679	875
Nashville, Tenn.	23,547	9,680	7,687	10,822	3,045	27,724	21,839	1,777	8,737	69,964	34,824	24,531	25,407
New Bedford, Mass.[1]	17,489	9,795	9,497	7,154	540	18,210	16,077	772	4,769	9,702	9,702	719	1,727
New Haven, Conn.	28,118	18,245	17,943	7,390	2,483	32,255	20,381	538	7,689	21,027	19,892	0	0

Newport News, Va.	$ 13,456	$ 6,766	$ 5,483	$ 4,618	$ 2,072	$ 12,938	$ 11,127	$ 523	$ 4,987	$ 18,979	$ 18,979	$ 2,359	$ 2,117
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	11,290	7,912	5,585	865	2,513	12,918	10,218	1,297	0	25,407	23,957	1,817	1,413
Pasadena, Calif.	10,426	6,616	3,509	1,765	2,045	12,197	10,071	963	2	18,850	12,507	8,852	8,326
Paterson, N. J.	20,353	16,544	14,841	2,945	864	19,123	18,403	254	8,784	15,910	14,180	258	218
Peoria, Ill.	6,421	4,881	3,483	855	685	6,301	5,108	611	0	1,180	1,180	0	0
Portsmouth, Va.	9,893	4,761	3,223	3,335	1,797	10,633	9,162	334	3,556	26,349	14,503	1,332	1,646
Providence, R. I.	35,083	25,308	24,649	6,352	3,423	34,760	30,949	2,465	10,228	54,674	54,674	2,542	2,187
Richmond, Va.	38,997	25,146	16,926	8,402	5,449	42,264	34,407	1,486	11,879	81,347	56,829	9,159	6,769
Rockford, Ill.	6,629	4,691	2,666	670	1,268	6,738	5,342	925	0	9,067	3,962	1,675	1,640
Sacramento, Calif.	18,153	8,956	5,221	3,683	5,514	17,673	13,273	1,649	0	19,605	15,153	3,376	3,191
St. Petersburg, Fla.	20,900	10,704	6,298	20	10,176	19,726	13,598	943	0	40,763	12,237	5,031	5,789
Salt Lake City, Utah	12,820	8,035	5,609	2,035	2,750	12,732	9,318	1,418	0	4,762	3,686	2,832	2,485
San Jose, Calif.	15,301	9,261	4,727	2,482	3,558	19,044	9,489	716	0	22,833	20,723	0	0
Santa Ana, Calif.	5,202	4,003	1,670	675	524	5,544	3,834	461	0	1,580	1,580	916	565
Savannah, Ga.	6,380	5,224	3,768	263	893	8,235	5,485	348	78	21,182	13,453	2,114	1,954
Scranton, Pa.	4,715	3,756	2,902	784	175	5,559	3,630	512	0	2,574	2,507	0	0
Shreveport, La.	10,262	6,721	5,304	1,257	2,284	8,272	6,568	862	0	23,197	15,488	2,031	2,239
South Bend, Ind.	7,845	5,411	5,197	1,171	1,263	7,755	6,368	1,146	0	13,233	3,770	1,258	1,067
Spokane, Wash.	11,592	5,028	3,193	2,368	4,196	11,138	9,235	1,401	0	8,001	8,001	1,637	1,852
Springfield, Mass.	36,664	24,305	23,872	9,858	2,501	38,253	33,206	2,181	11,123	28,761	28,761	2,668	3,618
Syracuse, N. Y.	33,357	22,765	17,889	7,907	2,685	34,107	28,910	1,505	12,728	16,201	4,577	2,301	1,529
Tacoma, Wash.	12,881	6,146	3,084	1,954	4,781	13,216	9,611	1,073	0	55,926	16,599	17,042	11,171
Topeka, Kan.	6,755	4,012	3,302	706	2,037	10,269	4,878	681	0	16,664	8,983	1,909	2,660
Trenton, N. J.	18,052	14,646	12,939	1,757	1,649	19,155	16,846	709	6,923	16,622	16,622	2,328	2,303
Tucson, Ariz.	8,221	3,596	2,011	1,526	3,099	8,893	7,025	517	0	15,728	7,942	2,145	1,826
Utica, N. Y.	7,739	5,686	5,252	1,194	859	10,583	6,317	1,022	0	18,458	9,323	1,642	1,164
Waterbury, Conn.	16,281	12,842	12,786	2,319	1,120	17,831	13,507	898	5,412	22,047	22,047	1,006	603
Wichita Falls, Tex.	5,378	2,327	1,935	5	3,046	5,201	4,888	295	0	12,181	9,096	1,586	846
Winston Salem, N. C.	17,157	5,676	5,296	5,284	6,197	20,098	12,630	797	2,981	16,446	16,446	1,225	1,516
Worcester, Mass.	43,599	25,773	25,274	11,768	6,058	43,860	36,686	1,986	10,586	26,963	26,963	1,766	1,318
Yonkers, N. Y.	28,994	20,460	18,514	5,444	3,090	32,152	22,747	431	10,302	48,167	38,788	1,543	1,995
Youngstown, Ohio	11,795	7,327	3,117	2,485	1,983	10,930	7,872	1,281	0	10,137	9,947	1,852	2,170
50,000 to 100,000													
Abilene, Texas	4,714	2,713	2,386	532	1,469	6,969	3,154	308	0	21,906	12,173	1,500	2,284
Abington tp, Pa.	2,239	1,401	1,187	214	624	1,731	1,342	298	0	0	0	0	0
Alameda, Calif.	3,027	1,972	1,352	585	470	3,215	2,970	470	0	2,262	1,930	2,558	1,576
Albany, Ga.	1,548	988	676	97	463	3,768	1,809	140	0	8,611	1,806	3,761	2,434
Alexandria, Va.	13,855	8,767	6,754	2,581	2,507	13,795	11,435	455	5,002	27,597	18,245	0	0
Alhambra, Calif.	4,188	2,741	1,542	631	816	4,073	3,445	492	0	885	568	615	444
Altoona, Pa.	2,699	1,922	1,170	269	508	2,775	2,476	473	0	6,608	965	711	650
Ann Arbor, Mich.	5,262	2,061	1,822	1,390	1,811	4,214	3,140	444	0	5,005	1,502	679	935
Asheville, N. C.	3,376	1,802	1,557	1,028	546	4,624	3,914	262	1,117	16,123	16,123	1,432	1,209
Atlantic City, N. J.	13,713	11,028	7,329	1,000	1,685	14,386	12,339	1,664	3,144	12,843	12,843	664	468
Augusta, Ga.[1]	4,292	3,387	2,459	18	887	4,319	3,890	284	0	6,408	2,922	1,024	507
Aurora, Ill.	2,739	2,075	1,287	434	230	3,243	2,414	303	0	1,256	568	678	442
Bakersfield, Calif.	5,474	4,160	2,188	692	622	4,937	4,090	390	0	6,270	5,550	280	408
Bay City, Mich.	4,191	2,276	2,147	1,084	831	4,041	3,433	421	0	8,577	5,707	1,875	1,760

Table X—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)	
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Total	Full Faith and Credit	Revenue	Expenditures
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only				
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Bayonne, N. J.	$ 10,294	$ 8,993	$ 8,428	$ 888	$ 413	$ 9,626	$ 9,504	$ 256	$ 3,912	$ 12,012	$ 12,012	$ 1,494	$ 990
Berwyn, Ill.	2,014	1,588	721	213	213	1,995	1,367	244	0	2,975	128	680	875
Bethlehem, Pa.	3,717	2,707	1,733	302	708	3,691	3,288	411	0	15,640	3,215	1,131	1,136
Billings, Mont.	2,997	1,575	1,349	223	1,199	2,811	2,452	310	0	3,035	370	890	556
Binghamton, N. Y.	11,877	4,819	4,449	3,783	3,275	13,999	10,343	524	0	13,100	10,352	734	2,901
Bloomfield, N. J.	7,791	6,564	6,028	683	544	8,863	6,835	132	3,794	5,332	5,332	561	388
Brockton, Mass.	13,288	8,421	8,250	4,030	837	14,189	11,150	445	3,077	10,534	10,534	452	687
Brookline, t, Mass.	14,326	10,614	10,473	2,944	768	15,427	12,810	904	3,523	4,693	4,693	512	365
Burbank, Calif.	8,794	5,583	3,835	858	2,353	9,940	7,380	476	6	11,262	11,262	6,524	10,131
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	6,221	4,891	4,688	416	914	5,773	4,314	678	0	8,186	5,639	1,605	1,060
Charleston, S. C.[1]	3,344	2,330	1,618	272	742	2,760	2,717	120	259	5,673	2,888	1,555	1,284
Charleston, W. Va.	4,260	3,156	1,082	37	1,067	4,509	3,666	533	0	12,733	6,653	0	0
Chester, Pa.	2,632	1,970	1,702	310	352	2,691	2,104	301	0	19,240	2,424	1,980	2,426
Chicopee, Mass.	7,499	4,971	4,867	2,257	271	7,737	7,274	364	3,439	4,986	4,986	2,818	2,716
Cicero, Ill.[1]	3,495	2,718	1,851	362	415	3,022	2,747	214	0	5,373	2,406	1,127	980
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	3,466	2,247	1,820	649	570	3,879	3,007	480	0	3,770	3,717	1,044	693
Clifton, N. J.	10,171	8,238	7,270	964	969	10,075	9,127	365	5,058	11,405	11,333	327	240
Colorado Springs, Colo.	7,634	2,076	1,607	315	5,243	5,888	4,831	546	1,422	22,693	933	13,048	11,216
Columbia, S. C.	3,939	3,108	2,196	275	556	4,328	3,977	475	0	13,297	3,466	1,611	2,207
Compton, Calif.[1]	3,044	2,088	763	660	296	2,931	1,946	425	1	709	709	430	384
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2,611	1,683	1,455	269	659	2,650	1,651	203	0	4,709	2,142	732	664
Covington, Ky.	3,234	2,392	1,361	274	568	2,898	2,727	131	0	8,414	1,270	583	429
Cranston, R. I.	8,410	6,791	6,684	1,213	406	7,872	7,264	786	3,348	18,224	18,189	0	0
Davenport, Iowa	5,994	3,921	3,540	451	1,622	10,459	3,678	419	0	9,508	4,715	0	0
Decatur, Ill.	2,953	2,088	1,144	504	361	2,195	2,183	502	0	7,175	1,500	1,023	934
Dubuque, Iowa	3,636	2,340	2,092	357	939	3,107	2,129	353	0	6,120	2,492	622	567
Durham, N. C.	7,476	3,474	3,250	2,210	1,792	8,248	5,593	483	1,768	16,109	15,634	1,079	1,221
East Chicago, Ind.	4,625	4,074	3,978	516	35	8,075	3,708	443	0	9,061	8,502	658	543
East Orange, N. J.	10,973	9,861	8,983	717	395	12,293	9,958	236	4,396	10,687	10,687	759	960
East St. Louis, Ill.	5,750	3,407	2,347	540	1,803	4,319	3,423	710	0	17,816	3,990	0	0
Euclid, Ohio	4,254	3,149	3,105	651	454	7,670	2,840	465	0	11,391	11,391	381	482
Eugene, Ore.	2,901	1,364	1,087	466	1,071	2,871	1,824	217	0	4,236	4,236	5,058	5,125
Evanston, Ill.	5,282	4,068	2,771	472	742	5,201	4,463	552	0	9,656	4,968	1,339	562
Fall River, Mass.[1]	16,184	9,714	9,443	5,970	500	15,805	15,507	707	4,039	5,466	5,466	602	518
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	8,394	6,336	3,426	141	1,917	10,506	6,077	540	0	22,082	2,983	2,137	3,085
Fort Smith, Ark.	2,483	951	552	516	1,016	2,176	1,815	270	0	4,172	886	749	1,244
Gasden, Ala.	3,262	2,530	421	99	633	4,517	3,267	460	365	13,678	7,794	674	1,488
Galveston, Texas	9,737	2,493	2,114	40	7,204	7,947	7,250	401	0	10,267	5,423	876	1,042
Great Falls, Mont.	4,161	1,723	1,560	196	2,242	3,821	2,812	377	0	9,305	5,560	805	1,871

Green Bay, Wis.	$ 9,786	$ 5,165	$ 5,102	$ 3,834	$ 787	$ 9,479	$ 8,062	$ 668	$ 3,832	$ 17,552	$ 10,653	$ 727	$ 547
Greenville, S. C.[2]	3,128	2,458	1,768	280	390	2,954	2,631	313	0	12,778	3,117	1,472	3,439
Greenwich t, Conn.	11,590	9,332	9,180	1,100	1,158	12,287	9,300	580	4,597	900	900	0	0
Hamilton, Ohio	4,652	2,296	1,119	1,203	1,153	4,864	3,632	358	0	13,721	6,223	6,307	6,893
Hamilton tp, N. J.	3,130	2,348	1,584	77	705	3,892	2,715	552	0	7,572	7,572	0	0
Harrisburg, Pa.	5,610	2,779	1,963	2,246	585	9,389	3,999	794	0	8,845	1,695	906	516
Haverford tp, Pa.	1,517	1,121	1,008	128	268	1,574	1,565	380	0	1,800	1,800	0	0
High Point, N. C.	5,530	2,561	2,405	2,274	695	4,491	3,594	527	762	7,116	7,116	2,965	2,896
Holyoke, Mass.	9,468	5,841	5,690	2,918	709	9,501	8,767	337	2,653	12,195	12,195	5,373	4,687
Huntington, W. Va.	5,869	2,813	1,048	15	3,041	8,625	4,633	316	0	4,048	1,548	0	0
Independence, Mo.	1,722	1,520	762	27	175	1,550	1,483	322	0	16,250	910	2,427	3,573
Inglewood, Calif.	4,762	3,190	1,328	741	831	4,639	3,579	589	0	175	22	824	747
Irvington, N. J.	8,858	6,886	6,213	520	1,452	8,787	8,146	144	3,551	6,087	6,087	0	0
Jackson, Mich.	6,235	2,316	2,171	1,216	2,703	7,541	4,582	484	0	3,085	2,161	496	413
Johnstown, Pa.	2,664	1,857	1,123	553	254	3,405	2,240	397	0	1,450	1,450	0	0
Joliet, Ill.	2,512	1,929	961	427	156	2,533	2,224	462	0	7,763	354	1,124	1,045
Kalamazoo, Mich.	6,583	3,324	3,162	1,557	1,702	7,856	4,582	851	0	9,358	8,418	970	738
Kenosha, Wis.	9,794	6,027	5,844	2,819	948	10,136	8,235	555	4,203	10,807	10,672	570	550
Lake Charles, La.	4,156	2,176	1,647	304	1,676	3,825	2,120	244	0	9,119	6,071	0	0
Lakewood, Ohio	6,637	2,382	2,101	821	3,434	7,130	5,469	348	0	6,240	5,645	574	548
Lancaster, Pa.	2,865	2,114	1,334	315	436	2,630	2,318	270	0	8,516	966	1,077	940
Laredo, Texas	1,773	1,060	964	8	705	2,268	1,566	428	0	7,113	2,769	648	1,141
Lawrence, Mass.[1]	11,170	6,487	6,265	4,189	494	11,070	10,472	617	2,507	2,715	2,715	541	713
Lawton, Okla.[1]	1,029	622	462	146	261	1,274	1,181	120	0	6,925	6,925	957	1,672
Lexington, Ky.	5,869	4,253	1,825	583	1,033	5,044	4,330	88	0	8,444	328	0	0
Lima, Ohio	2,407	796	642	822	789	2,049	2,023	423	0	3,254	2,116	720	1,427
Lincoln Park, Mich.	2,691	1,550	1,459	483	658	3,186	1,903	434	0	4,476	4,079	382	345
Lorain, Ohio	3,554	1,825	1,649	939	790	4,467	2,664	135	0	7,339	6,789	706	1,120
Lowell, Mass.[1]	14,391	8,274	7,994	5,542	575	14,331	13,425	601	3,591	7,412	7,412	556	538
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	3,499	2,614	2,301	266	619	3,227	2,645	384	0	2,125	2,125	0	0
Lynchburg, Va.	7,380	5,030	3,100	1,705	645	7,767	5,962	298	2,542	15,481	15,481	863	765
Lynn, Mass.	18,861	10,907	10,627	7,189	765	18,517	17,515	451	5,378	8,955	8,955	761	733
Macon, Ga.	6,793	2,841	1,606	323	3,629	6,460	6,249	333	0	9,730	3,475	1,656	1,866
Malden, Mass.[1]	10,675	7,471	7,335	2,761	443	10,989	9,974	485	2,996	4,690	4,690	408	181
Manchester, N. H.	8,794	8,114	7,865	408	272	10,313	8,110	1,273	2,646	6,896	6,896	725	768
Medford, Mass.	10,124	6,984	6,903	2,778	362	10,625	10,015	466	3,482	847	847	434	191
Meriden, Conn.	7,318	5,234	5,187	934	1,150	8,953	7,048	461	3,365	10,281	10,281	383	265
Monroe, La.	2,656	1,554	1,168	277	825	2,696	2,472	192	0	16,874	6,690	3,835	3,040
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	6,677	5,257	4,918	734	686	6,164	5,544	188	0	8,206	3,557	601	508
Muncie, Ind.	2,480	1,240	1,156	602	638	2,859	2,506	517	0	4,418	625	0	0
New Britain, Conn.	10,475	8,416	8,343	1,373	686	11,970	10,166	624	4,580	15,193	15,193	759	823
New Rochelle, N. Y.	7,734	6,085	5,745	774	875	7,251	6,503	431	0	8,076	3,708	0	0
Newton, Mass.	21,321	16,015	15,855	3,641	1,665	22,772	17,824	2,037	7,750	20,273	20,273	808	578
No. Little Rock, Ark. ...	1,247	661	464	443	143	2,032	1,492	246	0	6,452	805	2,359	6,188
Norwalk, Conn.	10,906	8,377	8,330	1,776	753	10,519	8,280	781	4,267	19,790	19,405	0	0
Oak Park, Ill.	3,283	2,413	1,521	385	485	3,061	2,765	312	0	1,135	725	804	645
Odessa, Texas	3,391	2,183	1,915	6	1,202	2,912	2,406	328	0	13,305	7,210	1,616	2,776
Ogden, Utah	2,823	1,928	1,551	198	697	2,585	2,287	333	0	2,134	1,042	775	629

Table X—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)	
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Total	Full Faith and Credit	Revenue	Expenditures
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only				
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Orlando, Fla.	$ 5,677	$ 4,431	$ 2,390	$ 50	$ 1,196	$ 6,543	$ 5,410	$ 348	$ 0	$ 50,371	$ 1,095	$ 12,125	$ 17,461
Palo Alto, Calif.	4,897	2,396	857	976	1,525	8,527	4,837	482	0	13,009	9,242	5,415	4,199
Parma, Ohio	3,326	1,798	1,600	722	806	4,139	2,474	491	0	12,838	12,838	0	0
Passaic, N. J.	8,934	7,593	6,887	888	453	9,344	7,650	97	3,415	8,972	8,229	0	0
Pawtucket, R. I.	9,091	6,997	6,836	1,896	198	8,307	7,471	378	3,590	8,727	8,727	965	1,157
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	1,378	1,082	598	77	219	1,463	875	225	0	1,234	1,234	0	0
Pensacola, Fla.	3,001	2,118	473	136	747	4,924	3,715	371	0	11,737	0	3,825	2,742
Pittsfield, Mass.	10,655	7,041	6,824	3,264	350	10,007	9,645	726	3,704	8,335	8,335	591	675
Pomona, Calif.	4,494	2,947	1,665	601	946	5,249	3,395	555	0	5,135	1,645	1,019	1,187
Pontiac, Mich.	11,043	3,808	3,693	1,751	5,484	13,008	9,803	1,245	0	6,438	2,715	506	508
Port Arthur, Texas	3,166	2,073	1,833	283	810	3,331	2,398	178	0	9,244	5,521	711	678
Portland, Me.	10,494	8,692	8,464	992	810	11,589	8,986	777	3,734	7,743	7,743	0	0
Pueblo, Colo.	4,468	3,082	1,790	316	1,070	4,216	3,122	475	0	7,887	7,096	1,460	1,347
Quincy, Mass.	21,448	13,782	13,597	4,078	3,588	20,861	17,754	1,318	5,520	12,829	12,829	772	415
Racine, Wis.	13,369	8,193	7,914	3,822	1,354	13,867	11,219	769	5,444	19,305	15,681	1,031	935
Raleigh, N. C.	8,233	2,889	2,531	3,659	1,685	8,259	5,033	357	1,712	9,836	9,836	1,244	889
Reading, Pa.	3,951	3,220	2,525	347	384	4,628	3,788	710	0	9,124	8,209	1,116	876
Reno, Nev.	5,003	2,841	1,257	1,120	1,042	5,081	3,801	283	0	4,549	3,349	0	0
Richmond, Calif.	7,743	4,645	3,306	1,676	1,422	8,526	5,783	827	0	6,185	5,734	0	0
Riverside, Calif.	5,495	2,849	1,225	823	1,823	5,906	4,821	341	0	4,010	4,010	5,852	5,011
Roanoke, Va.	14,924	8,863	5,747	3,712	2,349	14,968	12,806	714	5,616	28,559	22,525	1,346	807
Rock Island, Ill.	3,028	1,759	1,230	11	1,258	2,443	2,221	554	0	8,074	280	540	366
Rome, N. Y.	3,655	2,058	1,870	352	1,245	4,720	3,431	425	0	5,957	4,079	496	985
Royal Oak, Mich.	4,087	2,450	2,296	864	773	3,679	3,078	337	0	4,897	3,561	780	802
Saginaw, Mich.	8,184	3,375	3,187	2,062	2,747	8,284	5,871	498	0	22,649	11,277	1,098	908
St. Joseph, Mo.	3,278	2,641	1,535	60	577	2,634	2,398	298	0	3,813	3,418	0	0
San Angelo, Texas	2,454	1,562	1,324	141	751	2,238	1,953	213	0	9,397	2,241	1,071	794
San Bernardino, Calif.	6,164	3,961	1,396	818	1,385	8,202	5,835	927	0	3,464	534	1,462	1,194
San Leandro, Calif.	3,990	2,987	1,400	681	322	4,138	3,026	430	0	2,466	2,305	0	0
San Mateo, Calif.[1]	5,983	3,937	3,400	1,053	993	5,374	4,672	453	0	3,079	1,729	0	0
Santa Barbara, Calif.	4,318	2,877	1,627	721	720	5,220	3,649	345	0	4,257	4,257	1,080	897
Santa Monica, Calif.	8,921	5,515	3,166	949	2,457	8,954	6,624	379	0	9,491	9,491	2,914	3,543
Schenectady, N. Y.	8,277	6,062	5,859	942	1,273	8,616	6,985	598	0	10,300	4,767	581	647
Sioux City, Iowa	6,702	4,077	3,656	651	974	5,444	3,662	707	0	4,874	3,348	810	736
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.[1]	3,571	2,734	2,532	197	640	2,725	2,493	410	0	2,703	2,543	811	856
Somerville, Mass.	16,334	11,281	11,052	4,812	241	17,942	16,200	460	4,706	4,722	4,722	638	286
South Gate, Calif.	2,927	1,835	1,044	392	700	2,663	2,485	303	0	5	0	490	302
Springfield, Ill.	4,381	2,846	1,709	553	982	5,203	3,214	376	0	22,543	5,925	4,719	4,981
Springfield, Mo.	4,663	2,882	1,686	311	1,470	8,749	3,618	396	0	53,179	6,245	9,306	12,308

Springfield, Ohio	$ 6,860	$ 2,967	$ 823	$ 832	$ 3,061	$ 7,221	$ 5,904	$ 592	$ 0	$ 8,877	$ 3,145	$ 860	$ 768
Stamford, Conn.	15,222	12,529	12,414	1,748	945	14,976	12,897	769	6,220	18,205	18,205	0	0
Stockton, Calif.	8,290	5,725	3,367	1,777	788	10,116	6,578	808	0	6,120	6,120	34	52
Terre Haute, Ind.	2,883	2,067	1,953	663	153	3,074	2,803	189	0	677	586	0	0
Troy, N. Y.	5,544	3,885	3,502	909	750	5,419	4,286	284	0	16,678	6,026	504	750
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5,035	1,188	401	1,081	2,766	5,189	4,029	366	124	12,143	8,643	1,157	3,418
Tyler, Texas	2,516	1,595	1,391	210	711	2,592	2,063	223	0	8,967	4,619	693	1,277
Union City, N. J.	7,979	6,585	6,083	1,158	236	8,588	7,242	146	3,159	4,280	3,670	0	0
Union tp, N. J.	3,161	2,878	2,293	36	247	2,681	2,428	198	0	1,495	1,495	0	0
University City, Mo.	2,270	1,829	1,097	140	301	1,884	1,760	225	0	1,935	1,935	0	0
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	3,641	2,472	2,167	671	498	4,258	3,345	430	0	7,216	3,483	0	0
Vallejo, Calif.	2,143	1,313	578	661	169	2,759	2,050	387	0	5,717	5,185	1,337	761
Waco, Texas	4,166	3,039	2,683	119	1,008	5,595	3,653	323	0	14,610	11,055	1,276	1,010
Waltham, Mass.	9,565	6,765	6,606	2,311	489	10,051	8,704	723	2,968	8,068	8,068	672	323
Warren, Ohio	4,093	1,855	785	843	1,395	4,975	2,629	431	0	10,637	2,097	805	660
Warwich, R. I.[2]	6,415	4,881	4,749	1,345	189	6,204	5,891	345	3,837	10,089	10,089	424	166
Waterloo, Iowa	5,636	4,124	3,907	469	1,043	5,732	3,288	422	0	6,403	4,531	551	520
Waukegan, Ill.	2,541	1,969	1,180	187	385	2,566	1,964	290	0	5,690	310	680	598
Wauwatosa, Wis.	9,314	4,706	4,605	3,227	1,381	11,374	7,498	381	3,976	16,299	16,299	287	292
West Allis, Wis.	14,302	9,185	9,002	3,898	1,219	16,196	10,880	764	5,507	22,568	21,399	650	1,958
W. Hartford t, Conn.	12,141	9,655	9,554	1,308	1,178	11,044	9,323	442	5,493	18,670	18,670	0	0
West Palm Beach, Fla. ..	5,406	4,020	2,259	33	1,353	4,200	3,601	258	0	21,373	7,008	1,156	1,165
Wheeling, W. Va.	3,700	2,095	1,072	4	1,601	5,322	2,909	284	0	8,957	713	597	575
White Plains, N. Y.	5,937	4,583	4,233	516	838	6,095	5,006	418	0	5,205	267	821	1,326
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	2,517	2,073	1,748	330	114	2,250	2,210	339	0	1,269	1,269	0	0
Wilmington, Del.	20,772	7,800	7,007	9,971	3,001	18,895	14,681	494	7,166	32,665	30,737	1,502	1,181
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	4,659	4,182	1,859	71	406	3,893	3,637	795	0	5,911	5,911	0	0
York, Pa.	3,066	1,700	1,225	503	863	2,745	2,199	208	0	5,702	1,230	0	0
25,000 to 50,000													
Alexandria, La.	1,312	679	367	239	394	3,435	2,373	232	0	14,059	5,760	5,077	4,579
Aliquippa, Pa.	1,217	957	751	94	166	1,456	1,054	332	0	4,665	915	415	490
Alliance, Ohio	1,721	809	371	469	443	1,920	1,187	261	0	2,616	1,436	420	411
Alton, Ill.	1,588	1,210	695	185	193	1,666	1,271	178	0	203	0	0	0
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1,829	1,549	1,429	223	57	1,625	1,336	254	0	532	532	349	250
Anderson, Ind.	2,785	1,713	1,631	657	415	2,922	2,195	360	0	698	308	3,931	3,681
Anniston, Ala.[1]	3,052	1,458	475	60	1,534	3,309	2,580	230	44	6,112	1,957	609	420
Appleton, Wis.	6,823	4,035	3,894	2,188	600	6,536	5,059	370	2,618	9,890	9,240	425	464
Arlington t, Mass.	8,592	6,489	6,443	1,666	437	8,795	7,821	677	2,788	4,035	4,035	317	240
Ashland, Ky.[1]	1,182	948	648	16	218	2,747	2,491	245	1,465	5,693	2,880	502	1,155
Athens, Ga.	1,186	742	315	91	353	1,368	1,039	184	0	5,328	1,714	762	610
Auburn, N. Y.	4,156	2,276	1,531	1,642	238	4,873	3,515	271	216	3,944	2,490	460	292
Bangor, Me.	4,123	3,441	3,337	477	205	5,045	3,773	421	1,697	2,183	2,183	0	0
Barberton, Ohio	2,154	1,218	593	551	385	2,011	1,503	318	0	2,487	1,883	414	576
Battle Creek, Mich.	4,447	1,853	1,766	1,846	748	5,593	2,916	378	0	4,980	1,695	536	552
Belleville, Ill.	1,580	1,154	714	72	354	2,155	1,334	219	0	2,640	1,195	0	0
Belleville, N. J.	2,180	2,120	1,788	18	42	1,938	1,881	124	0	757	672	403	360
Bellingham, Wash.	2,012	1,045	531	424	543	2,481	1,638	253	0	5,081	476	737	1,546

TABLE X—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)	
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Total	Full Faith and Credit	Revenue	Expenditures
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Belmont t, Mass.	$ 5,072	$ 3,933	$ 3,913	$ 949	$ 190	$ 5,140	$ 4,411	$ 288	$ 1,822	$ 200	$ 200	$ 1,508	$ 1,251
Beloit, Wis.	6,404	2,670	2,593	1,657	2,077	6,068	5,756	191	2,596	4,860	4,860	0	0
Bessemer, Ala.	1,217	759	283	238	220	1,456	1,114	100	35	4,734	2,729	1,425	1,150
Beverly, Mass.[1]	5,927	4,263	4,198	1,338	326	5,406	4,949	435	1,951	4,014	4,014	260	156
Beverly Hills, Calif.	4,907	3,817	1,287	309	781	5,345	3,997	489	0	8,206	4,441	994	1,115
Biloxi, Mass.	1,368	915	581	311	142	4,341	872	157	0	5,889	1,389	400	506
Bloomington, Ill.	2,466	1,886	1,304	177	403	2,808	1,409	200	0	6,444	640	839	1,400
Bloomington, Ind.	1,446	775	709	253	418	1,395	1,270	236	0	5,494	392	598	630
Boise City, Idaho	2,300	1,660	1,493	143	497	2,208	1,957	408	0	1,194	1,194	0	0
Bremerton, Wash.	1,366	636	343	344	386	1,489	1,182	160	0	2,458	416	392	502
Bristol, Conn.	6,403	5,163	5,097	805	435	6,980	5,390	612	2,686	8,631	8,631	472	415
Brownsville, Texas	800	493	417	7	300	2,018	1,876	275	0	11,441	2,080	2,516	1,587
Burlington, Iowa	1,993	1,332	1,201	166	495	3,449	1,415	218	0	4,802	1,037	367	347
Burlington, Vt.	4,838	3,130	2,971	975	733	5,150	3,791	550	1,479	12,430	10,000	2,157	1,926
Butte, Mont.	1,329	976	754	94	259	1,386	1,315	207	0	132	132	0	0
Champaign, Ill.	3,176	1,176	796	113	1,887	3,045	2,603	145	0	717	206	0	0
Charlottesville, Va.	3,227	2,126	1,485	691	410	4,246	2,730	185	1,216	5,118	5,118	1,472	987
Chelsea, Mass.	6,806	4,526	4,426	2,174	106	6,797	6,545	261	1,724	720	720	310	114
Cheyene, Wyo.	2,064	910	536	284	870	2,032	1,525	325	0	4,100	3,198	541	812
Clarksburg, W. Va.	978	750	265	5	223	1,327	1,032	309	0	6,707	226	519	464
Clinton, Iowa	1,632	1,125	1,022	177	330	1,091	969	87	0	820	612	0	0
Columbia, Mo.	1,499	742	368	10	747	2,121	1,419	301	0	5,910	820	1,984	1,504
Concord, N. H.	2,143	1,747	1,678	141	255	2,258	1,757	416	0	4,582	4,582	236	244
Cumberland, Md.	4,071	1,348	1,276	337	2,386	3,713	3,427	178	0	9,070	9,070	560	418
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	2,718	1,181	1,095	422	1,115	3,071	2,041	253	0	6,807	4,822	2,616	3,243
Danville, Ill.	1,798	1,487	956	237	74	1,832	1,307	176	0	1,565	1,565	0	0
Danville, Va.	6,308	3,229	2,480	2,041	1,038	9,022	6,126	456	2,298	20,960	19,397	5,198	3,497
Daytona Beach, Fla.	3,381	2,737	1,608	11	633	2,641	2,397	237	2	11,018	2,079	753	896
East Cleveland, Ohio	2,199	998	886	495	706	2,040	1,803	215	0	776	776	313	289
E. Hartford t, Conn.	6,259	4,916	4,866	975	368	7,489	5,352	236	3,143	10,799	10,799	0	0
E. Providence, R. I.	7,823	6,811	6,740	696	316	5,062	4,873	351	2,444	15,403	15,403	0	451
Easton, Pa.	1,679	1,020	717	283	376	1,595	1,416	149	0	4,059	2,232	683	555
Eau Claire, Wis.	5,923	3,177	3,110	2,082	664	5,622	5,227	292	2,831	6,964	5,143	492	352
Elgin, Ill.	1,892	1,330	815	274	288	1,761	1,659	359	0	1,400	506	535	458
Elkhart, Ind.	2,717	1,742	1,672	341	634	2,275	2,036	331	0	7,752	547	338	275
Elmira, N. Y.	3,989	2,989	2,291	451	549	3,263	3,199	451	0	4,236	1,389	646	678
Elyria, Ohio	2,557	978	875	487	1,092	2,589	2,088	526	0	5,529	4,704	692	673
Enid, Okla.	1,368	793	647	160	415	1,347	1,277	141	0	7,015	7,015	463	268
Everett, Mass.	8,609	6,127	6,041	2,401	81	9,232	8,831	411	2,794	631	631	560	159

Everett, Wash.	$ 2,553	$ 1,288	$ 881	$ 642	$ 623	$ 2,422	$ 1,824	$ 354	$ 0	$ 5,614	$ 530	$ 958	$ 2,481
Fairfield t, Conn.	7,717	5,865	5,785	1,130	722	9,152	6,867	373	4,219	16,497	16,497	0	0
Fairmont, W. Va.	2,560	829	427	0	1,731	2,468	2,302	135	0	2,802	0	421	416
Fargo, N. D.	3,884	1,605	1,447	422	1,857	8,067	2,659	387	0	13,720	12,280	462	1,284
Fayetteville, N. C.[1]	3,673	981	824	1,783	909	4,468	2,313	138	868	3,801	3,801	3,504	2,422
Ferndale, Mich.	2,121	1,261	1,216	558	302	2,100	1,567	217	0	1,440	805	303	253
Fitchburg, Mass.[1]	9,508	5,283	5,143	1,907	2,318	8,925	8,528	496	1,877	4,081	4,081	291	268
Fond du Lac, Wis.	4,366	2,688	2,653	1,317	361	4,463	3,882	210	1,890	3,345	2,866	283	212
Fort Dodge, Iowa	1,987	1,433	1,320	144	410	1,929	1,407	408	0	3,290	2,881	362	310
Framingham t, Mass.	7,952	5,874	5,753	1,672	406	8,134	6,895	502	3,190	7,570	7,570	275	276
Gainesville, Fla.	1,638	1,085	562	26	527	1,799	1,623	141	0	10,046	397	3,367	2,831
Galesburg, Ill.	1,890	1,246	814	201	443	1,283	974	152	0	6,727	3,008	637	2,350
Garfield, N. J.	3,075	2,573	2,356	337	165	3,013	2,791	95	1,550	2,655	2,655	260	197
Gloucester, Mass.	6,257	3,933	3,854	1,942	382	4,773	4,544	595	1,551	2,282	2,282	248	275
Grand Forks, N. D.	2,319	846	768	65	1,408	2,208	1,494	111	0	8,802	6,684	483	558
Granite City, Ill.	1,416	1,209	900	72	135	1,405	1,182	274	0	1,720	0	0	0
Greenville, Miss.	1,795	1,072	652	99	624	2,545	1,209	163	0	7,234	6,431	482	243
Hackensack, N. J.	5,809	4,638	4,061	826	345	6,241	5,640	180	2,890	4,932	4,932	0	0
Hagerstown, Md.	2,076	1,105	974	421	550	2,156	1,530	213	0	14,635	14,635	2,098	4,359
Hamden t, Conn.	6,368	5,121	5,075	846	401	5,746	5,347	353	3,055	7,233	7,233	0	0
Hamtramck, Mich.	3,575	2,593	2,491	682	300	3,101	3,075	144	0	1,251	1,251	363	360
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1,651	1,383	977	75	193	2,083	1,166	296	0	4,106	4,106	413	198
Haverhill, Mass.	9,139	4,842	4,731	3,108	1,189	8,536	7,992	381	2,011	3,419	3,419	327	344
Hazleton, Pa.	1,002	798	517	92	112	832	829	217	0	2,910	324	478	347
Hempstead, N. Y.[1]	2,960	2,530	2,326	157	273	3,433	2,434	258	0	4,696	3,880	397	313
Highland Park, Mich.	8,102	3,043	2,884	743	4,316	7,685	7,463	415	0	1,840	1,605	422	466
Hoboken, N. J.	9,038	7,826	7,308	1,068	144	9,815	8,599	254	3,030	9,817	9,817	519	491
Hot Springs, Ark.	1,285	641	266	324	320	1,066	911	255	18	2,993	200	444	371
Huntington Park, Calif.	2,536	2,049	621	293	194	2,475	2,159	142	0	56	56	309	286
Hutchinson, Kan.	2,990	1,603	1,381	214	1,173	3,349	1,833	193	0	11,383	5,743	400	721
Iowa City, Iowa	1,752	1,100	882	206	446	1,186	1,059	178	0	768	405	0	0
Ithaca, N. Y.	1,761	1,178	1,005	228	355	1,997	1,446	238	0	550	550	310	299
Jackson, Tenn.	5,402	874	605	2,582	1,946	5,936	3,924	143	1,150	9,692	6,317	1,950	4,545
Jamestown, N. Y.	5,401	2,540	2,367	1,225	1,636	5,758	5,190	450	276	3,815	3,815	3,154	3,364
Jefferson City, Mo.	1,001	925	562	34	42	1,369	754	123	0	1,508	1,508	0	0
Johnson City, Tenn.	2,509	997	720	1,220	292	4,093	2,361	88	1,238	8,427	3,535	3,020	2,542
Joplin, Mo.	1,727	1,470	975	23	234	2,252	1,369	226	0	2,733	2,733	0	0
Kankakee, Ill.	1,358	830	414	155	373	1,221	992	104	0	1,444	342	0	0
Kearny, N. J.	6,540	6,017	3,570	353	170	7,343	5,604	92	2,357	9,157	9,157	800	465
Key West, Fla.	1,410	955	585	4	451	1,460	1,152	119	0	11,274	985	2,314	2,244
Kingston, N. Y.	2,488	1,810	1,725	304	374	2,505	2,106	298	0	3,512	2,302	414	457
Kokomo, Ind.	2,834	1,746	1,662	498	590	2,799	2,129	385	0	2,240	383	0	0
La Crosse, Wis.	6,884	3,721	3,579	2,594	569	6,727	5,928	565	2,929	6,001	6,001	362	380
Lackawanna, N. Y.	3,511	3,044	2,936	201	266	3,261	2,809	589	0	5,173	5,173	0	0
Lafayette, Ind.	2,419	1,333	1,250	376	710	2,030	2,030	399	79	2,798	860	449	555
Lafayette, La.	2,039	971	638	226	842	2,969	1,615	305	0	24,199	7,489	2,846	5,680
Lakeland, Fla.	5,471	1,909	919	856	2,706	7,066	4,197	203	0	24,308	3,742	4,812	6,826
Laurel, Miss.	1,371	1,081	726	48	242	1,221	905	185	0	1,649	1,519	217	203

Table X—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands) Total	Taxes Total	Taxes Property	Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands) Total	Total Less Capital Outlay All Functions	Total Less Capital Outlay High-ways Only	Total Less Capital Outlay Educa-tion Only	LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands) Total	Full Faith and Credit	UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands) Revenue	Expendi-tures
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Lebanon, Pa.	$ 916	$ 733	$ 575	$ 105	$ 78	$ 942	$ 842	$ 254	$ 0	$ 2,855	$ 2,090	$ 528	$ 350
Lewiston, Me.	2,839	2,619	2,523	166	54	2,876	2,470	307	852	2,177	2,177	168	105
Linden, N. J.	9,005	7,997	6,006	540	468	8,953	7,402	365	3,554	11,527	8,110	0	0
Lockport, N. Y.	3,374	1,760	1,621	184	1,430	3,228	2,848	306	0	2,797	2,797	457	345
Lynwood, Calif.	1,373	730	250	332	311	1,248	1,119	127	0	300	0	280	198
McKeesport, Pa.	2,224	1,574	1,265	187	463	2,907	2,207	303	0	3,416	1,660	683	322
Manchester t, Conn.	6,160	4,573	4,501	1,067	520	6,209	5,771	419	3,497	10,512	10,512	258	179
Manitowoc, Wis.	4,764	2,417	2,329	1,944	403	5,401	4,327	471	2,083	6,339	5,509	2,071	1,527
Mansfield, Ohio	2,787	974	799	799	1,014	6,443	2,026	323	0	9,999	2,125	662	570
Marion, Ind.	1,925	1,262	1,189	308	355	1,565	1,369	223	0	1,633	546	433	392
Marion, Ohio	3,165	768	473	485	1,912	3,207	2,664	255	0	2,084	2,012	0	0
Mason City, Iowa	2,069	1,447	1,329	176	446	1,839	1,267	205	0	729	461	383	366
Massillon, Ohio	1,324	477	348	518	329	1,234	1,101	147	0	1,058	692	0	0
Maywood, Ill.[1]	1,414	766	439	396	252	982	871	105	0	403	0	473	346
Melrose, Mass.	5,261	3,797	3,769	1,194	270	5,455	4,587	166	1,979	1,420	1,420	192	110
Meridian, Miss.	2,535	1,487	916	325	723	1,937	1,428	226	0	6,843	2,563	614	3,180
Michigan City, Ind.	2,070	1,438	1,363	279	353	2,193	1,784	188	0	7,016	825	687	474
Middletown, Conn.	3,044	2,415	2,328	432	197	3,684	2,655	431	1,023	3,138	2,778	254	301
Middletown, Ohio	3,796	2,082	1,474	562	1,152	3,863	2,459	283	0	10,178	4,738	311	272
Milford, Conn.	6,979	5,272	5,217	1,172	535	7,248	5,884	571	3,148	12,130	12,130	0	0
Mishawaka, Ind.	1,481	810	768	353	318	1,807	1,370	134	0	3,039	769	1,740	1,203
Moline, Ill.	4,285	1,596	1,022	372	2,317	3,990	3,070	225	0	4,096	17	505	948
Montclair, N. J.	7,854	6,801	6,229	571	482	7,809	7,155	251	3,696	7,318	7,318	478	293
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	2,280	1,335	908	95	850	1,823	1,141	253	0	1,493	953	0	0
Muskegon, Mich.	4,376	2,253	2,116	1,176	947	4,159	2,972	537	0	6,521	4,255	467	381
Muskogee, Okla.	3,348	861	645	1,109	1,378	4,525	2,274	157	0	6,752	6,752	771	508
Nashua, N. H.	4,101	3,536	3,457	310	255	4,126	3,756	214	1,632	1,255	1,255	0	0
New Albany, Ind.	1,351	755	652	552	44	4,133	1,129	241	0	4,324	124	0	0
New Brunswick, N. J.	6,174	4,282	3,676	990	902	7,573	6,123	158	2,784	4,231	4,231	808	625
New Castle, Pa.	1,809	1,479	1,058	199	131	2,031	1,652	299	0	1,404	1,114	0	0
New London, Conn.	4,766	3,306	3,235	932	528	4,704	4,254	208	1,882	5,800	5,800	313	296
Newark, Ohio	1,500	630	449	456	414	1,817	1,183	268	0	4,248	1,048	636	601
Newburgh, N. Y.	2,887	1,718	1,491	815	354	2,871	2,856	206	0	4,285	1,543	356	261
Newport, Ky.	1,878	1,195	638	457	226	2,557	1,598	65	815	6,427	546	445	239
Newport, R. I.[1]	4,766	3,177	3,033	1,408	181	5,125	4,141	219	1,945	6,103	6,103	506	478
Norman, Okla.	1,316	341	232	98	877	1,175	1,103	95	0	2,254	2,254	465	210
Norristown, Pa.	1,318	926	649	151	241	1,263	1,092	230	0	815	815	0	0
North Bergen tp, N. J.	6,175	5,454	4,970	555	166	7,341	5,108	95	2,136	10,408	10,408	0	0
North Miami, Fla.	11,402	9,579	6,846	0	1,823	11,078	8,570	389	0	17,897	15,827	1,655	1,262

Northampton, Mass.	$ 4,404	$ 3,043	$ 2,950	$ 1,070	$ 291	$ 4,157	$ 3,651	$ 375	$ 1,555	$ 2,531	$ 2,531	$ 161	$ 153
Norwood, Ohio	2,723	2,020	472	392	311	2,570	1,891	239	0	2,145	1,443	426	378
Nutley, N. J.	1,589	1,429	1,150	57	103	1,658	1,566	143	0	579	579	270	231
Orange, N. J.	4,820	4,202	3,672	464	154	4,713	4,491	147	2,049	2,912	2,912	394	419
Oshkosh, Wis.	6,016	3,364	3,295	1,954	698	6,188	5,117	474	2,594	8,653	8,501	325	322
Ottumwa, Iowa	2,437	1,565	1,452	395	477	2,274	1,481	194	0	4,329	3,069	648	2,401
Owensboro, Ky.	3,744	893	671	404	2,447	3,949	3,730	138	0	20,624	911	2,959	1,884
Paducah, Ky.	3,037	1,707	934	403	927	2,223	2,128	369	0	10,090	1,724	441	300
Panama City, Fla.	1,925	1,270	461	17	638	4,488	1,876	225	0	13,778	1,255	524	515
Parkersburg, W. Va.	3,062	1,021	437	0	2,041	3,322	3,111	164	0	14,732	706	400	323
Perth Amboy, N. J.	7,795	6,694	6,296	545	556	6,779	6,420	180	2,569	7,217	6,249	687	442
Petersburg, Va.	4,799	2,518	1,761	1,708	573	5,518	4,412	157	2,183	9,575	8,000	574	401
Pine Bluff, Ark.	2,699	525	207	383	1,791	2,465	2,229	205	1,117	1,741	236	0	0
Plainfield, N. J.	7,436	6,032	5,551	824	580	7,734	6,898	338	3,561	7,912	7,612	0	0
Pocatello, Idaho	1,332	849	750	123	360	1,260	1,076	118	0	818	818	326	287
Port Huron, Mich.	2,593	1,258	1,182	762	573	3,036	1,905	257	0	6,428	3,793	313	264
Portsmouth, Ohio	2,950	1,163	994	488	1,299	2,843	2,535	187	0	2,903	817	455	324
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	4,317	2,777	1,890	1,119	421	5,897	3,804	338	0	6,072	6,072	402	482
Provo, Utah	1,485	693	523	137	655	1,704	1,353	123	0	3,595	490	1,692	1,354
Quincy, Ill.	1,596	1,223	799	207	166	1,527	1,330	273	0	4,266	486	591	729
Rapid City, S. Dak.[2]	1,786	1,055	956	135	596	1,747	1,390	317	0	2,549	1,892	472	458
Redondo Beach, Calif. ...	3,095	2,007	1,131	435	653	2,529	2,191	409	0	112	112	0	0
Redwood City, Calif.	2,835	1,783	1,593	307	745	3,268	2,538	289	0	3,764	3,764	907	1,229
Revere, Mass.[1]	6,942	5,314	5,214	1,513	115	6,945	6,945	440	2,286	2,816	2,816	247	131
Richmond, Ind.	2,003	1,461	1,377	385	157	2,150	1,907	341	2	7,229	2,450	3,591	2,874
Rochester, Minn.	4,182	2,176	1,996	303	1,703	4,767	2,643	338	0	6,859	6,859	2,366	2,222
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2,087	1,047	955	602	438	2,982	2,077	233	597	8,469	8,469	2,729	1,934
Rome, Ga.	1,461	1,187	848	127	147	1,366	1,364	233	0	3,189	2,129	536	378
Roswell, N. M.	1,315	554	206	105	656	1,338	973	114	0	1,333	800	461	608
St. Cloud, Minn.	2,020	1,301	1,167	398	321	1,550	1,276	255	0	3,266	2,653	217	351
Salem, Mass.	8,062	5,567	5,443	2,086	409	7,405	7,087	665	2,082	2,246	2,246	363	487
Salem, Ore.	2,322	1,284	1,005	394	644	2,617	2,111	436	0	7,503	7,503	673	1,689
Salina, Kan.	2,191	1,483	1,241	210	498	3,279	1,383	152	0	6,938	5,431	541	355
Sandusky, Ohio	1,761	878	742	301	582	1,683	1,364	187	0	4,379	3,894	470	391
Santa Fe, N. M.	973	486	134	109	378	1,425	955	240	0	1,664	1,525	0	0
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	2,825	1,951	1,592	255	619	3,666	2,416	305	0	3,136	2,180	1,417	1,362
Sharon, Pa.	1,394	1,001	626	189	204	1,423	1,058	173	0	1,635	1,002	0	0
Sheboygan, Wis.	7,029	4,103	3,973	2,058	868	8,846	6,227	421	2,953	8,836	7,266	443	1,517
Spartanburg, S. C.	1,808	1,432	1,029	133	243	2,680	1,561	175	0	7,443	2,574	785	2,024
Steubenville, Ohio[1]	2,324	1,552	1,402	328	444	2,340	1,854	329	0	7,092	3,968	395	343
Stratford t, Conn.	5,952	4,621	4,588	782	549	6,312	5,449	362	3,224	8,583	8,583	0	0
Superior, Wis.	5,132	2,271	2,108	2,390	471	4,671	4,575	396	2,135	3,718	1,788	0	0
Tallahassee, Fla.	3,289	1,219	456	77	1,993	4,641	3,987	284	0	20,925	1,336	5,017	4,777
Taunton, Mass.	5,814	3,587	3,504	1,967	260	5,339	5,124	182	1,728	6,557	6,557	3,584	3,110
Teaneck tp, N. J.	2,739	2,638	2,209	22	79	2,299	2,122	188	0	627	627	0	0
Temple, Texas	2,834	1,149	1,022	1,135	550	3,279	2,587	101	1,594	5,244	3,029	399	837
Torrington, Conn.	4,744	3,211	3,153	1,265	268	5,772	3,926	465	1,615	3,408	3,408	0	0
Valley Stream, N. Y.	1,490	1,281	1,153	141	68	1,396	1,196	260	0	2,672	2,672	0	0

TABLE X—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)	
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Total	Full Faith and Credit	Revenue	Expenditures
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Vancouver, Wash.	$ 2,203	$ 978	$ 558	$ 704	$ 521	$ 2,045	$ 1,902	$ 244	$ 0	$ 1,214	$ 698	$ 740	$ 573
Vicksburg, Miss.	1,443	1,222	854	42	179	2,491	1,249	123	0	6,318	5,728	1,081	808
Watertown, N. Y.	2,473	1,800	1,043	319	354	2,395	2,068	317	0	4,089	1,448	565	510
Watertown t, Mass.	7,291	5,486	5,407	1,546	259	7,471	6,400	405	2,186	3,202	3,202	329	170
Wausau, Wis.	4,520	2,695	2,554	1,524	301	4,589	4,144	381	2,255	6,333	5,809	289	323
West Haven t, Conn.[1]	3,737	2,927	2,859	733	77	4,244	3,777	295	2,019	1,759	1,759	0	0
West New York, N. J.	4,802	3,961	3,690	680	161	5,122	5,083	67	2,328	4,462	4,462	0	0
West Orange, N. J.	2,785	2,737	2,120	19	29	2,738	2,525	368	0	663	663	0	0
Weymouth t, Mass.	9,352	6,847	6,791	2,165	340	9,142	7,547	411	3,617	9,247	9,247	403	418
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1,378	1,196	783	81	101	1,442	1,269	200	0	13,680	1,274	2,483	2,180
Williamsport, Pa.	2,431	1,363	679	425	643	2,007	1,756	216	0	10,740	485	586	407
Wilmington, N. C.	2,541	1,518	1,368	704	319	2,368	2,190	152	0	5,836	5,836	645	656
Woonsocket, R. I.	4,452	3,327	3,210	846	279	5,728	3,966	305	1,586	2,441	2,441	417	266
Wyandotte, Mich.	4,629	1,661	1,580	539	2,429	4,999	4,376	164	0	1,453	914	2,106	2,054
Yakima, Wash.	2,680	1,086	692	547	1,047	2,579	2,362	252	0	1,487	1,087	522	354
Zanesville, Ohio	1,802	717	328	420	665	2,975	1,405	324	0	3,633	3,494	556	511

[1] Data for 1958

[2] Data for 1957

Note: This table does not include six cities which had populations of more than 25,000 in 1950, and dropped below that level in 1960: LaGrange, Georgia; Winona, Minnesota; Maplewood tp, New Jersey; New Kensington and Washington, Pennsylvania; and Morgantown, West Virginia.

Sources of Information: Finance

Sources of Statistics: Finance

State Financial Reports. Official state agencies in many states regularly publish some municipal finance data, with rather complete information contained in the reports issued by such states as California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, and only assessed valuations and tax rates in others as in Michigan and West Virginia.

The Tax Foundation. Facts and Figures on Governmental Finance. Eleventh edition, 1960-1961. Contains data on federal, state, and local finances, but not individual city data. 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. 275pp. $3.50.

Tax Systems. A Reference Book of Legislative and Statistical Information for all of the United States and for Numerous Other Countries and Jurisdictions, 13th edition, 1952. Commerce Clearing House, 214 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. Two reports annually on city government finances — a summary providing nation-wide amounts for all cities, and a “Compendium” that also includes figures individually for major cities (beginning with the 1960 data, 310 cities with a 1960 population over 50,000; for the prior years, 481 cities with a 1950 population over 25,000). Statistics also issued annually on finances of states and estimated national totals of financial data for all governments, federal, state, and local, and summary state-by-state figures on state and local government finances. Current reports are described in a leaflet, “Census Bureau Publications on Governments,” available from Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., on request. (Recent Census finance reports are shown below under “New Books and Pamphlets.”)

Selected Standard References: Finance

ACCOUNTING FOR GOVERNMENT-OWNED MOTOR EQUIPMENT. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1940. 60pp. 50 cents.

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Part Four

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Health
Housing
Public Works
Utilities
Fire
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Traffic
Recreation
Education
Libraries
Law and Courts
Model Ordinances

General Administration

Summary of 1960 developments in

ADMINISTRATION PUBLIC RELATIONS
COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN

Administrative Management

By Frank P. Sherwood

Professor of Public Administration, University of Southern California

THE changing character of municipal responsibilities was well evidenced by events in 1960. A Presidential election, in which both candidates gave important attention to urban problems, signalled the growing awareness of these developments. Less spectacularly, but no less importantly, a review of municipal administrative activity in 1960 emphasizes that cities are moving rather rapidly to meet new obligations imposed by a society which is fast congregating in a few large metropolitan areas.

An increasing concern with land and its usage is perhaps most indicative of changing municipal perceptions of the job. For example, in the state of Washington it has been reported that 29 cities created planning commissions in the past two years; and 11 were established in Tennessee in 1960 alone. As has been true for the past several years, there were more planning commissions created during the 12-month period than any other type of board. Furthermore, a considerable number of cities reported the hiring of their first full-time city planner or the creation of a new department of city planning.

As further evidence of this growing concern for the physical face of the community, a marked increase in the number of urban renewal units may be noted. Since the function is still quite new and uncharted, a variety of approaches are used. In 11 cities urban renewal or redevelopment commissions were established. In other cities, as in Huntington, West Virginia; Bath, Maine; Coatesville, Pennsylvania; and University City, Missouri, the authority device was used. In still other cities, as in Terra Haute, Elkhart, and Marion, Indiana, and White Plains, New York, departments of urban renewal or redevelopment were established within the framework of the city government.

Another obviously growing responsibility of city government centers around transportation. In 1959, there was particularly energetic activity in the area of municipal bus operation; in 1960 the city of Philadelphia took a major step when it formed a government corporation to undertake the purchase of railway commuter services in the metropolitan area. However, the most striking development of the past year has been the growing municipal involvement in airport management. The city of Fort Worth took over the operation of the large Amon Carter International Airport. Asheville, North Carolina; Aiken, South Carolina; and Corona, California, were other cities reporting the inauguration of airport operations.

In California mental health care seemed to be moving into the municipal orbit. Bulging inmate populations in state institutions all over the nation have caused new attention to be given to the possibilities of an expansion of various types of home care. Aided by state grant programs, four California cities have undertaken to meet these needs. The most elaborate is a Tri-City Mental Health Authority composed of the municipalities of Pomona, Claremont, and La Verne, and designed to provide an outpatient clinic and educational service. By year's end the authority had been created but had not begun operations. The city of Berkeley had begun a program.

What is the significance of these various developments administratively? It seems apparent that generally cities are still groping with the problem of fitting these new functions into traditional organization patterns. The place of planning in the organization is, for example, far from settled. While most cities do tend to make planning a separate department, there is enough experimentation to indicate that there are many who are dissatisfied with this arrangement. Nor does the placement of planning in public works departments seem to have worked out too well. Presently there appears to be a tendency to relate planning and building inspection. In Beverly Hills, La Habra, and San Luis Obispo, all in California, these functions have been combined in one department. A similar pattern has been adopted in Santa Rosa, California, where the top official is known as Planning and Development Administrator.

Another aspect of relating functions in the planning field concerns zoning. Traditionally, it has been seen as the enforcement vehicle for planning and inseparable from it. Now there appears to be some questioning of this assumption. The pronounced movement toward boards of zoning appeals, nine of which were reported for 1960, is one indication of this new line of thinking. Another and important straw in the wind is the transfer of the zoning function from the planning department in Inglewood and Vallejo, both in California, into the building department.

The urban renewal activity represents still another dimension of the problem of establishing appropriate organizational relationships. In earlier years the reliance was considerably on special authorities and boards. Furthermore there has been a tendency to see the urban renewal function as quite separable from planning. In reviewing administrative developments for 1960, a distinct impression is gained that cities are now regarding such rehabilitative activities as a permanent, major part of their activities which should be organizationally integrated with other parts of the city operation. More departments of urban renewal and development were created within the city government in 1960 than was true of the previous two years.

Boards and Commissions. Aside from struggling with the problem of organizational relationships of new functions, it appears that there are developing some rather clear perceptions of the appropriate role of boards and commissions. A long standing dictum, advanced by most administrative theorists, against plural leadership of line functions seems now generally to have been accepted. It is particularly striking that only one police board and one utility board were reported in the 12-month period. Also there was considerably more activity in the abolition of boards. In some cases a board was replaced by an administrator, as was true of the assessors in Claremont, New Hampshire; in others, boards which formerly exercised an administrative role became advisory, as in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. In all, however, the number of abolitions (17) was still small.

Aside from the boards created in the planning and transportation areas, the inspection function tended most to invite the creation of such bodies. Here boards tend to serve in a quasi-judicial capacity, particularly with regard to building activity. In general there is a tendency to establish specialized appeals boards, as in electrical, heating, and plumbing. However seven cities created housing appeal boards, and three cities established general boards of appeal, which covered health matters as well.

A harbinger of future municipal activity may be seen in the increased attention to municipal economic development. Here the purpose of the citizen group is exploitative and coordinative. It is justified on grounds, one California correspondent wrote, that residential development alone does not give the city the economic strength and the tax base to support the municipal services people are demanding. The creation of five such committees, three of them in California, was reported for 1960.

In general a review of the boards and commissions created in 1960 presents an almost bewildering panorama of municipal causes and concerns. These include three commissions on human rights (one with a paid staff) and others on youth, cemeteries, auditorium, chemical, auditing, civic art, citizens literature, golf, shade trees, business sanctions, aging, insurance, erosion control, and so on.

Administrative Organization. Little that was new in organizational changes was reported for 1960. Generally, city administrators continue to seek the reduction of their span of control. A most spectacular example occurred in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, where the number of departments reporting directly to the city manager was reduced from 15 to three. This was accomplished primarily by establishing three "super-departments" between the more normal line units and the manager: (1) the administrative division, composed of the budget, finance, personnel, and service departments; (2) the operations division, composed of the police, fire, utilities, public works, and recreation departments; and (3) the projects division, composed of the planning, engineering, traffic engineering, inspection, and research departments.

More typical of reorganization patterns was that in Durham, North Carolina, where the creation of departments of finance, public works, and general services resulted in the consolidation of 21 departments into 11.

The finance and public works functions were particularly the pegs on which many attempts to effect organizational integration were hung. As a consequence 22 new departments of public works were reported in 1960 (as contrasted with 21 in 1959) and a similar number of new departments of finance (as contrasted with nine in 1959). There continues to be little real definition of the public works function. As a result, the various new departments included everything from parks and recreation to plumbing inspection.

The functions assigned to the finance department appear to be more standardized and tend to include accounting, tax collection, treasury management, and purchasing. However it is worthy of note that Des Moines, Iowa, separated the treasury function from the department of finance; some new departments of tax collection were created, as in Houston, Texas. The budget remains an enigmatic aspect of the finance function, undoubtedly due in large part to a managerial perception that the budget is the most important part of municipal policy formulation. It will be recalled, for example, that all manager respondents to a survey made by Clarence Ridley in 1958 shared this attitude. As a consequence most of the reports made no specific mention of the budget as a part of the new finance department. One exception was Oakland, California, where budget, finance, and treasury units were combined. Of interest geographically is the fact that exactly half of the new finance departments were reported from California.

Reorganization reports also suggest that the trend toward consolidation of parks and recreation activities continues. In Provo, Utah; Winter Park, Florida; and Tucson, Arizona, previously separate units were combined. On the other hand, Charleston, South Carolina, separated the two functions and created a board for each.

In many respects the most intriguing aspect of municipal organization developments continues to be the attempt to combine police and fire services. In the mid-1950's the Public Administration Service conducted research on this problem and issued two publications urging the consolidation of these functions, particularly in the smaller cities. As might be expected, the proposals developed great controversy, but in general there has been relatively little movement toward such combinations. The record for the past three years shows that 14 departments or directorates of public safety have been created, and four cities have abandoned such units. The greatest activity occurred in 1960, when four units were created and two abolished. It is significant that the abolitions occurred in two rather large cities, Pontiac, Michigan, and Greensboro, North Carolina, both in the 75,000 population class. In a general reorganization which strengthened the administrative control of the mayor, Huntsville, Alabama (72,000), created a department of public safety. The other three adoptions were in cities in the 5,000 and under population group: Boyne City and Manistique, Michigan, and Augusta, Kansas.

Incorporations and Consolidations. Though the number of incorporations was down somewhat from previous years, 1960 was noteworthy for the number of new cities of considerable size. Typically the new city is one of a few hundred or a few thousand population. But in 1960 there were at least seven instances where urban residents turned to the municipal corporation for the provision of services in fairly sizeable numbers. In Alabama, for example, Hueytown (population 5,500) was incorporated in a suburban area of about 12,000 persons. And the largest incorporation reported occurred in Kansas, where Overland Park began municipal operations with a population of about 28,000. Other larger new cities were: Temple City, California (25,000); Mirada Hills (name later changed to La Mirada), California (20,000); Mercer Island, Washington (13,000); Pine Forest, Texas (12,000); and Hoffman Estates, Illinois (7,500).

Texas, which reported about one-fourth of all incorporations in 1959, accounted for an even larger share in 1960. It had 26 of a total of 92 in 17 states, about 30 per cent. Texas and Illinois (which had 19) reported about one-half of all incorporations.

There appeared to be a slight stirring of interest in consolidation, most dramatically to be seen in the first consolidation action in Kansas since 1926. There voters of Provence village and Olathe voted to continue the city of Olathe, with Provence becoming a councilmanic ward of the municipality. Other consolidations, mostly involving the actual annexation of a smaller city to a large one, occurred in Iowa, Washington, Minnesota, and Kentucky. Voters disapproved a second consolidation in Kansas and one in Connecticut.

Home Rule and State Law. Since most state legislatures were not in session in 1959, there was relatively little change in the basic legislation under which cities were operating. In Kansas, however, voters did approve a constitutional amendment liberalizing the state's home rule provisions at the November, 1960, election. The new provisions become effective July 1, 1961.

For the year as a whole there was more action than talk. Cities in the new state of Alaska, in particular, were busy following through on the grants of discretion provided in their new state constitution. Anchorage had been the first city to adopt a charter in 1959. During 1960 eight city charter commissions were busy drafting proposed new organic laws for their communities; by December 1, 1960, the citizens of seven of these municipalities had accepted their new charters and six were operating under them.

In Louisiana, too, there was action. The Lake Charles adoption of a charter made it the first city to take advantage of home rule provisions passed in 1952. Eleven cities in Ohio adopted home rule charters in 1960, almost all incorporating the council-manager form of government; in Michigan there were five new charters adopted and four in Pennsylvania and Texas. Scottsdale, Arizona, became the 10th city in that state to operate under a home rule charter.

In 1961 it is quite likely that the Year Book will be reporting even further charter activity in Ohio, where 19 new charter study commissions were created. Michigan also reports seven new study groups and New Jersey six.

Intergovernmental Relations. Further evidence that local governments are assuming increasing responsibility for the physical character of their community is to be seen in the continuing trend toward city-county regional planning agencies. Five such units were reported in 1960 in such widely separated states as New York, Kansas, and Ohio. Another, more voluntary, approach to the same kind of problem is to be seen in the creation of the Valley Industrial Commission in Washington. Composed of four neighboring municipalities in the Green River Valley south of Seattle, the commission is a 24-member civic body designed to facilitate cooperation of the valley cities in solving such problems as drainage, streets, and highways. Cities cooperating are Auburn, Kent, Renton, and Tukwila.

It has now been seven years since the Lakewood (California) plan was developed and about the same amount of time since a plethora of metropolitan studies got under way. What has been the effect of these developments on cities? Obviously there is no easy answer to this question, but some interesting insights can be drawn from an analysis of patterns of intergovernmental cooperation. Generally speaking, it would appear that cities are withdrawing from certain types of activities that are quite clearly regional in their consequences. For example Hackensack, New Jersey, sold its sewage treatment plant and joined the Bergen County Sewer Authority, and the cities in Metropolitan Dade County (Florida) transferred the port operation to that government. It is perhaps significant that these transfers were to agencies that were quite clearly identified as regional in nature. By all odds the most significant transfer of functions occurred in Dade County, where not only ports were involved but also traffic engineering, a function whose regional character is not so well accepted. In Massachusetts the state took responsibility for what has generally been regarded as a local activity, planning. The Boston Redevelopment Authority, a state agency, became the planning unit, and the city planning board was abolished.

With regard to the Lakewood plan, which still remains largely a California phenomenon, the picture is still not clear. Health and animal regulation functions continue to accrue to the county. On the other hand, Los Altos created its own fire department, and Santa Fe Springs established a modern new library facility in preference to continued service from Los Angeles County. Aside from the consolidation of tax departments in Charlotte, North Carolina, and Mecklenburg County, there was little other evidence of a new city-county cooperative arrangements, contract or otherwise.

Municipal Public Relations in 1960

By Robert M. Christofferson

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"DON'T hide your light under a bushel" is an admonition which philosophers have offered the world for nearly 2,000 years, and the trend in recent years has been for more and more cities to act on that advice. In 1960, a record number of cities (214) were known to have brought their good work to the attention of their citizens through the medium of annual reports, and a variety of other devices and techniques were employed to bring the municipal government closer to the people who support it and are served by it.

In the great variety of approaches to the municipal public relations job there were many which were imaginative and fresh. On the opposite side of the coin, however, any appraisal of municipal public relations efforts in 1960 would have to acknowledge the fact that for every effective report or technique there was at least one that was less than lucid, interesting and informative, and hundreds of other cities which issued *no* report and made no apparent organized effort to fulfill their obligation to keep the public informed concerning municipal programs, plans, and expenditures. In this respect, the field of municipal public relations still has a vast potential for refinement and broader use of its tools at this stage of its development.

Public Relations Awards. The year's top awards for outstanding municipal public relations programs went to Cincinnati, Ohio; Miami, Florida; Dearborn, Michigan; Coral Gables, Florida; and Western Springs, Illinois, with Richmond and Riverside, California, receiving honorable mention in the annual public relations contest of the American Municipal Association.

Annual Reports. As in years past, the mainstay of the municipal public relations program in 1960 was the annual report. While the very diversity of the 214 reports published[1] prohibits really definitive analysis and summary of characteristics of the reports as a group, certain conclusions regarding statistical trends and qualitative aspects can be made.

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[1] The 214 cities issuing annual reports during 1960 were: Dothan, Alabama; Anchorage and Ketchikan, Alaska; Avondale, Arizona; Fort Smith and Little Rock, Arkansas; Antioch, Bakersfield, Berkeley, Chico, Claremont, Compton, Costa Mesa, El Cajon, Fillmore, Fresno, Hayward, Inglewood, Lakewood, Lawndale, Menlo Park, Modesto, Monrovia, Montebello, Mountain View, Napa, Norwalk, Ojai, Pasadena, Roseville, San Jose, Santa Monica, South San Francisco, Tracy, West Covina, and Yuba City, California; Canon City and Rangely, Colorado; Avon t., Greenwich t., Hartford, New Canaan t., Stratford t., Wethersfield t., and Windsor t., Connecticut; Dade City, Deerfield Beach, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, Gulfport, Hollywood, Jasper, Pompano Beach, St. Petersburg, Titusville, and West Palm Beach, Florida; Arlington Heights, Bloomington, Champaign, Galesburg, Glencoe, Greenville, Lake Forest, Lombard, Oak Park, Rock Island, and Winnetka, Illinois; Des Moines, Ottumwa, and Sioux City, Iowa; El Dorado, Lawrence, and Newton, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; New Orleans, Louisiana; Bangor, Bar Harbor t., Berwick t., Caribou t., Gardi-

First, on the statistical side, Table 1 provides an interesting summary of data on annual reports. Among the more significant characteristics indicated by Table 1 as compared with data of past years are the facts that the "typical" annual report is decreasing in length (median of 16 pages, compared with 43 in 1950), and increasing in scope of distribution (one report for every 3.2 citizens, compared with one for every six a decade ago).

The cost of the "typical" report decreased last year as compared with recent years ($870 compared with $955 in 1959 and $917 in 1958) but shows a distinct increase over the decade ($468 in 1950). One characteristic that does not seem to vary over the years is the length of time elapsing between the end of the period covered and distribution of the report: 1960's median of 14 weeks is identical with 1950 and only one week longer than was required in 1959. There was no significant correlation between size of city and the length of time required for report preparation, nor between size of city and report length.

In general, larger cities reached a smaller proportion of the population (median of one copy per 6.5 people in cities over 100,000) than the smaller cities (median of approximately one copy per three people in smaller cities and one copy per 3.2 people for all cities). This ratio, however, represents a vast improvement over the record of a decade ago, when the median ratio was one to 33 for cities over 100,000 population and

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ner, Lisbon t., Mount Desert t., Old Town, Rockland, and Rumford t., Maine; Rockville, Maryland; Amherst t., Arlington t., Cambridge, Gloucester, Ipswich t., Medford, Stoughton t., Wilmington t., and Williamston t., Massachusetts; Adrian, Ann Arbor, Bronson, East Lansing, Grandville, Grosse Point Park, Madison Heights, Muskegon, Oak Park, Plymouth, Pontiac, Royal Oak, Saginaw, and St. Johns, Michigan; Albert Lea, New Ulm, North St. Paul, and St. Louis Park, Minnesota; Berkeley, Clayton, Ferguson, Maryville, and University City, Missouri; Helena, Montana; Alliance, Kearney, Scottsbluff, and Sidney, Nebraska; Cedar Grove tp., Englewood, Franklin tp., Livingston tp., Mount Holly tp., Newton, Parsippany-Troy Hills tp., and Teaneck tp., New Jersey; Batavia, Garden City, Jamestown, New York City, and Scarsdale, New York; Burlington, Durham, Kinston, Louisburg, Salisbury, Statesville, and Washington, North Carolina; Dayton, Chillicothe, Clyde, East Cleveland, Worthington, Xenia, Ohio; Bend and Toledo, Oregon; Bellefonte, Bristol tp., Downington, Easton, Emporium, Grove City, Lower Merion tp., Philadelphia, Quakertown and Ridgway, Pennsylvania; East Providence, Rhode Island; Camden, Cayce, and Columbia, South Carolina; Yankton, South Dakota; Elizabethton and Kingsport, Tennessee; Alice, Beeville, Dallas, Denton, Donna, Gainesville, Garland, Highland Park, San Antonio, Temple, Uvalde, Waco, Weatherford, and West University Place, Texas; Bethel t., Brattleboro t., Castleton t., Manchester t., Middlebury t., Middlebury vil., Montpelier, Rutland, and Springfield t., Vermont; Alexandria, Arlington (County), Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Lexington, Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond, Salem, and Wytheville, Virginia; Sunnyside and Tacoma, Washington; Morgantown, West Virginia; Beloit, Fox Point, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Two Rivers, and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin; and Casper, Wyoming.

Cities issuing annual reports for the first time during 1960 were: Dothan, Alabama; Avondale, Arizona; Little Rock, Arkansas; Claremont, Lawndale, San Jose, South San Francisco, and Tracy, California; Dade City, St. Petersburg Beach, and Titusville, Florida; Arlington Heights and Greenville, Illinois; Madison Heights, Michigan; Franklin tp. and Newton, New Jersey; Kinston and Louisburg, North Carolina; Chillicothe, Ohio; Emporium, Pennsylvania; East Providence, Rhode Island; Cayce, South Carolina; Gainesville, Texas; and Newport News, Virginia.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF DATA ON ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS

Population Group	Number of Cities	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages[1]		Number Weeks End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000	20	0.9-3,890.9	6.5	4-128	20	5-43	13.5	$1,400-$53,000	$4,679
50,000 to 100,000	25	1.2- 53.0	3.0	4- 92	16	5-33	14	300- 6,046	1,979
25,000 to 50,000	40	0.6- 278.8	3.3	2-120	16	[2]-43	15	50- 4,189	1,238
10,000 to 25,000	60	0.6- 417.2	3.1	4-153	16	1-43	18	0- 2,700	772
5,000 to 10,000	40	0.5- 191.5	3.0	1-139	16	2-33	17	35- 1,481	424
Under 5,000	15	0.9- 50.9	2.5	2-108	18	2-22	7	0- 805	374
All cities	190	0.5-3,890.9	3.2	1-153	16	[2]-43	14	0- 53,000	870

[1] Does not include leaflet reports.
[2] Less than one week.

one to six for all cities. Predictably, larger cities spent more for their reports, as indicated by Table 1, but unit cost ran higher in the smaller cities. Median cost of reports was 17.7 cents per copy in cities over 100,000, ranging up to a median cost of 43.4 cents per copy in cities under 5,000. Median cost for all cities was 17.1 cents, with some cities spending as high as $2 per copy.

Unit cost of reports also varied considerably with method of printing. Newspaper supplement reports were generally the least expensive, with a median cost of 6.1 cents per copy. Photo offset reports had a median unit cost of 21.8 cents, and letterpress reproduced reports had a median cost of 44.2 cents per copy. In spite of its cost, letterpress was the most popular method of printing (60 per cent), with photo offset accounting for the bulk of the other reports (33 per cent).

Of the 57 cities publishing newspaper supplement reports, 45 were tabloid size, and the remainder standard page size. Most popular sizes for other types of annual reports were 6 by 9 inches (41 cities) and $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 inches (31), with other sizes being used by five cities or fewer apiece.

Most popular method of distribution (except for general availability at city hall) was by mail with utility bills (105 cities). Delivery with newspapers ranked second (67 cities), and direct home delivery was the third most popular method (38 cities). Twenty-two cities mailed their reports direct to all residents, while 15 mailed only to a selected list, and 15 cities used other distribution methods. Only 68 of these cities relied upon a single method of distribution, however, with 82 cities using two methods, 43 using three, and three cities distributing their report by four different methods.

Perhaps even more important than these general quantitative aspects of 1960's annual reports is their qualitative characteristics, and here again variety is the keynote. While a growing number of cities show great originality and imagination in their reporting, some cities still are traveling a course that experience over the years has proven to be ineffective insofar as actually informing the public is concerned. Some reports, burdened with interminable pages of detail and statistics, contain *information* in the strictest sense of the word, but ignore the fact that the task of informing the public is somewhat parallel to the recipe for rabbit stew ("First, catch your rabbit..."). Without first securing the attention of the audience to be informed, the effort to inform will fail, especially in this age of television, ambitious advertising and promotion campaigns, and other elements which compete for the attention of the public.

The number of reports which could be classified as "first class" in anyone's league was large — too large in fact to mention every one in this brief summary. Characteristic of the leading reports were the qualities of attractiveness, modern format and typography, a citizen-oriented approach, effective use of clear photographs, and reasonably high quality stock. Many utilized color, cartoons, and descriptive charts. They dealt in the "big picture" (major community progress, plans for the future) rather than department-by-department detail.

Reports which demonstrated particularly effective use of color were New Orleans, Louisiana; Columbia, South Carolina; Hollywood, Florida; and Lakewood, Santa Monica, and Compton, California. Half the cities submitting reports used color in some form. Of the newspaper supplement reports, Norfolk, Virginia's was one of the most effective, with bold use of photographs, typography and color, and a broad community orientation. Outstanding for its modern format was the report issued by Dayton, Ohio, which reported on major accomplishments and plans for the coming decade, and summarized a great amount of useful detail on the last page.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, issued one of the more elaborate reports (112 pages) which contained a citizen-oriented progress report in the first 80 pages, followed by a highly detailed appendix. Other reports having both public appeal and real value as municipal public relations tools were published by Winnetka, Illinois; Fairfax, Virginia; St. Louis Park, Minnesota; Ridgway, Pennsylvania; Pompano Beach, Florida; El Cajon, Berkeley, South San Francisco and Montebello, California; and Kingsport, Tennessee, the last using "A Family Close-Up" with effective high-quality photographs showing a family's relationship to the city.

Not all the notable reports were among the most expensive. Well designed reports published at a relatively modest unit cost were issued by Hayward, Inglewood, and Chico, California; and Glencoe and Lake Forest, Illinois. All of these were folded single sheet reports, involving no gathering or binding.

Among the innovations in this past year's reports is the Spanish-language version of its annual report issued by San Antonio, Texas, for the information of the Spanish-speaking segment of its population. Several cities included citizen comment and complaint forms for completion and return to city hall. Three cities — Columbia, South Carolina; Englewood, New Jersey; and Costa Mesa, California — issued calendar reports in 1960.

Special Reports.[2] Supplementing and in some cases supplanting the annual report during 1960 were special reports and leaflets of a great variety. In general, the special reports were characterized by greater imagination than the annual reports, and seemed to tell their story more effectively. This is probably due to their brevity, conciseness, and "punch," as well as the fact that they were designed for a specific mission (as opposed to use for general informational purposes) and often for a specific segment of the public, which permitted use of a "rifle" approach rather than a "shot gun" approach.

The great bulk of the special reports dealt with taxation and financial matters. Typical of the more effectively designed tax leaflets were those issued by Winnetka, Illinois (which briefly described city services as well as showing the city's share of the tax dollar and how it was apportioned among these services), Fresno, California (which explained why the total tax bill was higher in spite of a lower city tax rate), Minot, North Dakota and Glencoe, Illinois (both of which treated basically this same information in different manners).

Bond issues were also the subject of several special leaflets. Berkeley, Missouri (through a citizens' committee), issued an attractive, professional-quality two-color brochure in support of a park bond issue, while Martinsville, Virginia, published a comprehensive 10-page question-and-answer booklet on its sewerage bond issue. Tacoma, Washington, and San Jose, California, issued brief leaflets describing new sewer service charges, while Iowa City, Iowa, published one of the most attractive and clearly written folders describing refuse collection regulations.

The interesting device of a "stock certificate" was employed by Greensboro, North Carolina, to report to its citizens on the progress of the parks and recreation department. The authentic looking "certificate" described "assets" (staff, budget, facilities), "dividends" (results of the program), and other facts in stock market parlance. San Antonio, Texas, published a fact-filled 28-page "Citizens' Guide," which provided in capsule form considerable basic information about the city government.

Among the cities issuing a monthly, bimonthly, or quarterly newsletter, Lakewood, California, offers one of the most polished examples.

[2] Cities which issued special reports during 1960 were: Anchorage, Alaska; Antioch, Bakersfield, Berkeley, Claremont, Chico, Fresno, Inglewood, Glendale, Lakewood, Modesto, Monrovia, Norwalk, Palo Alto, Salinas, San Jose, Santa Monica, Sausalito and Yuba City, California; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Aurora, Colorado; Hartford and Windsor, Connecticut; Miami, Titusville, and West Palm Beach, Florida; Arlington Heights, Glencoe, Lombard, Mount Prospect, Riverside, Villa Park, and Winnetka, Illinois; Des Moines, Iowa City, and Sioux City, Iowa; Newton, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Angora, Bangor and Old Town, Maine; Rockville, Maryland; Amherst t., Arlington t., Boston, and Medford, Massachusetts; Granville, Grosse Point Park, Holland, Muskegon, Port Huron, Royal Oak, and Saginaw, Michigan; Berkeley, Ferguson, Olivette and University Park, Missouri; Kearney, Nebraska; Asbury Park, Englewood, Mount Holly tp., and Parsippany-Troy Hills tp., New Jersey; Newburgh, New York; Greensboro, North Carolina; Minot, North Dakota; Chillicothe, Ohio; Toledo, Oregon; Bristol tp., and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Columbia, South Carolina; Yankton, South Dakota; Red Bank-White Oak, Tennessee; Abilene, Alice, Big Spring, Dallas, San Antonio, Weatherford, and West University Place, Texas; Alexandria, Arlington County, Falls Church, Martinsville and Norfolk, Virginia; Tacoma, Washington; Fox Point and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin; and Casper, Wyoming.

A newsletter format and style of writing combined with a citizen-oriented approach, make this one of the more popular examples of periodic reporting. This type of report is more current than an annual report, and permits numerous repeated contacts with the public during the year, rather than a single concentrated effort at year's end. This approach is enjoying increased popularity, particularly in California, where Glendale has published its monthly *Service and Progress* for six years, Santa Fe Springs has published its monthly *Newsletter* for four years, Santa Monica began publication of a monthly *City Manager's Report* during 1960, and other cities have experimented with similar publications. Cincinnati, Ohio, is perhaps the leader in the quarterly report field, with its high quality 16-page *Cincinnati Progress*.

A popular-style 16-page booklet entitled "When You Build in Palo Alto" was issued by Palo Alto, California. Utilizing color, high-quality cartoons, and concise language, this booklet answered questions regarding the various procedures and city laws involved in construction projects. In a similar vein, Salinas, California's 20-page booklet "Making Salinas Your New Home?" provided the newcomer with considerable factual information about the city and its services. Other special reports covered the subjects of urban renewal, annexation, special improvement programs, storm drains, and a variety of other city problems and projects.

From the viewpoint of the reader, the best special reports (like the best annual reports) were brief, clearly written from the citizens' point of view, and employed modern typography and format. The most effective were not necessarily the most lavish; in many cases they were among the simplest and least costly. Their one common characteristic was that they had imagination.

Radio, Television, and Movies. The use of radio, television and movies as tools in the municipal public relations program continued to grow in 1960, as 57 cities (eight more than in 1959, nearly double the number for 1950) reported use of one or more of these techniques. Radio was the medium used by the largest number of cities (43[3]), while 23 cities utilized television[4], and nine cities[5] used motion pictures.

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[3] Cities which used radio for special programs related to municipal government are: Anchorage and Ketchikan, Alaska; Fort Smith and Little Rock, Arkansas; Berkeley, Chico, Inglewood, Modesto, Pasadena, and San Jose, California; Canon City, Colorado; Gainesville, Fort Pierce, and St. Petersburg Beach, Florida; Bloomington, Illinois; El Dorado and Lawrence, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Gardiner and Rumford, Maine; Ann Arbor, Bronson and Pontiac, Michigan; Maryville, Missouri; Sidney, Nebraska; Batavia, Jamestown, and New York, New York; Burlington and Washington, North Carolina; Dayton, Ohio; Bellefonte, Philadelphia, and Ridgway, Pennsylvania; Columbia, South Carolina; Beeville and Uvalde, Texas; Brattleboro, Vermont; Arlington (County) and Fairfax, Virginia; Sunnyside and Tacoma, Washington; Morgantown, West Virginia; and Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

[4] Cities using television are: Fort Smith, Arkansas; Anaheim, Chico, Fresno, Inglewood, and Pasadena, California; St. Petersburg Beach, Florida; Bloomington and Chicago, Illinois; Sioux City, Iowa; New Orleans, Louisiana; Bangor, Maine; University City, Missouri; New York, New York; Burlington and Washington, North Carolina; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Columbia, South Carolina; Sunnyside and Tacoma, Washington; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Casper, Wyoming.

[5] Cities using motion pictures are: Glendale, Lakewood, and Pasadena, California; Titusville, Florida; Rock Island, Illinois; New Orleans, Louisiana; Cedar Grove tp., New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Columbia, South Carolina.

Cleveland, Ohio, initiated televised city council meetings in 1960, beginning with an hour-long Sunday program. The session was videotaped so that uninteresting portions could be edited out to produce a fast-moving program. Chicago, Illinois, also experimented with televised city council meetings in 1960, showing four taped sessions in their entirety over the commercial stations on a rotating basis.

Anaheim, California, is taking fire prevention programs into the schools by use of closed-circuit television. Now in its second year, the program consists of five 30-minute telecasts over the Anaheim City School District's closed circuit television system. The telecasts, shown to fifth-grade students, are reported to have yielded excellent results, in terms of fire prevention manpower saved through simultaneous contact with all students, reduced false alarms and malicious mischief complaints, increased participation by students in "Junior Fire Department" activities, and acceptance by teachers, parents, and students.

In Miami, Florida, television is being used extensively to dramatize the city government's law enforcement problems. Three television programs dealing with crime prevention, traffic, and emergency aspects of police work are currently running, and a fourth series, based on actual night traffic court cases, is in preparation.

Other Public Relations Methods. The year 1960 also saw a continuation of several tried-and-true techniques, and a few new variations on old themes. The trend of recent years toward greater popularity of the municipal "open house," for example, continued in 1960, with 44 cities reporting open houses as compared with 37 in 1959 and only 15 a decade ago. Tours of city facilities were also employed by a number of cities.

To take city information directly to the people, New York City has placed a "mobile information center" in service. The 36-foot trailer is manned by five veteran city employees and is fully equipped to carry the city's public information program to the neighborhoods of the city. Public relations training programs continued to be given in a number of cities, with San Antonio, Texas, offering one of the most ambitious programs, encompassing 3,500 employees.

Conclusions. Judged on the basis of tangible evidence available, 1960 was no year of major revolutions in the municipal public relations field, but it was a year of solid progress on several fronts. Recognizing that public opinion and consent are the very foundation of our democratic system, more and more cities are acting to insure that the public's opinion will be an informed one. As city government increases in complexity, this necessity becomes all the more urgent. While the heart of all good public relations is a job well done, there is an increasing realization that merely doing a good job is not enough — the public must be informed, and the concept of a comprehensive program covering a broad spectrum of public relations activities is gaining in popularity.

Council-Manager Government

By Robert L. Brunton

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A TOTAL of 84 cities, towns, and other urban places were added in 1960 to the number of local governments operating under the council-manager plan. Of these 84 places, 47 adopted the plan under home rule charter, optional state law, or special act of the state legislature; 26 adopted the plan by ordinance; and 11 adopted the plan in prior years. Ten cities were removed from the Directory in 1960. Thus the net gain for the year was 74 as compared with a net gain of 81 in 1959, 51 in 1958, 94 in 1957, and 80 in 1956. The Directory includes 1,539 cities, 199 towns and townships in New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and 18 counties, or a grand total of 1,756 communities as of January 1, 1961. Not included are the 1,732 council-manager communities in five European countries: Finland, Germany, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden. These communities are listed in a special directory. Also, there are 209 council-appointed chief administrators in United States and Canadian cities and counties that are not recognized as operating under the council-manager plan. These communities and the names of their administrators are included in a supplement at the end of this Directory.

The 47 places that adopted the plan in 1960 by charter, state enabling act, or by special act of the state legislature are: Juneau (6,797), Petersburg (1,502), and Wrangell (1,315), Alaska; Seal Beach (6,994) and Watsonville (13,293), California; South Windsor (9,435) and Winchester (10,496), Connecticut; Punta Gorda, Florida (3,157); Newnan, Georgia (12,169); DeKalb, Illinois (18,486); Paris (3,601) and Winterport (2,088), Maine; College Park, Maryland (18,482); Boyne City (2,797), Coldwater (8,880), and Lowell (2,545), Michigan; Crystal, Minnesota (24,283); Salem, New Hampshire (9,210); Cape May (4,477), Levittown (11,861), and Long Branch (26,228), New Jersey; Lebanon (5,993), Louisville (5,116), Marysville (4,952), Mentor (4,345), Oxford (7,828), and Rittman (5,410), Ohio; Comanche (2,082), Guymon (5,768), Stillwater (23,965), Stroud (2,456), and Wetumka (1,798), Oklahoma; Hermiston, Oregon (4,402); Myrtle Beach, South Carolina (7,834); Tennessee Ridge (324) and Union City (8,837), Tennessee; Athens (7,086), Deer Park (4,865), Galveston (67,175), Kilgore (10,092), McKinney (13,763), Muleshoe (3,871), and Texarkana (30,218), Texas; Winooski, Vermont (7,420); Colonial Heights, Virginia (9,587); and Mercer Island (6,000) and Spokane (181,608), Washington.

The 26 municipalities that adopted council-manager ordinances in 1960 are: Holbrook, Arizona (3,428); Campbell (11,863), Commerce (9,555), Lawndale (21,740), Lompoc (14,415), Los Alamitos (4,312), Novato (17,881), Orange (26,444), San Dimas (1,840), and Temple City (31,838), California;

Longmont, Colorado (11,489); Center Line (10,164) and Grosse Pointe (6,631), Michigan; North Las Vegas, Nevada (18,422); Mount Airy, North Carolina (7,055); Trotwood, Ohio (4,992); Aliquippa (26,369), Elizabethtown (6,780), Shippensburg (6,138), Turtle Creek (10,607), and Upper St. Clair tp. (8,287), Pennsylvania; Abernathy (2,491) and Burleson (2,345), Texas; Layton, Utah (9,027); Woodstock, Virginia (2,083); and Roxboro, Quebec, Canada (1,958).

Voters in 20 communities during 1960 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager government: Fort Smith, Arkansas (52,991); Milton (4,108) and Pahokee (4,709), Florida; Conyers, Georgia (2,881); Edwardsville (9,996) and Markham (11,704), Illinois; Caribou, Maine (8,305); Constantine (1,710) and Dowagiac (7,208), Michigan; Hibbing (17,731) and Marshall (6,681), Minnesota; Gladstone, Missouri (14,502); Waldwick, New Jersey (10,495); Blue Ash (8,341) and Willoughby Hills (4,241), Ohio; Tullahoma, Tennessee (12,242); Angleton (7,312) and Pecos (12,728), Texas; and Buckhannon (6,386) and Parkersburg (44,797), West Virginia.

Of the 67 referendums held in 1960, 47, or 70 per cent, resulted in the adoption of the council-manager plan by vote of the people or receipt of a charter by action of the state legislature. This compares with 72 per cent favorable action in 1959, 51 per cent in 1958, 65 per cent in 1957, and 59 per cent in 1956.

Other Changes in the Directory. Eleven cities that had adopted council-manager government in previous years were added to the directory of council-manager cities in 1960. Four of these places had adopted the

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities In Group[1]	Cities with Council-Manager Plan[2]	
		No.[3]	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	...	123	...
2,500 to 5,000	...	217	...
5,000 to 10,000	1,289	360	27.9
10,000 to 25,000	1,030	393	38.2
25,000 to 50,000	406	207	51.0
50,000 to 100,000	192	95	49.5
100,000 to 500,000	110	51	46.4
Over 500,000	21	4	19.0

[1] This column includes only places over 5,000 population in the United States that are classified as incorporated urban places by the U. S. Bureau in the "1960 Census of Population—Advanced Reports—Final Population Counts," Series PC(A1). Total number of cities for first two population groups not available as of January 1, 1961.

[2] A total of 306 local governments with the council-manager plan have been omitted because (1) they have less than 1,000 population, (2) they are not classified by the Bureau of Census as urban places, or (3) they are outside the continental United States. These places include 28 places of less than 1,000 population, 17 counties (the U. S. Bureau of Census classifies Arlington County, Virginia, as an incorporated urban place), 199 towns and townships in New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, 3 where no official population figures are available, 1 city in Puerto Rico, and 59 cities in Canada. The grand total of council-manager communities on January 1, 1961, was 1,756.

[3] Cities are grouped in this column by latest population figures based on the 1960 census (the same as in footnote 1).

plan by charter, enabling act, or special state law: Lakewood tp., New Jersey (16,020); Las Vegas, New Mexico (7,790); and Canyon (5,864) and Terrell Hills (5,572), Texas.

The other seven cities had adopted the plan by ordinance: Chandler, Arizona (9,531); Gallup, New Mexico (14,089); Middletown tp. (11,256) and Radnor (21,697), Pennsylvania; Cleveland (5,838) and Plano (3,694), Texas; and Victoria, Virginia (1,737).

Ten places were removed from the Directory. In four cities the abandonment elections in 1960 and previous years became effective. In Aberdeen, Maryland (9,679), the council-manager plan was repealed by the city council. The other five cities were removed because the council failed for a year or more to appoint a manager: Gilbert, Arizona (1,833); Avalon (1,566), Benecia (6,070), and Fontana (14,659), California; and Gaastra, Michigan (582).

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Twenty cities held referendums during 1960 on the continuation of the council-manager plan and voters in five of these cities decided to abandon the plan. These five cities are: Ottumwa, Iowa (33,871); Hot Springs, South Dakota (4,943); Rosenberg, Texas (9,698); and Marinette (13,329) and Watertown (13,943), Wisconsin. The 15 cities which voted to retain the council-manager plan are: Dothan, Alabama (31,440); Old Orchard Beach, Maine (4,431); Amherst, Massachusetts (10,306); Negaunee, Michigan (6,126); Mankato, Minnesota (23,979); Joplin (38,948), Marceline (2,872), Maryville (7,807), and Moberly (13,170), Missouri; Broken Arrow, Oklahoma (5,928); Pendleton, Oregon (14,434); Commerce (5,789), Freeport (11,619), and Greenville (19,087), Texas; and Casper, Wyoming (38,930). A total of 68 cities and counties abandoned the council-manager plan in previous years excluding 18 places where the plan has been readopted. (In Ottumwa, Iowa; Brockton, Massachusetts; and Marinette and Watertown, Wisconsin, the council-manager plan has been abandoned but is not effective until some later date.)[1]

Growth of the Plan. A total of 1,756 places had the council-manager plan as of January 1, 1961, and are included in the Directory of Council-

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[1] The 68 other places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people since 1908 are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Santa Barbara, California; Milford, Connecticut; Ft. Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; East Moline, Illinois; Mason City, Iowa; Great Bend, Kansas; Morehead and Pikeville, Kentucky; Brooks and Orient, Maine; Fall River, North Adams, Orange, Quincy, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Brookfield, Hannibal, Lebanon, and Marshall, Missouri; Missoula, Montana; Grand Island, Nebraska; Bethlehem, Concord, Derry, Dover, Franklin, and Littleton, New Hampshire; Trenton, New Jersey; Binghamton, Cobleskill, and Rome, New York; Kings Mountain, North Carolina; Fargo, North Dakota; Akron, Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Altus, Claremore, Collinsville, Lawton, and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Cottage Grove, Oregon; Aberdeen, Clark, Hot Springs, Huron, and Rapid City, South Dakota; Houston and Rosenberg, Texas; Barton, Bennington Town and Village, Hardwick Village, and Ludlow Village, Vermont; Ashland, Kenosha, Madison, Rhinelander, Stevens Point, and Superior, Wisconsin; and Brandon, Manitoba, and St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada. Eighteen places which abandoned the plan some years ago have since readopted it: San Mateo County, California; Ashland, Kentucky; Old Orchard Beach, Maine; Ipswich, Massachusetts; Conway and Keene, New Hampshire; Cape May, New Jersey; Durant, Oklahoma; Madison, South Dakota; Denton, Gainesville, and Waco, Texas; and Brandon, Brattleboro, Cavendish, Ludlow Town, St. Albans, and Montpelier, Vermont.

Manager Cities and Counties. Of this number 1,696 are in the continental United States, 1 in Puerto Rico, and 59 in Canada. California leads with 209 places with the council-manager plan followed by Texas with 148 places, Maine with 138, Michigan with 128, Pennsylvania with 104, Florida with 92, and Virginia with 73. The population of all places operating under the council-manager plan now totals over 41,500,000.

The first council-manager charter was adopted by popular vote 49 years ago.[2] Now 49 per cent of all the cities in the United States over 25,000 population have council-manager government and 38 per cent of all cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have this form of government (see Table 1).

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[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan by vote of the people was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

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IIMC NEWS LETTER. International Institute of Municipal Clerks, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

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GEORGIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. Georgia Municipal Association, 114 LeConte Hall, Athens. $2.50.

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IOWA MUNICIPALITIES. League of Iowa Municipalities, 308-11 Insurance Exchange Building, Des Moines 9. $3.

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Secretary, 408½ Main, Bismarck. $2 to members; $3.50 to nonmembers.

LEAGUE OF OREGON CITIES NEWS LETTER. (Irregular). P. O. Box 5177, Eugene, Oregon.

LOUISIANA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. 1823 MacArthur Drive, Alexandria, Louisiana. $4.50.

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MARYLAND MUNICIPAL NEWS. Maryland Municipal League, P. O. Box 276, College Park. $2.

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MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14. $2.50.

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THE MUNICIPALITY. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison 3. $2.50.

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NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES. (Monthly, October through June). New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 603 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton. $2.25.

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TENNESSEE TOWN AND CITY. Tennessee Municipal League, 226 Capitol Boulevard, Nashville 3. $3.

TEXAS TOWN AND CITY. Texas Municipal League, 402 Vaughn Building, Austin 1. $3.50.

THE TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONER. (Quarterly). Pennsylvania State Association of Township Commissioners, 1327 Pacific Avenue, Natrona Heights. $2.

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Urban Planning

Developments in 1960

By Jerrold R. Allaire

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THREE basic themes, with minor variations, seem to repeat themselves in planning activities during 1960. Two of them — efforts to introduce order into expanding urban areas, and attempts to revitalize decaying portions of existing cities — are the material of which practical planning is made. The third theme is a growing awareness on the part of both the practicing planner and the public of the importance of planning in government.

Urban planning was brought to the public in 1960 perhaps most forcibly through the mass communication media. Articles appeared in the popular periodicals; CBS television devoted an hour of prime time to planning, comparing Philadelphia with Brasilia; aspects of housing, urban renewal, and planning became issues in the presidential election campaign. Terms like residential density, housing rehabilitation, public open space, industrial zoning, and workable program began to find their way into the popular vocabulary.

As a reflection of increased public and private interest in planning matters, planning agencies are becoming less reticent to plan big. Philadelphia's comprehensive plan, including one of the most thorough cost analyses ever contained in such a document, was "introduced" and bore a price tag of $921 million in local tax fund expenditures for effectuation. Communities learning about the huge expenditures necessary for rebuilding received encouragement from three cities — Newark, New Haven, and Pittsburgh — already involved in large redevelopment projects. Newark, which put up $500,000 plus various public improvements for a redevelopment project, saw tax revenues from new improvements to private property jump from $178,000 to $600,000 annually. New Haven's tax income of $105,000 for the central area, before redevelopment, rose to nearly $540,000, while city service costs to the area dropped by 50 per cent. The tax revenue increase in Pittsburgh's huge Golden Triangle project has amounted to some $2 million. More new renewal projects were approved during fiscal 1959 than in any other 12-month period since the beginning of the federal aid program in 1949. The 184 new projects brought to 797 those actually under way or completed. In fiscal 1959, 90 new cities entered the program, raising the total number of participating communities to 456.

The 1960 decennial census brought important news. Population shifts between 1950 and 1960 changed the ranking of all but four of the top 20 cities in the United States. Except for Milwaukee and New Orleans, the only cities in this group to show increases were in the West. Although no new cities reached the million population mark, it is significant that nine urban areas passed it for the first time.

The 1960 Census of Housing included a number of new subjects and placed greater emphasis on some of the old ones. Significant among these shifts in emphasis are: (1) inclusion of measurement and description of the gross changes in the housing inventory; (2) a change in describing the physical condition of the housing unit from "not dilapidated" or "dilapidated" to "sound," "deteriorating," or "dilapidated"; and (3) inclusion of *all private living accommodations.*

Technological changes made themselves felt in planning programs. Jet aircraft and their effect on adjacent land uses formed the subject of several studies analyzing jet noise, air pollution, safety factors, and runway needs. Detroit received a federal demonstration grant to help finance its study of jet airports. Several planning reports took up the problem of nuclear reactors in the community, and New Jersey submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission a proposal for the nation's first atomic industrial park.

Although planning agencies have used automatic data processing cards for several years, the Santa Clara County (California) Planning Department appears to be the first to employ a magnetic tape data-recording system; it will include information on valuation, size, use, and multiple characteristics of property. The emergence of the Trampoline[1] center as a zoning, safety, and traffic problem caused a number of planners to scratch their heads. One director stated: "Without appearing too pessimistic, one might assume that the Trampoline, as an entertainment facility, will not have the longevity of certain facilities in terms of public desires, and might well be classed as 'a momentary sensation' at some future time."

Old towns and new towns made the news in 1960. While the Chicago Plan Commission was celebrating its 50th birthday, other planners were busy thinking about brand new towns. "New town" plans and projects developed in economically depressed regions of eastern Kentucky, near Toronto, in Alameda County, California, and on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona.

A high point of 1960 was the World Housing and Planning Congress in Puerto Rico, attended by some 175 American planners. This was the first time that an IFHP Congress had been held in this hemisphere since the 1938 meeting in Mexico. Its next Congress will be in Paris in 1962. Another landmark was the disbanding of the National Committee on Urban Transportation. In the words of the group's chairman, O. W. Campbell, "The original purposes and objectives of the Committee . . . have been accomplished." The published reports of this group, established in 1954, have been a powerful influence in shaping many cities' transportation planning programs.

Obituaries. During 1960 a number of well-known men in the field of planning died. Among these were the following:

[1] Trampoline is a registered trademark of the Nissen Trampoline Company for rebound tumbling equipment.

Philip H. Elwood, landscape architect and regional planner, organizer of the department of landscape architecture at Iowa State University and its head until 1950. He was an honorary life member of the American Society of Planning Officials. Mr. Elwood served as chairman of the Missouri Valley Regional Planning Commission as well as consultant or commission member with many national planning organizations.

Raymond V. Long, director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development and formerly director of the Virginia State Planning Board. Mr. Long had been president of the National Advisory Council on School Building Problems.

John M. Muddeman, former president of the New York State Federation of Official Planning Organizations and head of the planning and engineering consulting firm of John M. Muddeman and Associates at Stony Brook, New York.

Adriano Olivetti, founder of Italy's National Institute of Town Planning. Signor Olivetti, one of the world's leading industrialists, won international honors for architecture and art as well as for his companies' management policies and programs of employee benefits and community aid centers. He was an honorary vice-president of the IFHP and sponsor of the elaborate town planning publication, *Urbanistica*.

Awards. A number of planners were honored during the year. Two of the men so honored were commended by professions other than planning. James Felt, chairman of the New York City Planning Commission, received the Award of Merit of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in recognition of his "integrity and dedication as a public servant with the most laudable ambition to create a new zoning ordinance for the City of New York."

Lawrence M. Orton, commissioner of the New York City Planning Commission and former president of ASPO, received the Medal of Honor for City Planning, an award sponsored jointly by the Metropolitan Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the New York Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and the Brooklyn and New York Chapters of the AIA. The award, established in 1939, has been conferred only three times previously.

Awards took on an international flavor when Clarence Stein of this country received the Howard Memorial Medal, awarded occasionally by the Town and Country Planning Association of Great Britain, for consistent support of and contribution to the Garden City movement. Shortly after Mr. Stein's award in England, ASPO's annual Silver Medal, awarded for "leadership and contribution to the advancement of planning," was bestowed on Britain's Sir Frederick J. Osborn, co-founder with Ebenezer Howard of the garden city of Welwyn in 1919.

Not all the awards went to individuals. The AIA's "Citation of an Organization" for 1960 went to the Providence City Planning Commission. The award, made in recognition of the Commission's College Hill Demonstration Grant Study, stated in part: "No other city in the United States has presented its historic conservation and rehabilitation problem as clearly, succinctly, or as beautifully. In our opinion this is a major contribution to American architecture, to community planning, and to civic design." The first ASPO Journalism Award — for "public service rendered in the advancement of city and regional planning through outstanding journalism" —went to the *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*.

Other Developments. Congress authorized the Public Health Service to study the effects of auto exhaust on health, and California became the first state in the nation to adopt a bill designed to control air pollution from automobile exhaust. California, Maryland, and New York led the way in taking legislative steps for open space preservation. California's law (S.B. 1461) enables counties and cities to use public funds to acquire "the fee or any lesser interest, development right, easement, covenant or other contractual right" in order to preserve open spaces "for public use and enjoyment." Maryland's H.B. 75 and New York's A.B. 4103 are based in large part on the California provisions.

Ten states took advantage of new federal legislation making funds available for state-wide comprehensive planning and received grants totaling $267,000. The Hawaii Department of Planning and Research was created and became one of five staff departments of the governor. The California Office of Planning was created. Despite great national interest in downtown revitalization, especially through pedestrian malls, Kalamazoo and Miami Beach remain the only cities with permanent mall facilities; Toledo's experimental venture went down under the attack of local merchants. California adopted a law (A.B. 14), however, to standardize procedure for cities wanting to establish malls. New proposals for CBD one-stop shopping centers, similar to present suburban offerings, may be seen in Portland, Oregon; Salina, Kansas; Rochester and New Rochelle, New York; New Haven, Connnecticut; Abilene, Texas; and Salem, Oregon.

The U. S. Bureau of Public Roads put new emphasis on coordination of federal highway planning and comprehensive urban planning by establishing a new urban highway division in its office of engineering. Various state highway departments created new staff planner positions. Engineers recommended a 101-mile trunk-line rapid transit system to bring commuters into downtown San Francisco. The omnibus Rivers, Harbors and Flood Control Bill (P.L. 85-645) authorized the Corps of Engineers to compile and disseminate information on floods and their control.

The long-hailed revision of the New York City zoning ordinance was adopted and represents probably the most comprehensive document of its kind in existence. Cincinnati adopted a new residential zoning district designed to protect scenic vistas.

Planning Organizations. The American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) is the clearinghouse of information on urban planning. It engages in several activities in support of the development and administration of urban planning. Its annual conference brings together planning officials, professional planners, mayors, city managers, students, and other persons interested in planning. The Society's publications include the monthly *Newsletter* and *Zoning Digest*, and *Jobs in Planning*, a semimonthly listing of positions available in the planning field. The Society also conducts Planning Advisory Service, a research service that answers inquiries on individual planning problems and publishes monthly information reports on current topics.

The professional society in the planning field is the American Institute of Planners, 2400 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Developments and Prospects in Metropolitan and Regional Planning

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REGIONAL problems demand regional solutions. In 1960 a growing number of local governments cooperated with their neighbors in finding rational solutions to vexing problems of urban growth through formal or informal regional planning programs. These programs varied in size from relatively small operations such as the West Colorado Regional Planning Commission with a population of 39,000 and a $19,000 annual budget to the giant Northeast Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission (population 6,410,000, budget $185,400).

In between are a variety of associations, including city-county planning bodies, privately financed study groups bounded by no direct geographical limitations, and a sizeable number of joint planning operations of a sub-regional level acting as a catalyst for larger regional patterns.

Common to all of these metropolitan and regional planning operations is a focusing of attention on the following essential requisites for a well-developed region: better land use patterns; a better functioning traffic circulation system; adequate health measures such as sewage and refuse disposal and sufficient water supply; convenient schools, parks, and airports; and most recently a more systematic rebuilding of communities through the use of urban renewal projects *on a regional basis*. These are problems faced by the communities individually, shared by all.

For purposes of this article, regional planning operations have been excluded that treat only a single phase of regional development such as water pollution (e.g., Water Resources Association of the Delaware River Basin), power promotion (e.g., T.V.A.), or highway planning (e.g., Chicago Area Transportation Study). In general, regional planning groups as herein defined have the following characteristics: (1) use standard planning techniques of population, economic, transportation, and land-use analysis; (2) aim toward creation and/or updating of a comprehensive plan for land-use development of the region; and (3) represent two or more local governments. The definition applies even where only a segment of the true region is covered.

Defining the Region. There have been many attempts to define the logical limits of a region. A commonly accepted set of criteria is the Standard Metropolitan Area established by the U. S. Census (now called the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area). In essence, it is the central city of some 200 major urban centers together with the surrounding county or counties directly influenced by the central city. This area is intended to include most of the built-up land in a metropolitan area together with most of the developable suburban area. In many cases it is adequate in size to define the geographical area. However, in a number of situations, regional planning groups have embraced a larger area. Conversely, in many situations it has not been possible to secure agreement among all of the units of government of the SMSA so that many "regional" or "metropolitan" planning groups are smaller than the sphere of influence directly exerted by a core city.

Types of Regional Planning Operations. There are a number of types of regional planning operations. The simplest is the "regional" operation carried on by a small group of communities sharing a common group of physical problems.

Such a group is the Monongahela Valley Regional Planning Commission in Pennsylvania. This group was organized in 1958. It consists of eight communities all contiguous to each other and bordering the Monongahela River. All eight communities have local planning commissions, and some have already adopted zoning and subdivision regulations. One has begun an urban renewal project. With the aid of federal "701" financing, a regional plan is being drawn up for the entire 100 square miles of the region. Later, local plans will be developed from this broad land-use and circulation pattern. Plan effectuation is carried out locally.

A second type of regional operation is the joint city-county planning commission, as exemplified by the Davidson County (Tennessee) Planning Commission. Since 1940 the Nashville City Planning Commission and the Davidson County Planning Commission have shared one headquarters office and one technical staff. The entire county, including six small incorporated cities, has been given direct aid. In this case the county area (530 square miles) is the same as the SMSA.

A third type is the multicounty planning commission. This has recently become a very popular kind of regional endeavor. It is exemplified by the Detroit Metropolitan Area Regional Planning Commission which covers five counties (all three in the SMSA, plus two others) with 57 cities, 33 villages, 66 townships, and 165 school districts, as well as a port district and a recreation district. It covers a population of close to 4 million (half that of Michigan) and 2,710 square miles.

A fourth category of even larger regional proportions appears in the offing in the east covering the urbanized area from Portland, Maine, to Norfolk, Virginia. Similarly, the Puget Sound area, the San Francisco Bay area, and the industrial belt around Chicago are large urbanized areas which are being considered for this kind of super-regional analysis and planning. Akin to this kind of thinking is a revival in interest of state planning boards.

In some cases there is considerable overlapping of metropolitan and regional planning. Thus, in the Pittsburgh area, a number of communities have joint regional or area operations involving several communities. At a broader level, the central county (Allegheny) and the major surrounding counties each have public planning commissions. Beyond this is a private agency, the Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association, which is undertaking broad land-use and economic analyses of a six-county area and has recommended the creation of a public agency to put the results of this continuing study to work in the development of a six-county comprehensive plan of future land uses.

Method of Financing. The five principal sources of financial aid for regional planning programs are: (1) local contributions from member communities; (2) state assistance; (3) federal assistance; (4) private contributions including national foundation grants; and (5) special tax levies. Miscellaneous revenues are obtained through sale of maps and data and by consultation services to local municipalities.

Of the five types of financing, the first is the most popular — contributions from participating communities. With the exception of certain private contributions, all financing situations raise the problem of equitable cost-sharing. In almost any regional planning program, the work load may seem to favor one community over another. One community may have an advanced planning program at the beginning of the regional operation and therefore require less attention from the staff of the region. Another community may have considerable land area but a small population and a small tax base. Yet this may be the very section of the region demanding the most attention.

Generally, a formula is developed for prorating the financing. Among the factors used may be: (1) property valuation, (2) population, and (3) land area. This formula for program financing customarily is included in the governing articles of agreement when establishing the program.

Early regional planning efforts were supported by private contributions, as is the New York Regional Plan Association today. State planning activity was implemented during the 1930's by federal support. Some states now support regional planning but not to any significant degree. Of 50 regional planning organizations studied, only one indicated state financial aid. Sixteen, or 32 per cent, were supported in part through federal funds. The majority (62 per cent) used only local public funds.

Authority of Planning Organizations. In general regional planning is an advisory service. The regional group is appointed by the member communities. A staff is hired or consultants contracted to undertake planning studies. As studies are completed, policy is developed by the regional group, and specific advice and/or information is given to member communities which in turn implement the regional program through their own powers.

In a number of situations the geographical extent of a regional area is coterminous, for all practical purposes, with the county limits. In such cases, depending upon state law, the county may have authority for review of subdivision layout, zoning, housing, building, and urban renewal programs. In such cases, the regional organization does have direct authority to implement its programs. In some states, counties may have the power to review the subdivision of property even when it falls within the boundary of a local municipality. For the most part, however, the function of the present day regional planning operation is advisory. How effective the regional organization is in having its advice adhered to depends upon the depth of its studies, the prestige of the regional organization, and similar factors.

Regional Planning Programs. All regional planning programs have in common a better regional environment. All regional planning programs, however, do not face the same problems nor are all regional operations equally staffed to do the same job. A number of factors enter the picture to vary the scope and nature of the regional program: land area and population, number of participating communities, size of the regional planning technical staff, extent and efficacy of the local planning operation, availability of certain types of data, and so on. Despite these varying conditions, there is sufficient similarity among all regional operations to list the basic tasks:

1. Base mapping: this may include creation of new mapping from aerial survey, but it is usually confined to assembling regional maps from existing sources.
2. Population analysis: may use data and make projections for areas beyond limits of the region.
3. Economic analysis: may investigate an area larger than the participating region.
4. Land use analysis: may make new surveys to codify data; usually functions to generalize existing land-use data.
5. Transportation and highway analysis: may involve new surveys, although there is a growing tendency to establish independent transportation surveys (see "Emerging Trends" below).
6. Special studies: may initiate studies on special features of the region common to all which involve public participation, e.g., sanitation, recreation, water supply, refuse, open space preservation, schools, and, recently, urban renewal and public housing.
7. Effectuation studies: principally subdivision control and zoning through the preparation of prototype ordinances.
8. Public relations: this covers the coordinating function, library, training courses, special consultation to member communities on local planning problems, and dispensing planning information to the general public.

Regional Planning in 1960. In response to a questionnaire inquiring about the general nature of regional planning in their area, correspondents in 116 standard metropolitan statistical areas report the following information. Sixty-six areas (57 per cent) do not have regional planning, although four report active efforts in this direction. On the other hand, a surprising number, 50 or 43 per cent, report that they do have active regional programs. From their replies, a "typical" regional program may be constructed.

The typical regional program is a publicly appointed group involving eight communities, one of which is the central city, another of which is the central county. The program is directly supported by local tax funds. (Only one-third use federal funds to support their programs.) A full-time staff is employed whose work program is in the initial stages. Base mapping has been completed, and the land-use survey is under way. A number of special studies have already been completed covering some phases of the comprehensive plan. Of particular concern is the development of a highway program as the essential first element in developing a master plan. Considerable effort is being spent in general education and publicity work.

Although this is the typical program, there are a number of atypical situations. More two-unit regional planning operations were reported than any other single type (city-county operations). One-third of the programs involved three or fewer governmental units while another third involved a dozen or more. Three agencies represent more than 100 participating units; one of these three represents 211 governmental units and 248 special districts for a total of 459 jurisdictions.

Initiating a Regional Program. All regional planning has the weaknesses and strengths of confederation. It is almost always advisory. It is subject to termination, succession, and apathy. Its principal tools must be education, influence, and leadership. All of this is especially true in these beginning days of an experimental form of intergovernmental cooperation.

To be successful, a regional planning operation must be adequately staffed. This usually implies a variety of skills: geographers, demographers, economists, traffic analysts, land planners, and regional scientists. It may also mean community organizers, social workers, and urban renewal experts. The staff should have a reasonable work program and sufficient time to make its analyses. An early distinction must be made between matters of regional significance and matters of purely local concern.

Initiating a planning program on a regional scale can be hazardous if it is not correctly organized and initiated at the proper time. It is best to begin with a locally sponsored feasibility study to determine the need and to suggest a financial arrangement and staff requirements. Such a study may also outline the scope of the work program for the initial years of the organization.

Federal and private sources are available for regional planning. A few states offer aid. The federal program is tied to the federal housing bill under the popular 701 program. It offers money for regional operations on a matching basis for stipulated periods, usually two years. Surprisingly, state aid is below expectations. However, it is frequently at the state level that immediate, free advice is usually obtained on how to proceed in establishing regional planning.

Emerging Trends. Several significant trends are developing in regional planning. There are more regional planning programs now than ever before. The size of the larger regionals is growing even larger, more nearly approaching a size of influence commensurate with the size of the problems encountered. At the same time, there are a number of smaller regional operations which are helping to create an experience of joint planning at a lower, more local level. The trend is toward direct local government participation financially in the regional programs. Interest in support of regional planning continues to come in ever stronger fiscal terms from private and federal sources.

The technical staffs of regional planning organizations are becoming more professional. In fact, one of the most significant trends has been the emergence of regional science as a separate discipline. In the few years since its inception, the Regional Science Association's dues-paying membership has risen rapidly from less than 100 in 1955 to over 800 in 1960. The first major school offering a specific program leading to expertise in the field of regional science has been established at the University of Pennsylvania at the graduate level leading to the Ph.D.

Associations of local elected officials in two metropolitan areas have done much to strengthen regional planning. Leaders of the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut metropolitan area have joined together to form the New York Metropolitan Regional Council. This voluntary organization of political leaders is actively working toward regional cooperation. Another group that has done much to facilitate regional planning in the Detroit area is the Supervisors Inter-County Committee, a cooperative organization of supervisors from six counties in the metropolitan area. It is a permanent agency established through permissive state enabling legislation.

Another development that bears watching is the role of state government and its impact on the development of the metropolitan community. With increasing proportions of their people living in metropolitan regions, concern is already apparent in a few state capitols.

Some trends are ominous. The number of single-purpose regional organizations is increasing. Single-purpose activities have long been established on a large, even multistate basis for water resources, ports, and power and irrigation programs sponsored by the federal government. To this are being added a number of single-purpose regional organizations for matters which are essentially part of master planning. These include transportation studies, economic studies, recreation and open space studies, and numerous regional industrial development groups. This splintering off of various elements of the regional planning process ultimately will lead to a weakening of the regional planning operation.

Regional planning is vital to a sound solution to urban-suburban ills. It needs support at all levels of government. Current regional operating budgets are low when compared to the billions spent annually in regional development. Although current experience in regional activity is excellent, more, much more, must be done to meet coming obligations.

City Planning Data

TABLE XI shows planning data for 1,180 cities over 10,000 population, including organization, number of employees, professional employees, expenditures, elimination of nonconforming uses, and subdivision ordinances.

Organization and Expenditures. Table 1 indicates that 1,136 of the 1,180 cities listed in Table XI have an official planning agency. Slightly more than one-third of the 1,136 cities have full-time planning directors, including 94 per cent of the reporting cities over 100,000 population. The smaller the city, the less likely it is to have a planning director, with only 8 per cent of those under 25,000 in this category.

The majority of cities over 10,000 population among those reporting (70 per cent) had annual expenditures of $1,000 or more during 1960 or in the fiscal year ending in 1960. Slightly more than one-half, 311 of 616 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000, had expenditures of more than $1,000. However, 90 per cent of those over 25,000 reporting indicated they had spent more than $1,000. A total of 499 cities reported expenditures for consulting services. Slightly more than half (251) of these were cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. These 251 represented 41 per cent of the reporting cities in this population group. The 248 cities over 25,000 which indicated expenditures for consulting services represented 44 per cent of the cities reporting.

The median number of employees of planning agencies ranged from a high of 36 for cities over 500,000 down to a median of less than one in cities under 50,000. In between are cities of 250,000 to 500,000, 18 employees; cities of 100,000 to 250,000, seven employees, and cities of 50,000 to 100,000, three employees. As for professional staff, cities under 50,000 had a median of less than one; 50,000 to 100,000, one; 100,000 to 250,000, four; 250,000 to 500,000, nine; and over 500,000, twenty.

Elimination of Nonconforming Uses. Of the 1,180 cities in Table XI, 990 (84 per cent) reported that they have zoning ordinances which, under certain circumstances, require the elimination of nonconforming structures. In most cases, these prevent the rebuilding of a building substantially damaged by fire or other causes or when damage has gone beyond a certain specified amount.

Approximately 35 per cent of these cities, however, require elimination of nonconforming uses in one or more types of zoning districts within a specified limit of time. Such provisions are somewhat more prevalent in residential districts, with a total of 251 cities requiring the elimination of nonconforming open space uses such as junk yards and automobile graveyards; 231 requiring the elimination of nonconforming billboards; and 279 requiring the elimination of nonconforming structures. In commercial areas, the totals were: 214 cities requiring elimination of nonconforming open space uses; 144, nonconforming billboards; and 210, nonconforming structures. In industrial districts, 123 cities require elimination of nonconforming open space uses; 113, nonconforming billboards; and 114, nonconforming structures.

Subdivision Regulations. Of the 1,180 reporting cities, 906 (78 per cent) reported that they have regulations governing the subdivision of land. Of these, 74 cities (9 per cent) require that land be set aside in new subdivisions for both schools and parks (including playgrounds). Another 118 cities (13 per cent) among those with subdivision regulations require that park land only be set aside. Four cities (less than 1 per cent) require that school land only be provided.

TABLE 1
PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Having Official Planning Agency	Having Full-Time Director	Reporting Expenditures Over $1,000	Reporting Expenditures Consult. Services
Cities over 500,000	20	19	19	20	11
250,000 to 500,000	26	26	26	26	15
100,000 to 250,000	69	69	62	65	27
50,000 to 100,000	150	145	112	131	66
25,000 to 50,000	299	288	130	266	129
10,000 to 25,000	616	589	49	311	251
All cities over 10,000 ..	1,180	1,136	398	799	499

TABLE XI

PLANNNG DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961

This table includes data for 1,177 cities over 10,000 population as reported early in 1961. Planning Board: indicates whether city has an official planning board or commission. Full-time Planning Director – Who Appoints: letter to left of dash shows official who serves as director of planning; letter to right shows who appoints full-time planning director (see key below). Employees Total-Profession: total number full-time employees of planning agency; to the right number of professional employees. Expenditures: first column shows amount spent for regular activities; second shows amount for consulting services. Zoning Ordinance: first column shows whether zoning ordinance regulates nonconforming land uses. The next three columns indicate, by district, whether the city requires elimination within a specific period of time; "O," open land uses such as junk yards and automobile wrecking yards; "B," billboards and "S," buildings or other structures; "No" in all three columns indicates the city has no specific time limit. Subdivision Regulations – Grant Required: indicates whether city has comprehensive subdivision regulations; letters to right of dash indicate whether city requires grant of land; "S" indicates for school purposes; "P" for parks and playgrounds. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available. Superior numbers ([1]) indicate footnotes at end of table.

PLANNING DIRECTOR	APPOINTING AUTHORITY
P - Full-time planning director	A - City manager
A - City manager	C - City council
B - Building inspector	M - Mayor
E - Engineer or public works director	P - Planning commission
H - Chairman of planning board	X - Other authority
M - Mayor	
X - Other city official	

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	Yes	P-M	97-65	$ 582.5	$56.7	Yes	OBS	No	No	No
Detroit, Mich.	Yes	P-P	70-41	447.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	. . .
Los Angeles, Calif.	Yes	P-P	141-72	1,029.8	4.7	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
New York City, N. Y.	Yes	P-M[2]	184-. .	1,432.1	8.5	Yes	OBS	OBS	OS	Yes
Philadelphia, Pa.	Yes	P-P	70-35	424.6	57.7	Yes	O	O	O	Yes
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	Yes	P-P	36-11	223.3	.7	Yes	B	No	No	Yes
Boston, Mass.[1]	No	..-..	34-22	235.0	7.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	No
Buffalo, N. Y.	Yes	P-M	23-18	125.4	63.8	Yes	No	No	O	No
Cincinnati, Ohio	Yes	P-P	35-14	233.6	1.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Cleveland, Ohio	Yes	P-M	26-15	214.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Dallas, Tex.	Yes	P-P	46-16	229.4	27.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Houston, Tex.	Yes	P-M	31-20	175.8	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis.	Yes	P-X	37-21	223.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New Orleans, La.	Yes	P-P	22-8	109.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Yes	P-M	51-23	350.7	10.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	No
St. Louis, Mo.	Yes	P-P	21-10	120.5	0.0	Yes	OB	No	No	Yes
San Antonio, Tex.	Yes	P-A	23-8	134.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

Table XI—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued										
San Diego, Calif. . . .	Yes	P-P	72-43	$ 390.3	$28.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
San Francisco, Calif. .	Yes	P-P	36-22	324.5	0.0	Yes	OBS	No	S	Yes
Seattle, Wash.	Yes	P-P	22-11	142.7	0.0	Yes	OS	OS	OS	No
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	Yes	P-P	16-9	120.1	3.7	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Atlanta, Ga.	Yes	P-C	21-9	136.2	2.5	Yes	OBS	OBS	No	Yes
Birmingham, Ala. . . .	Yes	P-C	11-7	64.7	76.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Dayton, Ohio	Yes	P-C	16-6	83.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Denver, Colo.	Yes	P-M	15-10	128.9	2.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
El Paso, Tex.	Yes	P-M	20-5	116.0	5.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Fort Worth, Tex. . . .	Yes	P-A	20-10	81.6	12.8	Yes	O	O	O	Yes
Honolulu, Hawaii . . .	Yes	P-M	30-8	210.9	30.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Indianapolis, Ind. . . .	Yes	P-P	28-24	166.0[3]	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes-SP
Kansas City, Mo. . . .	Yes	P-A	23-11	157.0	5.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Long Beach, Calif. . .	Yes	P-P	16-12	120.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Louisville, Ky.	Yes	P-P	19-8	134.2[3]	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Memphis, Tenn.	Yes	P-. .	13-5	142.0[3]	8.0	Yes	OB	O	No	Yes
Miami, Fla.	Yes	P-P	14-7	110.1	0.0	Yes	BS	No	No	Yes
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	Yes	P-X	23-10	178.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Norfolk, Va.	Yes	P-A	9-7	70.9	4.0	Yes	OS	S	No	Yes
Oakland, Calif.	Yes	P-A	19-15	134.2	0.0	Yes	No	. . .	No	Yes
Oklahoma City, Okla. .	Yes	P-A	14-6	50.5	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Omaha, Neb.	Yes	P-M	12-5	72.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Phoenix, Ariz.	Yes	P-A	31-14	147.0	19.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Portland, Ore.	Yes	P-X	21-16	143.8	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OS	Yes
Rochester, N. Y. . . .	Yes	P-X	6-4	72.2	69.5	Yes	OB	O	No	Yes
St. Paul, Minn.	Yes	P-M	13-6	105.4	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Toledo, Ohio	Yes	P-P	15-8	115.0	3.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Tulsa, Okla.	Yes	P-P	31-9	78.4	4.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Wichita, Kan.	Yes	P-A	22-14	166.7[3]	18.8	Yes	OB	OB	O	Yes
100,000 to 250,000										
Albany, N. Y.	Yes	E	. . . .	. . . .	14.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	Yes	P-A	21-7	139.1	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	S	Yes-P
Amarillo, Tex.	Yes	P-A	3-1	17.6	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Anaheim, Calif.	Yes	P-A	10-5	96.6	4.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes-P
Arlington, Va.	Yes	P-A	16-5	199.9	26.7	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Austin, Tex.	Yes	P-A	17-7	92.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Baton Rouge, La. . . .	Yes	P-P	8-2	56.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	O	O	Yes
Beaumont, Tex.	Yes	P-A	1-1	. . . .	37.2	Yes	No	No	No	No
Berkeley, Calif.	Yes	P-A	9-7	72.1	15.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Bridgeport, Conn. . . .	Yes	P-X	6-2	37.6	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Cambridge, Mass. . .	Yes	P-P	10-5	48.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Canton, Ohio	Yes	P-M	4-2	. . . .	. . .	Yes	O	O	O	No
Charlotte, N. C.	Yes	P-P	8-5	33.6	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Chattanooga, Tenn. . .	Yes	P-M	9-5	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Corpus Christi, Tex. .	Yes	P-A	7-4	42.5	12.5	Yes	OBS	OBS	No	Yes-P
Dearborn, Mich.	Yes	P-X	4-1	27.7	0.0	. . .	No	No	No	No
Des Moines, Iowa . . .	Yes	P-P	20-13	133.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Duluth, Minn.	Yes	P-P	4-2	20.4	0.0	Yes	B	B	B	Yes
Elizabeth, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.1	6.0	Yes	S	BS	OBS	No
Erie, Pa.	Yes	P-C	3-2	17.5	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	No
Flint, Mich.	Yes	P-P	5-2	25.1	44.1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Fort Wayne, Ind. . . .	Yes	P-M	5-3	34.1	0.0	Yes	O	O	No	Yes
Fresno, Calif.	Yes	P-A	17-8	. . . .	12.9	Yes	OBS	O	No	Yes
Glendale, Calif.	Yes	P-A	15-7	116.2	1.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Grand Rapids, Mich. .	Yes	P-A	7-3	53.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No

Table XI—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses			
							Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Greensboro, N. C.	Yes	P-A	11-5	$ 57.8	$13.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Hammond, Ind.	Yes	H	1-0	....	...	Yes	BS	S	O	Yes
Hartford, Conn.	Yes	P-A	10-6	34.0	30.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Jackson, Miss.	Yes	P-C	4-1	21.5	9.9	No	No	No	No	Yes
Jacksonville, Fla.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Kansas City, Kan.	Yes	..-..	..-..	12.3	6.0	Yes	OBS	OS	No	Yes
Knoxville, Tenn.	Yes	P-P	14-5	33.8[3]	10.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Lansing, Mich.	Yes	P-P	7-1	42.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lincoln, Neb.	Yes	P-C	5-3	34.0	17.8	Yes	OB	No	No	Yes
Little Rock, Ark.	Yes	P-A	5-1	21.8	12.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lubbock, Tex.	Yes	P-A	8-4	65.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Madison, Wis.	Yes	P-M	15-9	82.7	22.2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Mobile, Ala.	Yes	..-..	6-3	38.3	12.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Montgomery, Ala.	Yes	P-P	3-1	16.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Nashville, Tenn.	Yes	P-P	16-9	108.3[3]	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Newport News, Va.	Yes	P-A	4-1	13.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Yes	P-A	5-2	34.0	1.0	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes-P
Pasadena, Calif.	Yes	P-A	7-2	49.8	0.0	Yes	B	B	B	Yes
Peoria, Ill.	Yes	P-A	6-4	33.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Portsmouth, Va.	Yes	P-A	5-1	17.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Providence, R. I.	Yes	P-P	21-14	99.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Richmond, Va.	Yes	P-P	9-5	68.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	O	O	Yes-SP
Rockford, Ill.	Yes	P-P	5-3	16.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Sacramento, Calif.	Yes	P-A	9-4	57.7	67.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
St. Petersburg, Fla.	Yes	P-A	15-8	86.6	5.4	Yes	OBS	OS	OS	Yes
Salt Lake City, Utah	Yes	P-C	9-4	56.2	0.0	...	...	...	..	...
San Jose, Calif.	Yes	P-A	16-12	136.1	16.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Santa Ana, Calif.	Yes	P-A	9-4	53.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Savannah, Ga.	Yes	P-P	..-..	18.9[3]	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Scranton, Pa.	Yes	H	0-0	4.2	0.0	No	...	...	..	Yes
Shreveport, La.	Yes	P-M	6-2	47.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	O	Yes
South Bend, Ind.	Yes	P-M	6-2	37.8	0.0	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes-SP
Spokane, Wash.	Yes	P-A	9-5	47.6	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Springfield, Mass.	Yes	P-P	7-5	36.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Syracuse, N. Y.	Yes	P-M	22-14	154.0	5.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Tacoma, Wash.	Yes	P-A	12-9	84.5	2.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Torrance, Calif.	Yes	P-A	4-2	35.3	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes-P
Trenton, N. J.	Yes	P-M	9-7	34.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	...
Tucson, Ariz.	Yes	P-P	10-5	63.7	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Utica, N. Y.	Yes	..-..	3-3	14.9	5.7	Yes	No	No	No	No
Waterbury, Conn.	Yes	P-P	3-1	14.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Wichita Falls, Tex.	Yes	E	1-1	10.0	0.0	...	No	No	No	Yes-P
Winston Salem, N. C.	Yes	P-A	9-6	68.7	5.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Worcester, Mass.	Yes	P-A	9-7	34.1	0.0	Yes	S	OS	OS	Yes
50,000 to 100,000										
Abilene, Tex.	Yes	P-A	1-1	23.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Abington tp, Pa.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	5.8	Yes	No	No	No	No
Alameda, Calif.	Yes	P-A	4-2	31.3	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	S	Yes-SP
Alexandria, Va.	Yes	P-A	7-3	50.1	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	S	Yes
Alhambra, Calif.	Yes	B	1-1	8.9	0.0	Yes	OBS	No	No	No
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Yes	P-C	8-5	47.7	9.1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Asheville, N. C.	Yes	P-P	5-3	20.0[3]	1.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Atlantic City, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	No
Augusta, Ga.	Yes	X	4-3	23.8	7.0	Yes	OB	O	No	Yes-P
Bakersfield, Calif.	Yes	P-A	10-4	65.8	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	S	Yes
Bay City, Mich.	Yes	P-C	3-1	18.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Berwyn, Ill.	No	..-..	..-..	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

Table XI—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses			
							Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Bethlehem, Pa.	Yes	P-C	2-1	$ 11.3	$ 0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Binghamton, N. Y.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Bloomfield, N. J.	Yes	E	0-0	1.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Bloomington, Minn.	Yes	P-A	3-2	14.0	5.3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Bristol tp, Pa.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Brookline t, Mass.	Yes	H	0-0	6.1	32.6	No	No	No	No	Yes
Burbank, Calif.	Yes	P-A	6-4	59.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Charleston, W. Va.	Yes	P-C	1-1	9.9	6.0	No	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Chicopee, Mass.	Yes	H	2-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	Yes	P-A	4-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Clifton, N. J.	Yes	None	. .-. .	7.1	8.3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Colorado Springs, Colo.	Yes	P-A	4-3	24.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Columbia, S. C.	Yes	P-A	3-1	37.0	10.1	No	No	No	No	No
Compton, Calif.	Yes	P-A	3-2	26.4	0.0	Yes	OBS	O	S	Yes
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Yes	A	0-0	0.4	4.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Covington, Ky.	Yes	H	0-0	1.9	2.0	Yes	S	No	No	Yes
Davenport, Iowa	Yes	P-P	3-2	16.8	2.0	Yes	OBS	O	No	Yes
Decatur, Ill.	Yes	P-P	4-1	26.7	3.2	Yes	BS	OS	OS	Yes
Downey, Calif.	Yes	P-A	5-3	39.5	3.0	Yes	OBS	OS	OS	Yes
Dubuque, Iowa	Yes	H	. .-. .	6.0	9.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Durham, N. C.	Yes	P-A	5-3	27.7	20.2	Yes	OBS	OS	S	Yes
East Orange, N. J.	Yes	P-P	2-1	13.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Euclid, Ohio	Yes	H	0-0	1.9	0.5	Yes	No	No	B	Yes
Eugene, Ore.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	12.3	No	No	No	No	No
Evanston, Ill.	Yes	P-A	4-2	31.9	10.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	S	Yes
Fall River, Mass.	Yes	P-P	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	Yes	P-C	7-3	37.9	0.0	Yes	B	B	B	Yes
Fort Smith, Ark.	No	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Fullerton, Calif.	Yes	P-C	5-2	37.1	4.3	Yes	OS	OS	OS	Yes
Gadsden, Ala.	Yes	P-P	2-2	15.4	0.0	Yes	O	O	No	Yes-P
Garden Grove, Calif.	Yes	P-A	7-3	50.6	3.4	Yes	OBS	OBS	OS	Yes
Great Falls, Mont.	Yes	P-P	. .-2	. . . .	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Greenville, S. C.	Yes	P-A	3-1	23.6	0.0	Yes	BS	BS	No	Yes
Greenwich t, Conn.	Yes	P-P	4-2	27.8	3.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Hamilton, Ohio	Yes	P-A	2-1	0.2	3.3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Hampton, Va.	Yes	P-C	4-1	17.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Harrisburg, Pa.	Yes	P-P	4-1	7.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Hayward, Calif.	Yes	P-A	8-5	50.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Hialeah, Fla.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
High Point, N. C.	Yes	P-A	10-5	50.1	8.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Huntington, W. Va.	Yes	P-P	2-1	5.7	32.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Huntsville, Ala.	Yes	P-C	5-2	34.1	0.0	Yes	OB	O	No	Yes
Independence, Mo.	Yes	None	0-0	0.0	9.4	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Inglewood, Calif.	Yes	P-C	3-1	39.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Irvington, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	1.0	1.5	Yes	No	No	No	No
Jackson, Mich.	Yes	P-A	3-2	18.6	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Joliet, Ill.	Yes	None	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Yes	P-A	5-2	29.9	0.0	Yes	OB	OB	OB	Yes
Kenosha, Wis.	Yes	P-M	2-1	13.8	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	S	Yes
Kettering, Ohio	Yes	P-A	3-1	15.9	0.0	Yes	O	OB	OB	Yes-P
Lakewood, Calif.	Yes	X	1-0	5.8	1.5	Yes	S	BS	BS	Yes
Lakewood, Ohio	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	15.0	Yes	OBS	O	No	Yes
Lancaster, Pa.	Yes	P-C	3-2	19.8	1.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Laredo, Tex.	Yes	P-M	3-1	12.5	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes-SP
Las Vegas, Nev.	Yes	P-A	18-8	67.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-S
Lawrence, Mass.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	8.0	No	No	No	No	No
Lexington, Ky.	Yes	P-P	6-3	25.0[3]	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lincoln Park, Mich.	Yes	None	0-0	1.0	9.0	Yes	OBS	S	No	No

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Livonia, Mich.	Yes	P-M	3-1	$ 23.4	$ 0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lorain, Ohio	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	1.1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Lowell, Mass.	Yes	P-A	5-3	30.8	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	Yes	P-A	4-1	26.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lynchburg, Va.	Yes	X	3-2	9.0	9.8	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Macon, Ga.	Yes	P-P	4-1	15.5[3]	0.0	Yes	S	S	S	Yes
Manchester, N. H.	Yes	P-P	7-4	42.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Medford, Mass.	Yes	P-A	3-2	19.4	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Meriden, Conn.	Yes	H	0-0	0.1	10.8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Midland, Tex.	Yes	P-A	4-2	31.5	10.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Monroe, La.	Yes	P-P	2-1	27.4	37.5	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	2.6	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Muncie, Ind.	Yes	E	0-0	1.9	0.0	Yes	0	0	0	Yes-SP
New Rochelle, N. Y.	Yes	P-P	5-2	34.5	1.1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Newton, Mass.	Yes	None	0-0	0.0	14.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
No. Little Rock, Ark.	Yes	None	2-1	4.6	25.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Norwalk, Calif.	Yes	P-A	4-3	13.8	22.9	Yes	OBS	OBS	OS	Yes
Norwalk, Conn.	Yes	P-M	5-3	31.6	1.2	Yes	OBS	S	S	Yes-P
Oak Park, Ill.	No	P-A	1-1	8.1	4.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Odessa, Tex.	Yes	P-A	4-1	51.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Ogden, Utah	Yes	P-..	3-2	19.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Orlando, Fla.	Yes	P-C	7-2	45.9	0.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Palo Alto, Calif.	Yes	P-A	5-3	35.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Passaic, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	2.3	6.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Pawtucket, R. I.	Yes	P-M	3-2	15.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	Yes	A	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	B	BS	BS	Yes
Pensacola, Fla.	Yes	P-P	3-2	18.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Pittsfield, Mass.	Yes	P-P	2-1	7.7	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Pomona, Calif.	Yes	P-C	4-3	33.4	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OS	Yes-P
Pontiac, Mich.	Yes	P-A	9-7	29.7	4.7	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Portland, Me.	Yes	P-A	9-6	51.0	19.1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Pueblo, Colo.	Yes	X	0-0	17.6	0.0	Yes	OS	S	O	Yes
Quincy, Mass.	Yes	P-M	3-1	9.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
Raleigh, N. C.	Yes	P-A	6-2	32.6	15.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Reading, Pa.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	6.1	10.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Reno, Nev.	Yes	P-P	6-4	19.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Richmond, Calif.	Yes	P-A	10-5	76.8	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Riverside, Calif.	Yes	P-A	10-7	65.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Roanoke, Va.	Yes	P-A	5-2	21.5	0.0	Yes	OS	OBS	O	Yes
Rock Island, Ill.	Yes	P-M	4-4	22.7	12.5	Yes	OS	OS	OS	Yes
Roseville, Mich.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.6	3.8	Yes	No	No	No	No
Royal Oak, Mich.	Yes	P-A	2-2	9.7	2.7	Yes	No	No	No	No
Saginaw, Mich.	Yes	P-A	11-6	48.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	Yes	..-..	0-0	2.6	5.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
St. Joseph, Mo.	Yes	P-P	3-1	11.6	0.9	Yes	No	No	No	No
San Angelo, Tex.	Yes	..-..	1-0	4.3	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
San Bernardino, Calif.	Yes	P-C	6-5	51.8	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	S	Yes
San Leandro, Calif.	Yes	P-A	8-5	56.3	7.9	Yes	No	No	No	No
San Mateo, Calif.	Yes	P-A	5-3	49.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Yes	P-M	5-3	33.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Santa Clara, Calif.	Yes	P-A	5-2	39.7	7.1	Yes	OBS	OS	S	Yes-P
Santa Monica, Calif.	Yes	P-A	6-3	46.9	5.6	Yes	OBS	O	O	Yes
Schenectady, N. Y.	Yes	P-A	3-1	18.2	0.0	Yes	OBS	OB	No	No
Sioux City, Iowa	Yes	P-P	5-3	31.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Yes	B	0-0	9.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
South Gate, Calif.	Yes	..-..	0-0	13.8	8.4	Yes	No	S	S	Yes
Springfield, Ill.	Yes	P-P	0-0	29.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Springfield, Mo.	Yes	P-A	7-3	28.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

Table XI—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Springfield, Ohio	. . .	P-P	6-3	$	$. . .	Yes	OB	OB	O	Yes
Stamford, Conn.	Yes	P-A	4-1	30.0	0.8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Stockton, Calif.	Yes	P-A	8-5	57.7	0.4	Yes	OBS	OS	S	Yes-P
Sunnyvale, Calif.	Yes	P-A	6-5	43.1	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	BS	Yes
Terre Haute, Ind.	Yes	H	0-0	0.5	25.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Troy, N. Y.	Yes	B	0-0	1.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Tyler, Tex.	Yes	X	. .-. .	5.0	23.4	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Union City, N. J.	Yes	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
University City, Mo.	Yes	X	1-0	7.0	1.0	Yes	No	BS	BS	Yes
Vallejo, Calif.	Yes	P-A	2-1	17.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Waco, Tex.	Yes	P-A	5-2	29.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Warwick, R. I.	Yes	P-M	3-2	20.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Waterloo, Iowa	Yes	P-C	5-3	33.5	0.0	Yes	No	B	OB	Yes
Waukegan, Ill.	Yes	P-M	0-0	2.3	15.4	No	No	No	No	Yes
Wauwatosa, Wis.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
West Allis, Wis.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
West Covina, Calif.	Yes	P-A	4-2	. . . .	6.2	Yes	B	B	B	Yes-P
West Palm Beach, Fla.	Yes	P-A	3-2	. . . .	. . .	No	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Wheeling, W. Va.	No	E	4-2	21.4	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
White Plains, N. Y.	Yes	P-A	4-2	. . . .	. . .	No	No	No	No	Yes
Wilmington, Del.	Yes	H	0-0	0.4	19.4	Yes	OBS	O	No	No
York, Pa.	Yes	P-C	2-0	11.5	7.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
25,000 to 50,000										
Allen Park, Mich.	Yes	H	0-0	0.4	0.0	Yes	O	BS	BS	Yes
Alliance, Ohio	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	1.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Alton, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	0.4	12.0	Yes	B	B	No	Yes
Ames, Iowa	Yes	P-P	1-1	13.9	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	1.4	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	No
Anchorage, Alas.	Yes	P-A	5-3	41.9	18.9	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Appleton, Wis.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	16.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Arcadia, Calif.	Yes	P-A	3-2	22.1	0.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes-P
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	Yes	P-A	1-1	10.3	2.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes-SP
Arlington t, Mass.	Yes	H	0-0	1.0	10.1	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ashland, Ky.	Yes	P-A	3-1	8.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Athens, Ga.	Yes	P-C	1-0	4.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Auburn, N. Y.	Yes	P-P	1-1	10.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Aurora, Colo.	Yes	P-A	3-2	16.5	4.2	Yes	OBS	OBS	No	Yes
Austin, Minn.	Yes	P-C	1-1	10.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-S
Baldwin Park, Calif.	Yes	P-C	4-2	20.9	0.0	Yes	OB	OB	OB	Yes
Bangor, Me.	Yes	P-A	3-3	22.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Bartlesville, Okla.	Yes	H	0-0	0.5	3.7	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Belleville, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	5.3	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .
Belleville, N. J.	Yes	E	0-0	1.0	18.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bellflower, Calif.	Yes	P-A	3-2	24.7	18.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bellingham, Wash.	Yes	P-P	2-2	14.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Belmont t, Mass.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	1.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Beloit, Wis.	Yes	P-A	1-1	12.6	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Bessemer, Ala.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	1.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Beverly, Mass.	Yes	E	0-0	0.7	5.0	No	No	No	No	Yes-P
Beverly Hills, Calif.	Yes	P-X	3-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Big Springs, Tex.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	16.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Biloxi, Miss.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	. . .	Yes	OBS	OS	No	No
Birmingham, Mich.	Yes	P-A	1-1	9.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bismarck, N. D.	Yes	H	0-0	1.4	0.0	Yes	S	OBS	OBS	Yes
Bloomington, Ill.	Yes	A	0-0	0.5	1.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Bloomington, Ind.	Yes	X	0-0	1.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Boise City, Idaho	Yes	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses			
							Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Boulder, Colo.	Yes	P-A	4-2	$ 27.5	$ 1.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Bremerton, Wash.	Yes	..-..	0-0	6.0[3]	...	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bryan, Tex.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	7.0	...	...	...	..	Yes
Buena Park, Calif.	Yes	P-A	5-2	38.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	S	Yes
Burlington, Iowa	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	14.2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Burlington, N. C.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	1.3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Burlington, Vt.	Yes	H	1-1	....	9.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Casper, Wyo.	Yes	H	0-0	1.9	13.2	No	OS	OS	No	No
Champaign, Ill.	Yes	P-A	2-1	11.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	OS	Yes
Charlottesville, Va.	Yes	P-A	1-1	10.0	1.5	No	O	No	No	Yes
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	Yes	P-C	1-1	9.5	5.0	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Yes	H	1-1	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	1.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Chula Vista, Calif.	Yes	P-A	4-2	25.1	1.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Clarksburg, W. Va.	Yes	H	0-0	1.0	7.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Clearwater, Fla.	Yes	P-A	2-1	14.0	8.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Clinton, Iowa	Yes	E	0-0	0.5	0.0	Yes	OBS	O	No	Yes
Columbia, Mo.	Yes	E	1-1	7.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	No
Concord, Calif.	Yes	P-C	4-3	22.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Concord, N. H.	Yes	P-M	2-2	13.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Coral Gables, Fla.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Costa Mesa, Calif.	Yes	P-A	4-1	22.6	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Culver City, Calif.	Yes	P	3-1	34.3	0.0	Yes	OS	OBS	S	No
Cumberland, Md.	Yes	H	0-0	1.2	0.0	Yes	...	...	..	No
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Yes	X	0-0	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Daly City, Calif.	Yes	E	0-0	1.5	0.3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Danville, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	1.1	0.0	Yes	...	...	..	...
Danville, Va.	Yes	E	0-0	3.5	0.0	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
Daytona Beach, Fla.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	19.5	Yes	No	OBS	OBS	Yes
Decatur, Ala.	Yes	H	0-0	....	...	Yes	...	...	..	Yes-SP
Delaware tp, N. J. (Camden Co.)	Yes	H	0-0	3.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Denton, Tex.	Yes	E	3-1	16.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Des Plaines, Ill.	Yes	H	..-..	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Dothan, Ala.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.6	Yes	OB	B	O	Yes
East Cleveland, Ohio	Yes	A	0-0	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	No
East Detroit, Mich.	Yes	A	0-0	0.9	1.2	Yes	No	No	No	No
East Lansing, Mich.	Yes	P-A	2-0	6.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
East Point, Ga.	Yes	H	0-0	1.1	6.8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
E. Hartford t, Conn.	Yes	H	0-0	0.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
E. Providence, R. I.	Yes	P-A	3-2	17.6	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Easton, Pa.	Yes	H	0-0	2.2	6.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Eau Claire, Wis.	Yes	A	0-0	1.5	4.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Edina, Minn.	Yes	P-A	1-1	10.0	1.7	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
El Cajon, Calif.	Yes	P-A	7-4	57.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
El Cerrito, Calif.	Yes	X	..-..	5.3	3.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Elgin, Ill.	Yes	A	0-0	0.5	3.2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Elkhart, Ind.	Yes	..-..	1-0	12.8	0.0	Yes	OBS	O	No	Yes
Elmhurst, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	0.4	4.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Elmira, N. Y.	Yes	A	0-0	0.4	0.0	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes
Englewood, Colo.	Yes	P-A	3-1	10.2	3.3	Yes	S	S	No	Yes
Englewood, N. J.	Yes	..-..	0-0	1.2	4.1	Yes	S	O	No	Yes
Enid, Okla.	Yes	P-P	2-1	4.8	0.0	No	No	No	No	No
Eureka, Calif.	Yes	P-A	3-2	33.6	0.9	Yes	No	No	No	No
Everett, Wash.	Yes	P-..	1-0	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Fair Lawn, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	5.0	7.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Fairfield t, Conn.	Yes	P-P	3-2	32.0	0.0	Yes	...	...	..	Yes-P
Fairmont, W. Va.	Yes	H	0-0	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Falls tp, Pa.	Yes	H	..-..	$ 3.8	$ 0.2	No	No	No	No	Yes
Fargo, N. D.	Yes	B	0-0	2.9	1.0	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
Fayetteville, N. C.	Yes	P-A	3-1	16.3	0.0	Yes	OB	O	No	Yes
Findlay, Ohio	Yes	M	..-..	0.0	0.3	Yes	OS	OS	OS	Yes
Florence, Ala.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	1.3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Yes	A	0-0	0.4	8.8	Yes	No	No	No	No
Fort Collins, Colo.	Yes	H	0-0	4.0	1.0	...	No	No	No	Yes
Fort Dodge, Iowa	Yes	E	0-0	1.6	8.5	Yes	No	No	No	No
Fort Pierce, Fla.	Yes	A	2-1	20.6	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Freeport, Ill.	Yes	..-..	0-0	2.2	0.0	Yes	No	S	No	Yes
Fremont, Calif.	Yes	P-A	9-3	56.1	0.0	Yes	OBS	BS	BS	Yes
Gainesville, Fla.	Yes	P-C	1-1	10.8	0.0	Yes	OB	O	No	Yes
Galesburg, Ill.	Yes	M	0-0	0.1	1.6	Yes	No	No	No	...
Gardena, Calif.	Yes	B	1-0	9.5	3.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Garfield, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	...
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	Yes	M	0-0	0.4	0.5	Yes	No	No	No	No
Garland, Tex.	Yes	X	2-1	14.1	11.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Gastonia, N. C.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	4.2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Gloucester, Mass.	Yes	A	0-0	5.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Goldsboro, N. C.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	3.1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Grand Forks, N. D.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Grand Prairie, Tex.	Yes	X	3-2	15.5	10.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Greeley, Colo.	Yes	A	..-..	5.0	0.0	Yes	No	B	No	Yes
Hackensack, N. J.	Yes	X	0-0	2.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Hagerstown, Md.	No	..-..	..-..	....	...	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
Hamden t, Conn.	Yes	P-C	2-1	10.9	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Hamtramck, Mich.	Yes	..-..	0-0	1.5	...	Yes	S	S	No	No
Harlingen, Tex.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	S	B	No	Yes-P
Hattiesburg, Miss.	No	..-..	..-..	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Haverhill, Mass.	Yes	P-A	2-1	18.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Hazel Park, Mich.	Yes	A	0-0	0.2	6.0	Yes	No	BS	BS	Yes
Hempstead, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	No
Highland Park, Ill.	Yes	E	0-0	3.1	6.3	Yes	OBS	OBS	B	Yes-SP
Highland Park, Mich.	Yes	X	1-1	12.8	16.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Hilo, Hawaii	Yes	P-A	3-1	23.3	6.7	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Hoboken, N. J.	Yes	H	1-0	4.8	5.0	No	No	No	No	No
Hollywood, Fla.	Yes	P-A	4-3	24.7	0.0	Yes	OS	S	S	No
Huntington Park, Calif.	Yes	P-C	2-1	13.6	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Hutchinson, Kan.	Yes	..-..	0-0	2.8	1.2	Yes	OB	OB	OB	Yes
Idaho Falls, Idaho	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	2.5	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
Inkster, Mich.	Yes	P-A	2-1	16.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Iowa City, Iowa	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	4.5	No	No	No	No	Yes
Irving, Tex.	Yes	X	0-0	....	...	...	No	No	No	Yes
Ithaca, N. Y.	Yes	A	4-2	19.8	1.2	No	No	No	No	Yes
Jackson, Tenn.	Yes	P-C	3-2	7.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Jamestown, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	0.1	7.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Janesville, Wis.	No	E	..-..	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Johnson City, Tenn.	Yes	X	1-0	2.8	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Joplin, Mo.	Yes	B	0-0	0.3	0.0	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
Key West, Fla.	Yes	A	0-0	0.6	...	Yes	No	No	No	No
Kingsport, Tenn.	Yes	P-A	1-1	8.2	0.0	...	No	No	No	Yes
Kingston, N. Y.	Yes	None	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Kingsville, Tex.	Yes	B	0-0	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Kirkwood, Mo.	Yes	H	0-0	....	...	Yes	S	O	No	Yes
Kokomo, Ind.	Yes	P-P	5-2	10.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
La Crosse, Wis.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	4.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
La Habra, Calif.	Yes	P-A	2-1	7.7	8.0	Yes	S	S	S	Yes
La Mesa, Calif.	Yes	P-A	4-3	25.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	OS	Yes

Table XI—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses			
							Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Lackawanna, N. Y. . .	Yes	H	0-0	$ 1.8	$ 0.0	No	No	No	No	No
Lafayette, La.	Yes	P-P	3-1	14.5	5.7	No	No	No	No	Yes
Lakeland, Fla.	Yes	P-P	3-2	19.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lancaster, Ohio	Yes	X	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	OB	O	No	Yes
Laurel, Miss.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	10.0	Yes	BS	No	O	Yes
Lawrence, Kan.	Yes	E	2-1	8.0	1.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lebanon, Pa.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Leominster, Mass. . .	Yes	H	1-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Lewiston, Me.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	8.0	. . .	No	No	No	No
Long Beach, N. J. . . .	Yes	H	0-0	1.1	0.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .
Lynwood, Calif.	Yes	X	0-0	3.2	0.0	Yes	O	O	O	Yes
McKeesport, Pa. . . .	Yes	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Madison Hgts., Mich. .	Yes	P-A	2-1	11.5	0.0	Yes	S	S	O	Yes
Manchester t, Conn. .	Yes	P-P	2-0	15.2	15.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Manitowoc, Wis.	Yes	P-M	3-2	21.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Mansfield, Ohio	Yes	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Marietta, Ga.	Yes	H	0-0	4.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Marion, Ind.	Yes	P-M	1-1	8.1	7.5	No	No	No	No	Yes
Marion, Ohio	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	6.0	No	No	No	No	No
Mason City, Iowa . . .	Yes	H	0-0	0.8	0.0	Yes	S	S	No	Yes
Maywood, Ill.	No	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.6	Yes	S	S	No	No
Melrose, Mass.	No	..-..	0-0	2.2	12.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes-SP
Menlo Park, Calif. . .	Yes	P-A	2-1	13.9	0.0	Yes	B	B	B	No
Meridian, Miss.	Yes	X	. .-. .	3.2	1.1	Yes	No	No	No	No
Mesa, Ariz.	Yes	P-A	2-1	19.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Mesquite, Tex.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.7	No	No	No	No	Yes
Middletown, Conn. . .	Yes	..-..	1-0	8.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Middletown, Ohio . . .	Yes	P-A	5-4	21.5	8.2	No	No	No	No	Yes-P
Middletown tp, Pa. . .	Yes	A	0-0	0.1	0.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Midland, Mich.	Yes	P-A	3-2	21.0	0.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Millcreek tp, Pa. . . .	Yes	E	0-0	0.1	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Minnetonka, Minn. . .	Yes	H	. .-. .	0.0	9.9	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Minot, N. D.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	OB	OB	No	Yes-SP
Mishawaka, Ind.	Yes	H	0-0	1.1	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .
Modesto, Calif.	Yes	P-A	9-3	67.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Moline, Ill.	Yes	P-M	3-1	14.5	0.0	Yes	OB	O	No	Yes
Monrovia, Calif.	Yes	P-A	1-1	12.3	0.0	Yes	S	S	O	Yes-SP
Montclair, N. J.	Yes	P-C	3-2	17.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Montebello, Calif. . . .	Yes	P-C	3-1	30.6	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Monterey Park, Calif. .	Yes	P-A	1-1	13.6	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa. .	Yes	A	0-0	0.5	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Mountain View, Calif. .	Yes	P-A	4-3	31.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Muskegon, Mich. . . .	Yes	P-A	6-3	30.1	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	No	Yes
Muskogee, Okla.	Yes	P-P	. .-. .	0.0	5.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
National City, Calif. .	No	P-P	3-1	18.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Needham t, Mass. . . .	Yes	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New Brunswick, N. J. .	Yes	P-M	1-1	. . . .	. . .	No	No	No	No	No
New London, Conn. . .	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Newburgh, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	3.4	0.0	Yes	O	No	No	Yes
Newport, Ky.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes
Newport, R. I.	Yes	H	0-0	0.1	4.2	No	No	No	No	Yes
Newport Beach, Calif. .	Yes	P-A	3-3	22.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Norman, Okla.	Yes	P-A	3-2	20.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
North Miami, Fla. . .	Yes	B	. .-. .	1.8	0.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	Yes	H	. .-. .	0.7	0.0	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
Northampton, Mass. .	Yes	E	0-0	0.3	21.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Norwich, Conn.	Yes	P-A	2-1	9.0	1.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Norwood, Ohio	Yes	P-C	0-0	6.3	0.9	Yes	No	S	S	No

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Oak Lawn, Ill.	Yes	A	0-0	$ 0.5	$ 9.2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	Yes	P-A	4-2	28.6	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Ontario, Calif.	Yes	X	2-1	18.4	0.0	Yes	O	O	No	Yes
Orange, Calif.	Yes	P-A	3-1	20.9	8.4	No	No	No	No	Yes-P
Orange, Tex.	Yes	H	0-0	0.5	15.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Oshkosh, Wis.	Yes	P-A	1-1	6.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Ottumwa, Iowa	Yes	P-A	1-1	17.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Owensboro, Ky.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes-P
Oxnard, Calif.	Yes	P-A	3-2	18.9	0.0	Yes	BS	OS	OS	Yes
Paducah, Ky.	Yes	..-..	0-0	1.9	6.0	No	No	No	No	. . .
Panama City, Fla.	Yes	..-..	6-4	30.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Paramount, Calif.	Yes	X	. .-. .	12.6	0.0	Yes	OS	O	No	Yes
Park Forest, Ill.	Yes	P-A	1-1	10.4	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes-SP
Park Ridge, Ill.	Yes	P-A	2-1	0.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Parsip-Tr. Hills tp, N.J.	Yes	A	0-0	2.0	2.0	No	No	No	No	No
Petersburg, Va.	Yes	E	0-0	0.6	0.0	Yes	OBS	O	No	Yes
Pico Rivera, Calif.	Yes	P-A	3-2	15.8	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	S	Yes-SP
Pine Bluff, Ark.	Yes	P-M	3-1	13.8	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Plainfield, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	1.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Pocatello, Idaho	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	12.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Port Huron, Mich.	Yes	P-A	2-1	12.0	24.0	Yes	B	No	No	Yes
Portsmouth, N. H.	Yes	P-A	2-1	13.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Portsmouth, Ohio	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	4.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Pottstown, Pa.	Yes	H	. .-. .	1.0	5.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Yes	P-P	1-1	8.0	36.5	Yes	OBS	OS	O	Yes-P
Prairie Village, Kan.	Yes	H	. .-. .	2.0	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Provo, Utah	Yes	P-A	. .-. .	14.0	3.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Rapid City, S. D.	No	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Redlands, Calif.	Yes	P-A	3-1	17.8	2.3	Yes	BS	S	OS	Yes
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Yes	P-A	2-1	14.5	58.0	Yes	OBS	OB	No	Yes
Redwood City, Calif.	Yes	P-A	6-3	68.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Revere, Mass.	Yes	..-A	1-1	6.3	0.0	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes-P
Richfield, Minn.	No	A	0-0	2.7	0.0	Yes	S	No	No	Yes
Richmond, Ind.	Yes	..-..	1-0	6.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Ridley tp, Pa.	No	None	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Rochester, Minn.	Yes	P-C	2-2	14.0	17.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Rock Hills, S. C.	Yes	P-P	3-1	21.9	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Rockville, Md.	Yes	P-A	3-2	16.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	0.3	0.0	Yes	S	No	No	No
Rocky Mount, N. C.	Yes	P-A	4-1	19.3	1.7	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Ross tp, Pa.	No	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Roswell, N. M.	Yes	A	2-1	9.6	15.0	Yes	OB	O	No	Yes-P
St. Cloud, Minn.	Yes	H	0-0	9.8	6.5	Yes	BS	No	No	Yes-P
St. Louis Park, Minn.	Yes	P-A	1-1	12.5	7.2	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes-SP
Salem, Mass.	Yes	H	0-0	0.5	0.0	Yes	S	BS	OS	No
Salem, Ore.	Yes	P-P	9-3	16.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Salina, Kan.	Yes	P-A	1-1	3.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	No	No
Salinas, Calif.	Yes	P-A	4-2	27.4	0.0	Yes	OBS	S	OBS	Yes-P
San Bruno, Calif.	No	E	0-0	2.8	1.7	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
San Buenaventura, Calif.	Yes	..-..	2-0	8.3	2.6	No	No	No	No	Yes
Sandusky, Ohio	Yes	B	. .-. .	0.8	5.3	Yes	OS	OS	S	Yes-P
Santa Cruz, Calif.	Yes	P-A	6-3	40.1	6.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Santa Rosa, Calif.	Yes	P-A	5-3	43.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	Yes	..-..	0-0	2.4	1.4	Yes	No	No	No	. . .
Sheboygan, Wis.	Yes	P-C	2-2	18.2	0.0	No	No	No	No	No
South Euclid, Ohio	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	3.7	0.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .
S. San Francisco, Calif.	Yes	..-A	1-1	7.9	0.9	Yes	No	No	No	No
Southfield, Mich.	Yes	H	2-1	12.2	7.0	No	No	No	No	No

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Spartanburg, S. C.	Yes	P-A	3-2	$ 23.3	$ 5.8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Springfield tp, Pa. (Delaware Co.)	Yes	X	0-0	1.7	5.8	No	No	No	No	Yes-P
Stratford t, Conn.	Yes	P-P	2-1	12.7	0.0	Yes	OB	O	S	Yes-P
Superior, Wis.	Yes	E	..-..	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Taunton, Mass.	Yes	H	0-0	0.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Teaneck tp, N. J.	Yes	A	0-0	1.9	4.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Temple, Tex.	Yes	E	0-0	0.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Texarkana, Tex.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Texas City, Tex.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	...	...	..	Yes
Torrington, Conn.	Yes	H	2-1	1.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Upper Arlington, Ohio	Yes	M	0-0	1.3	7.8	No	No	No	No	Yes
Urbana, Ill.	Yes	H	..-..	....	...	Yes	S	B	O	Yes
Vancouver, Wash.	Yes	P-A	2-1	16.2	0.0	Yes	S	No	No	Yes-P
Vicksburg, Miss.	Yes	H	0-0	....	...	No	No	No	No	...
Victoria, Tex.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	2.7	...	...	...	..	Yes
Vineland, N. J.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Watertown, N. Y.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	17.6	Yes	No	No	No	No
Watertown t, Mass.	Yes	H	0-0	0.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Waukesha, Wis.	Yes	P-P	3-2	18.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Wausau, Wis.	Yes	E	0-0	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Webster Groves, Mo.	Yes	A	0-0	1.0	1.2	Yes	...	...	..	Yes
Weirton, W. Va.	Yes	H	0-0	....	...	...	...	...	..	Yes
Westfield, N. J.	Yes	E	0-0	0.8	0.4	No	No	No	No	Yes
Westminister, Calif.	Yes	P-C	2-1	8.1	6.1	No	No	No	No	Yes
Whittier, Calif.	Yes	P-A	3-1	22.3	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Yes	X	1-1	....	...	No	No	No	No	No
Williamsport, Pa.	Yes	H	..-..	5.0	8.4	Yes	No	No	No	No
Wilmette, Ill.	Yes	E	0-0	0.9	1.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Wilson, N. C.	Yes	H	0-0	1.8	4.5	Yes	OBS	OS	S	Yes
Woonsocket, R. I.	Yes	P-P	3-2	25.4	15.3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Wyandotte, Mich.	Yes	H	0-0	0.4	0.0	...	...	...	..	...
Wyoming, Mich.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	7.3	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Yakima, Wash.	Yes	P-A	3-2	9.0	0.0	Yes	OS	OS	S	Yes
Zanesville, Ohio	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	43.2	...	...	...	..	No
10,000 to 25,000										
Aberdeen, S. D.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Ada, Okla.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	10.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Aiken, S. C.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.1	3.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Alameda, Idaho	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	2.5	Yes	No	No	No	No
Albany, Calif.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.9	0.9	Yes	No	No	No	...
Albany, Ore.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OB	O	Yes-P
Albert Lea, Minn.	Yes	E	..-..	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Alice, Tex.	Yes	A	1-0	2.4	2.8	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
Alpena, Mich.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	5.0	No	No	No	No	No
Altus, Okla.	Yes	..-..	..-..	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Andalusia, Ala.	Yes	H	..-..	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Annapolis, Md.	Yes	E	0-0	3.0	17.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Anoka, Minn.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	2.2	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ansonia, Conn.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.4	3.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Antioch, Calif.	Yes	..-..	0-0	6.5	0.1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Artesia, N. M.	Yes	E	..-..	....	...	Yes	...	...	..	Yes
Arvada, Colo.	Yes	A	2-2	12.0	0.0	Yes	S	S	No	Yes
Asbury Park, N. J.	Yes	..-..	0-0	1.0	3.0	Yes	OBS	No	No	No
Ashland, Ohio	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	O	O	No	Yes
Ashland, Wis.	Yes	B	..-..	....	...	Yes	S	S	OBS	No
Aston, tp. Pa.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Astoria, Ore.	Yes	E	. .-. .	$ 4.3	$ 0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Atchison, Kan.	Yes	A	0-0	3.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Athens, Tenn.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	2.5	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Auburn, Ala.	Yes	..-..	0-0	3.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Auburn, Wash.	Yes	E	0-0	1.1	5.0	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes
Augusta, Me.	Yes	P-A	2-1	10.5	2.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	No
Azusa, Calif.	Yes	P-A	. .-. .	2.3	15.0	Yes	OS	OS	OS	Yes-P
Bainbridge, Ga.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Barre, Vt.	No	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	No	No	No	Yes
Barrington t, R. I.	Yes	H	0-0	0.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Barstow, Calif.	Yes	..-..	1-0	4.1	1.8	Yes	S	OBS	S	Yes
Bartow, Fla.	Yes	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Batavia, N. Y.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	6.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Bath, Me.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.2	0.0	No	No	No	No	No
Bay Village, Ohio	Yes	H	0-0	0.6	0.1	Yes	OS	OS	OS	Yes
Beacon, N. Y.	Yes	None	0-0	0.3	3.8	No	No	No	No	Yes
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Bedford, Ohio	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Beeville, Tex.	Yes	A	0-0	1.0	3.2	Yes	O	No	No	Yes
Bell, Calif.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	1.7	Yes	S	S	No	No
Bellaire, Tex.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	S	No	No	Yes
Belle Glade, Fla.	Yes	None	0-0	0.5	2.5	Yes	OS	OS	No	Yes
Bfontaine Nebrs., Mo.	Yes	H	. .-. .	0.6	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Bellevue, Wash.	Yes	P-A	3-2	18.3	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	No
Belmont, Calif.	Yes	..-..	0-0	4.4	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Bend, Ore.	Yes	H	0-0	1.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OB	No	Yes-SP
Benton Harbor, Mich.	Yes	P-A	2-1	8.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	S	Yes-SP
Berkeley, Mo.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	1.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Bethany, Okla.	Yes	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Bethel Park, Pa.	Yes	H	0-0	0.4	1.2	No	No	No	No	Yes
Bettendorf, Iowa	Yes	E	. .-. .	1.5	0.9	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Bluefield, W. Va.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	3.4	No	No	No	No	No
Blytheville, Ark.	Yes	H	. .-. .	0.6	0.0	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes-P
Boone, Iowa	Yes	H	0-0	0.1	5.3	No	No	No	No	No
Bound Brook, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	1.0	1.2	. . .	No	No	No	Yes
Bozeman, Mont.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.5	2.6[3]	Yes	OS	OS	No	Yes
Brainerd, Minn.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	BS	No	No	Yes
Brawley, Calif.	Yes	A	0-0	11.3	0.0	Yes	OBS	B	B	No
Brigham City, Utah	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	5.6	No	No	No	No	Yes
Bristol, Pa.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.5	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bristol, Va.	Yes	H	0-0	0.7	1.8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Bristol t, R. I.	Yes	H	0-0	0.5	2.0	Yes	OB	No	No	Yes-P
Brookfield, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	2.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Brookfield, Wis.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	5.7	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Brooklyn Park, Minn.	Yes	H	0-0	0.3	0.2	Yes	O	No	No	Yes-P
Brown Deer, Wis.	Yes	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OBS	OBS	BS	Yes
Brownwood, Tex.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	12.9	Yes	No	No	No	No
Brunswick, Ga.	Yes	P-P	. .-. .	0.0	12.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Burlingame, Calif.	Yes	None	0-0	6.0	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Burlington, N. J.	Yes	H	2-1	5.7	12.6	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Butler, Pa.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.4	No	No	No	No	. . .
Cadillac, Mich.	Yes	A	0-0	0.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Cambridge, Md.	No	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Camden, Ark.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	No	Yes
Campbell, Calif.	Yes	..-..	1-0	5.2	6.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Canonsburg, Pa.	Yes	H	0-0	2.3	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Carlisle, Pa.	Yes	B	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Castle Shannon, Pa.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No

Table XI—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
Cedar Falls, Iowa . . .	Yes	..-..	0-0	$ 3.3	$ 1.8	Yes	No	No	No	No
Cedar Grove tp, N. J. .	Yes	..-..	0-0	2.8	0.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Center Line, Mich. . .	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Chanute, Kan.	Yes	E	0-0	0.6	0.0	Yes	S	S	No	No
Chapel Hill, N. C. . . .	Yes	B	0-0	3.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Charleston, Ill.	No	..-.	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Chico, Calif.	Yes	P-A	1-1	11.2	7.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Chillicothe, Ohio . . .	Yes	A	0-0	0.2	16.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Chino, Calif.	Yes	H	0-0	0.3	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Claremont, Calif. . . .	Yes	E	2-1	29.6	1.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Clawson, Mich.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.2	5.7	Yes	No	No	No	No
Clayton, Mo.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	0.0	1.1	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	No
Cleburne, Tex.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Cleveland, Tenn. . . .	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	B	No	O	No
Cocoa, Fla.	Yes	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	B	No	Yes
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho .	Yes	E	0-0	0.1	0.0	No	No	No	No	No
Coffeyville, Kan. . . .	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	S	BS	OBS	No
College Station, Tex. .	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	4.8	No	No	No	No	Yes
Colton, Calif.	Yes	P-A	2-2	12.4	2.1	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Columbia, Tenn.	Yes	A	0-0	2.8	0.0	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes
Columbia Hgts., Minn. .	Yes	A	0-0	0.5	0.0	Yes	BS	S	OS	No
Columbus, Neb.	Yes	H	0-0	1.2	13.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Connellsville, Pa. . . .	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	No
Coon Rapids, Minn. . .	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	6.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Cordele, Ga.	Yes	..-..	1-1	8.2	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	S	Yes
Corinth, Miss.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Corona, Calif.	Yes	B	0-0	4.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Coronado, Calif.	Yes	B	0-0	2.4	2.1	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Corsicana, Tex.	Yes	E	1-1	8.5	7.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Corvallis, Ore.	Yes	A	1-1	0.0	5.8	Yes	No	No	No	No
Covina, Calif.	Yes	P-A	3-2	35.5	1.5	Yes	OBS	OS	OS	Yes
Covington, Va.	Yes	H	0-0	0.1	5.0	Yes	OBS	OS	No	Yes
Crawfordsville, Ind. .	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	No	No	No
Crystal, Minn.	Yes	B	0-0	0.2	0.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Cudahy, Wis.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Danvers t, Mass. . . .	Yes	..-..	0-0	1.2	0.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Darby, Pa.	Yes	H	0-0	3.0	0.0	Yes	S	No	No	No
DeLand, Fla.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
DePere, Wis.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Dedham t, Mass. . . .	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Deerfield, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	5.9	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Defiance, Ohio	Yes	B	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Delano, Calif.	Yes	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OBS	OS	OS	Yes
Delaware, Ohio	Yes	A	0-0	1.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Denison, Tex.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Depew, N. Y.	Yes	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	No	No	No	No	Yes
Dodge City, Kan. . . .	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	5.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Douglas, Ariz.	Yes	H	2-0	11.3	0.0	No	No	No	No	No
Dover, N. H.	. . .	P-P	1-1	7.3	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Downers Grove, Ill. .	Yes	H	0-0	1.9	9.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Duarte, Calif.	Yes	P-C	1-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	S	OBS	OBS	Yes
Dublin, Ga.	Yes	H	1-1	3.8	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	No	Yes
Dumont, N. J.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Duncan, Okla.	No	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Dunmore, Pa.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	2.1	No	No	No	No	No
Durango, Colo.	Yes	E	0-0	0.4	0.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes-SP
Durant, Okla.	No	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
E. Grand Rapids, Mich.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	1.2	Yes	No	No	No	No

Table XI—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
East Liverpool, Ohio	Yes	H	0-0	$	$...	No	No	No	No	Yes
East Moline, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	S	OBS	No	Yes
East Peoria, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	..	Yes
East Rockaway, N. Y.	Yes	..-..	..-..	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Eau Gallie, Fla.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	B	B	Yes-SP
Ecorse, Mich.	Yes	H	2-1	14.1	0.0	No	No	No	No	No
Edinburg, Tex.	Yes	A	..-..	....	...	Yes	S	No	No	No
El Centro, Calif.	Yes	X	0-0	2.2	0.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
El Dorado, Kan.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	7.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
El Segundo, Calif.	Yes	A	..-..	5.8	5.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	S	Yes
Elizabeth City, N. C.	Yes	H	0-0	....	...	Yes	OBS	No	No	No
Elizabethton, Tenn.	Yes	A	..-..	1.1	0.0	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
Emmaus, Pa.	Yes	E	..-..	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Emporia, Kan.	Yes	A	..-..	....	...	Yes	OB	OB	B	Yes
Enterprise, Ala.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.7	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Escanaba, Mich.	Yes	A	0-0	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Escondido, Calif.	Yes	P-A	2-1	21.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Evergreen Park, Ill.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	8.8	Yes	S	No	No	Yes
Fairbanks, Alas.	Yes	P-A	2-1	13.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Fairborn, Ohio	Yes	H	..-..	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Fairfax, Va.	Yes	E	0-0	0.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Fairfield, Ala.	Yes	H	0-0	0.2	0.7	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Fairfield, Calif.	Yes	B	1-1	5.6	0.1	Yes	B	B	B	Yes-P
Fairview Park, Ohio	Yes	H	0-0	0.1	0.5	Yes	S	No	No	Yes
Falls Church, Va.	Yes	P-A	3-1	10.8	0.0	Yes	No	B	O	Yes
Faribault, Minn.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	...
Farmers Branch, Tex.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Farmington, N. M.	Yes	B	..-..	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Ferguson, Mo.	Yes	H	0-0	0.4	3.4	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
Floral Park, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	0.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Florence, S. C.	No	A	0-0	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Fontana, Calif.	Yes	P-C	3-1	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Forest Park, Ga.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Fort Lee, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Fort Madison, Iowa	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	2.8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Fort Myers, Fla.	Yes	M	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ft. Thomas, Ky.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	3.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Frankfort, Ky.	Yes	..-..	..-..	3.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Franklin, Wis.	Yes	M	1-0	3.5	1.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Franklin Park, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	OS	OS	OS	Yes
Frederick, Md.	Yes	E	..-..	....	...	No	No	No	No	Yes
Fremont, Neb.	Yes	M	0-0	2.0	0.0	Yes	OB	OB	OB	Yes
Fridley, Minn.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Fulton, Mo.	Yes	None	0-0	0.3	2.4	No	No	No	No	No
Gainesville, Ga.	Yes	P-P	2-1	8.0	0.0	Yes	....	...	..	Yes
Gainesville, Tex.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	4.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Garden City, Kan.	Yes	P-A	1-1	8.6	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Gardner, Mass.	Yes	H	0-0	0.7	0.0	...	...	...	..	No
Geneva, N. Y.	Yes	H	..-..	....	...	Yes	OB	O	No	Yes
Gladstone, Mo.	Yes	H	0-0	5.4	3.0	Yes	S	No	No	Yes-SP
Glasgow, Ky.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	1.4	Yes	B	No	No	Yes-P
Glassboro, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	....	...	...	...	...	..	Yes-P
Glen Rock, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.3	1.2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Glencoe, Ill.	Yes	A	0-0	0.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Glendale, Ariz.	Yes	A	0-0	1.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Glendora, Calif.	Yes	P-A	1-1	18.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Glenview, Ill.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	12.5	Yes	B	B	B	Yes-SP

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses			
							Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Gloversville, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	$ 0.2	$ 1.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Golden Valley, Minn.	Yes	H	1-0	5.4	0.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Goshen, Ind.	Yes	H	0-0	1.0	6.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .
Grand Haven, Mich.	Yes	H	0-0	2.2	2.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Grand Junction, Colo.	Yes	P-A	2-1	14.2	0.0	Yes	OB	O	S	Yes-P
Grants Pass, Ore.	Yes	H	0-0	3.4	0.0	Yes	No	S	No	No
Great Bend, Kan.	Yes	H	0-0	1.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Greensburg, Pa.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Greenville, Ohio	Yes	X	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes
Greenville, Tenn.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.9	Yes	OBS	OS	OS	Yes
Greenville, Tex.	Yes	X	0-0	0.0	4.2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Greenwood, S. C.	Yes	H	0-0	0.7	0.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .
Griffin, Ga.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	1.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Grosse Pte. Farms, Mich.	No	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	S	No	No	Yes
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	Yes	H	0-0	0.4	0.9	Yes	S	No	No	Yes
Haddon tp, N. J.	No	..-..	0-0	0.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	. . .
Haddonfield, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Haltom City, Tex.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	1.5	Yes	No	No	No	No
Hammond, La.	Yes	H	0-0	0.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Hanford, Calif.	Yes	P-A	1-1	13.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Hannibal, Mo.	Yes	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Hanover, Pa.	Yes	A	0-0	1.5	0.5	No	No	No	No	Yes
Hapeville, Ga.	Yes	H	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Harper Woods, Mich.	Yes	H	0-0	0.6	1.8	Yes	No	No	No	No
Harrison, N. J.	No	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Harrisonburg, Va.	Yes	..-..	1-1	5.2	0.8	No	No	No	No	Yes
Havre, Mont.	Yes	H	0-0	0.2	3.7	Yes	S	OS	S	Yes-P
Hays, Kan.	Yes	H	0-0	0.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Helena, Mont.	Yes	H	0-0	0.5	2.9	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Henderson, Ky.	Yes	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OBS	OBS	No	Yes-SP
Henderson, Nev.	Yes	E	0-0	0.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	Yes	B	0-0	7.5	0.0	Yes	S	S	S	No
Hibbing, Minn.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Hickory, N. C.	Yes	E	. .-. .	0.0	3.8	No	No	No	No	Yes
Highland, Ind.	Yes	H	0-0	1.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Highland Park, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.9	6.3	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Highland Park, Tex.	No	E	0-0	0.0	0.5	No	No	No	No	No
Hinsdale, Ill.	Yes	X	. .-. .	0.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Holland, Mich.	Yes	H	0-0	0.3	2.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Homewood, Ala.	Yes	H	0-0	3.0	3.7	No	No	No	No	Yes
Homewood, Ill.	Yes	E	0-0	0.3	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	S	. . .
Hopkins, Minn.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.2	1.3	Yes	No	No	No	No
Hopkinsville, Ky.	Yes	H	. .-. .	0.0	2.1	Yes	B	B	B	Yes
Hoquiam, Wash.	Yes	M	0-0	0.5	3.6	Yes	No	No	No	No
Hornell, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	1.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	No	No	No
Huntington, Ind.	Yes	X	. .-. .	3.6	0.0	Yes	No	O	No	Yes-SP
Huntington Beach, Calif.	Yes	P-A	4-2	27.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes-P
Huron, S. D.	Yes	E	0-0	0.2	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	No	No
Hurst, Tex.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	4.0	Yes	S	No	No	Yes
Imperial Beach, Calif.	Yes	A	1-0	4.3	1.1	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Independence, Kan.	Yes	H	0-0	1.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Ironton, Ohio	Yes	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	O	No	No	Yes
Jacksonville, Ark.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	. . .	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes-S
Jacksonville, Ill.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	7.5	Yes	No	No	No	. . .
Jacksonville, N. C.	Yes	E	0-0	0.2	1.8	Yes	OS	S	No	Yes
Jacksonville Beach, Fla.	Yes	B	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Jamestown, N. D.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	0.0	5.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Jasper, Ala.	Yes	H	. .-. .	0.1	1.1	Yes	O	O	No	Yes

Table XI—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
Johnson City, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	$ 1.0	$ 0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Johnstown, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Kaukauna, Wis.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	3.4	Yes	No	S	No	Yes-P
Kearney, Neb.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	OB	No	Yes
Keene, N. H.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.1	4.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Kennewick, Wash.	Yes	A	3-1	11.3	1.7	Yes	OBS	OBS	B	Yes
Keokuk, Iowa	Yes	H	0-0	0.2	0.0	Yes	OBS	O	No	Yes
Kewanee, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	BS	No	No	No
Killeen, Tex.	Yes	E	. .-. .	9.5	8.4	Yes	OBS	OBS	BS	Yes
Kinston, N. C.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	4.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Yes	H	1-1	16.0	0.0	Yes	OB	O	O	Yes
La Grange, Ga.	No	A	0-0	2.0	0.0	Yes	No	S	No	Yes
La Grange, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
La Grange Park, Ill.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
La Marque, Tex.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	No	No	No	Yes-P
La Puente, Calif.	Yes	P-M	2-0	11.0	0.0	Yes	S	OBS	S	Yes
Lake Forest, Ill.	Yes	E	0-0	2.5	3.2	Yes	OB	O	No	Yes
Lake Worth, Fla.	No	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes
Laramie, Wyo.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lawndale, Calif.	Yes	..-..	0-0	2.0	3.0[3]	Yes	OS	O	S	Yes
Leavenworth, Kan.	Yes	E	. .-. .	0.0	10.0	Yes	No	B	O	Yes
Lebanon, Tenn.	Yes	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	No	No	No	No	Yes
Leesburg, Fla.	Yes	A	. .-. .	1.7	5.6	Yes	OBS	OS	No	Yes-P
Lewiston, Idaho	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Lewistown, Pa.	Yes	A	0-0	1.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lexington, N. C.	Yes	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	S	OBS	OBS	No
Liberal, Kan.	Yes	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	No	No	No	Yes
Lincoln, Ill.	No	..-..	. .-. .	0.0	2.5	Yes	No	BS	O	Yes
Littleton, Colo.	Yes	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OBS	OB	No	Yes-SP
Livermore, Calif.	Yes	P-A	1-1	10.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Livingston tp, N. J.	Yes	P-A	1-1	8.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lodi, Calif.	Yes	P-A	2-1	11.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Logan, Utah	Yes	E	0-0	1.3	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Lombard, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	1.6	0.0	Yes	No	OS	OS	Yes
Lompoc, Calif.	Yes	..-..	0-0	1.8	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	OBS	Yes
Longview, Wash.	Yes	B	0-0	0.1	0.0	Yes	S	S	S	No
Los Altos, Calif.	Yes	..-..	0-0	9.4	5.2	Yes	OBS	OBS	No	Yes
Lower Burrell, Pa.	Yes	. -..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	B	B	B	Yes
L. Southampton tp, Pa.	Yes	H	0-0	0.5	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes-P
Lufkin, Tex.	Yes	H	0-0	1.6	0.0	Yes	OS	S	No	No
Lumberton, N. C.	Yes	A	0-0	1.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	No	Yes
Lyndhurst, Ohio	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	10.2	Yes	No	No	No	No
McAlester, Okla.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	8.2	Yes	BS	No	No	Yes
McKinney, Tex.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	S	Yes
Macomb, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Madera, Calif.	Yes	E	0-0	2.9	0.4	Yes	S	BS	O	Yes
Madison, N. J.	Yes	P	0-0	0.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	. . .
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.2	1.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Mandan, N. D.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	OS	OBS	No	Yes
Manhattan, Kan.	Yes	E	1-1	5.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Mankato, Minn.	Yes	E	0-0	2.0	1.1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Manville, N. J.	Yes	P-..	0-0	0.7	1.2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Maplewood, Minn.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Maple Wood tp, N. J.	Yes	E	0-0	1.8	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Marblehead t, Mass.	Yes	..-..	0-0	2.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Marietta, Ohio	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.1	0.0	Yes	No	OBS	No	No
Marinette, Wis.	Yes	E	. .-. .	0.0	7.5	Yes	OBS	O	No	No

Table XI—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
						Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses			
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Marion, Iowa	Yes	H	0-0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Marquette, Mich.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	3.7	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes-SP
Marshall, Tex.	Yes	E	0-0	0.1	0.0	Yes	OB	B	No	Yes
Martinsburg, W. Va.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.7	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Martinsville, Va.	Yes	..-..	1-1	2.5	0.3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Maryville, Tenn.	Yes	..-..	0-0	1.9	0.0	Yes	B	No	No	Yes
Mattoon, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	3.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes-SP
Maumee, Ohio	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OBS	B	No	Yes
Mayfield, Ky.	Yes	H	. .-. .	0.0	0.7	Yes	S	S	S	Yes
Mayfield Hgts., Ohio	Yes	H	2-1	7.6	0.3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Maywood, Calif.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Maywood, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Meadville, Pa.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	5.0	No	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Medford, Ore.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	13.7	No	No	No	No	Yes
Melbourne, Fla.	Yes	E	0-0	0.1	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	No	Yes-SP
Melrose Park, Ill.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	S	No	No	Yes-SP
Melvindale, Mich.	Yes	H	0-0	0.5	0.5	Yes	No	No	No	No
Menasha, Wis.	No	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Menominee, Mich.	No	E	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Menomonee Falls, Wis.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	0.0	13.8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Merced, Calif.	Yes	P-A	4-2	27.2	0.0	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
Metuchen, N. J.	Yes	C	0-0	0.8	0.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Mexico, Mo.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Miami Springs, Fla.	Yes	H	0-0	0.4	0.0	Yes	S	BS	No	Yes
Middlesex, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Middletown, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	0.5	. . .	No	No	No	No	Yes
Middletown, Pa.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	1.8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Millbrae, Calif.	Yes	H	2-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Millburn tp, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.2	2.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Millville, N. J.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Mirada Hills, Calif.	Yes	..-..	0-0	2.5	2.5	Yes	No	No	No	No
Mission, Tex.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	16.0	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes-P
Moberly, Mo.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	3.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Monessen, Pa.	Yes	H	0-0	0.6	0.0	Yes	OB	OB	B	Yes-SP
Monroe, Mich.	Yes	P-C	1-1	11.6	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Monroe, N. C.	Yes	H	. .-. .	0.0	4.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Montclair, Calif.	Yes	X	1-1	8.4	1.2	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Monterey, Calif.	Yes	P-A	2-1	19.6	2.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Morgan City, La.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Morgantown, W. Va.	Yes	B	0-0	0.0	8.0	. . .	OBS	OS	No	No
Morton Grove, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Moscow, Idaho	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Moses Lake, Wash.	Yes	B	0-0	3.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Moundsville, W. Va.	Yes	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OBS	BS	BS	Yes
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	4.2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Mount Holly tp, N. J.	Yes	A	. .-. .	1.0	20.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	3.1	Yes	OBS	OB	B	No
Mount Prospect, Ill.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Mount Vernon, Ohio	Yes	H	0-0	0.1	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Mountain Brook, Ala.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	2.1	Yes	OBS	OBS	No	Yes
Munster, Ind.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	3.3	Yes	No	No	No	No
Muscatine, Iowa	Yes	E	. .-. .	0.1	0.0	Yes	S	No	No	Yes
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.3	0.4	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Nampa, Idaho	Yes	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	No
Nanticoke, Pa.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OS	OS	OS	Yes
Naperville, Ill.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	0.0	4.8	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Nederland, Tex.	Yes	H	0-0	0.1	0.5	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes

Table XI—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Neenah, Wis.	Yes	E	. .-. .	$ 0.0	$ 6.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Nether Provid. tp, Pa. .	Yes	H	. .-. .	0.0	2.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New Bern, N. C.	Yes	H	. .-. .	5.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New Milford, N. J. . .	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Newark, Del.	Yes	A	. .-. .	9.0	0.0	Yes	B	B	B	Yes
Newman, Ga.	Yes	B	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Newton, Kan.	Yes	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Niles, Mich.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Niles, Ohio	Yes	B	0-0	0.1	0.0	Yes	BS	No	No	Yes
Norfolk, Neb.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	0.0	10.0	No	No	No	No	Yes-P
North Adams, Mass. .	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
North Chicago, Ill. . .	Yes	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes
North Las Vegas, Nev. .	Yes	H	0-0	2.0	0.6	Yes	OBS	OS	S	Yes-SP
North Plainfield, N. J. .	Yes	A	0-0	. . . .	. . .	No	No	No	No	Yes
North Platte, Neb. . .	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
N. Sacramento, Calif. .	Yes	P-A	1-1	6.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Northbrook, Ill.	Yes	A	0-0	5.3	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes-SP
Northlake, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.5	Yes	No	No	No	No
Norwalk, Ohio	Yes	M	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes
Norwood t, Mass. . . .	Yes	..-..	0-0	3.4	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Novato, Calif.	Yes	..-..	0-0	2.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Oakwood, Ohio	Yes	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Ocala, Fla.	Yes	E	0-0	0.3	1.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Oceanside, Calif. . . .	Yes	X	1-1	10.7	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes-P
Ogdensburg, N. Y. . .	Yes	B	0-0	0.0	0.5	No	. . .	. . .	. .	No
Oil City, Pa.	Yes	E	0-0	2.0	3.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Okmulgee, Okla.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	3.1	Yes	No	No	No	No
Olympia, Wash.	Yes	..-..	1-1	4.7	3.3	Yes	OB	O	O	No
Orangeburg, S. C. . . .	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Orem, Utah	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	1.3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Ossining, N. Y.	Yes	H	1-1	1.6	1.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Oswego, N. Y.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.5	. . .	No	No	No	. . .
Ottawa, Ill.	Yes	H	. .-. .	0.0	1.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes-SP
Owatonna, Minn.	Yes	B	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Pacific Grove, Calif. .	Yes	A	0-0	1.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Pacifica, Calif.	Yes	X	0-0	12.9	3.9	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes-P
Painesville, Ohio . . .	Yes	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	No
Palatine, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes-SP
Palestine, Tex.	Yes	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Palm Springs, Calif. .	Yes	P-A	3-1	33.6	11.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Pampa, Tex.	No	E	0-0	0.0	7.4	Yes	S	S	S	Yes
Parma Hgts., Ohio . .	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	4.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Paris, Tex.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Parsons, Kan.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Pecos, Tex.	Yes	A	0-0	2.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Pendleton, Ore.	Yes	A	0-0	1.7	6.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Petaluma, Calif.	Yes	P-A	1-1	12.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Phillipsburg, N. J. . .	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.5	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	No	Yes
Piqua, Ohio	Yes	E	0-0	0.5	0.0	Yes	OBS	O	No	Yes
Pittsburg, Calif.	Yes	A	0-0	1.1	1.3	Yes	No	No	No	No
Pittsburg, Kan.	Yes	A	0-0	0.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Plant City, Fla.	Yes	A	0-0	2.6	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	No
Plattsburgh, N. Y. . .	Yes	H	0-0	0.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Plum, Pa.	No	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OBS	OB	OB	Yes
Point Pleasant, N. J. .	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	. . .
Pompano Beach, Fla. .	Yes	B	0-0	0.8	0.8	Yes	B	OS	No	Yes
Ponca City, Okla. . . .	Yes	E	. .-. .	14.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses			
							Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Port Angeles, Wash.	...	E	0-0	$ 0.0	$ 0.2	Yes	No	No	S	Yes-P
Port Hueneme, Calif.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.6	0.8	Yes	...	...	..	Yes
Prescott, Ariz.	No	P-A	1-1	6.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Presque Isle, Me.	Yes	H	0-0	1.0	0.0	Yes	S	OS	OS	Yes-P
Princeton, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	4.7	3.9	...	...	...	..	...
Pulaski, Va.	Yes	A	0-0	0.3	0.0	Yes	S	BS	OBS	Yes
Pullman, Wash.	Yes	E	0-0	0.2	4.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Puyallup, Wash.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.7	No	B	O	No	Yes
Radnor tp, Pa.	Yes	..-..	1-1	2.0	5.9	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Randolph t, Mass.	Yes	H	0-0	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Raytown, Mo.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Red Bk. W. Oak, Tenn.	Yes	..-..	..-..	2.5	0.0	Yes	S	BS	OS	No
Redding, Calif.	Yes	P-A	1-1	9.5	0.0	Yes	OBS	OS	OS	Yes
Reidsville, N. C.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Renton, Wash.	Yes	P-M	1-1	13.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Rialto, Calif.	Yes	P-A	1-1	14.2	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Richardson, Tex.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	6.6	No	No	No	No	Yes
Richland, Wash.	Yes	..-..	1-1	9.0[3]	0.0	Yes	OS	OS	S	Yes-P
Richmond Heights, Mo.	Yes	H	..-..	....	...	Yes	No	S	No	No
River Edge, N. J.	No	H	0-0	0.4	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes-P
River Rouge, Mich.	Yes	H	0-0	4.3	7.8	No	No	No	No	No
Riviera Beach, Fla.	Yes	H	..-..	....	...	Yes	...	...	..	Yes
Robbinsdale, Minn.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	S	No	No	...
Robstown, Tex.	Yes	H	..-..	....	...	Yes	OB	O	No	Yes-P
Rochester, N. H.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	5.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Rock Falls, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Rosemead, Calif.	Yes	A	0-0	0.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Roseville, Calif.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.6	0.0	Yes	OB	O	No	Yes-SP
Rutherford, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.6	2.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Rye, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	1.6	11.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Saco, Me.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
St. Ann, Mo.	No	..-..	..-..	....	...	Yes	S	No	No	Yes
St. Augustine, Fla.	Yes	A	0-0	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	No
St. Charles, Mo.	Yes	B	0-0	....	...	Yes	OB	OS	S	No
St. Joseph, Mich.	Yes	E	..-..	....	...	Yes	No	No	No	No
Salem, Va.	Yes	A	4-2	20.3	3.8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Salisbury, Md.	Yes	P-C	4-1	12.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Salisbury, N. C.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	4.1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
San Benito, Tex.	No	A	..-..	....	...	No	No	No	No	Yes
San Fernando, Calif.	Yes	X	..-..	9.0	0.0	Yes	S	S	S	No
San Gabriel, Calif.	Yes	E	2-0	7.5	0.0	Yes	S	S	OS	Yes
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	Yes	P-X	2-1	11.2	10.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
San Marcos, Tex.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
San Marino, Calif.	Yes	H	0-0	0.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
San Pablo, Calif.	Yes	E	0-0	1.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
San Rafael, Calif.	Yes	P-C	3-1	12.7	3.5	No	No	No	No	Yes
Sanford, Fla.	Yes	B	..-..	0.0	2.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes
Sanford, N. C.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	...	OBS	No	No	Yes
Santa Fe Springs, Calif.	Yes	P-A	3-2	21.5	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	No
Santa Maria, Calif.	Yes	A	2-1	9.0	6.7	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Santa Paula, Calif.	Yes	B	..-..	....	...	Yes	BS	B	B	Yes-P
Sapulpa, Okla.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	...	...	..	No
Saratoga, Calif.	Yes	X	2-1	13.0	4.5	Yes	...	...	..	Yes
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Yes	H	1-0	3.1	3.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Saugus t, Mass.	Yes	E	0-0	0.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Sayreville, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Scarsdale, N. Y.	Yes	A	..-..	0.0	9.2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Scotch Plains tp, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	2.9	0.0	Yes	B	No	No	Yes

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

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				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses			
							Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Scottsbluff, Neb.	No	A	. .-. .	$	$. . .	Yes	OS	O	No	Yes
Scottsdale, Ariz.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	2.9	Yes	No	No	No	No
Seaside, Calif.	Yes	H	1-0	8.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Sedalia, Mo.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Seymour, Ind.	Yes	B	2-1	6.1	0.0	Yes	O	No	No	Yes
Shawnee, Okla.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.7	Yes	No	No	No	No
Sheffield, Ala.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.7	No	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Shelbyville, Ind.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Sheridan, Wyo.	Yes	H	0-0	0.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Sherman, Tex.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	10.0	2.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Shively, Ky.	Yes	H	0-0	1.6	0.0	Yes	No	BS	No	No
Shorewood, Wis.	Yes	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Sidney, Ohio	Yes	A	0-0	0.1	0.0	Yes	O	O	No	Yes
Sikeston, Mo.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	No	No	No	Yes
Snyder, Tex.	Yes	X	0-0	7.2	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
South Holland, Ill.	Yes	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	O	B	S	Yes-SP
South Milwaukee, Wis.	Yes	E	0-0	6.7	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
South Norfolk, Va.	Yes	X	1-0	3.8	0.0	Yes	B	O	S	Yes
South Pasadena, Calif.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
South River, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
South St. Paul, Minn.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	S	No	No	No
Sparks, Nev.	Yes	..-..	6-4	2.2[3]	0.0	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Springdale, Ark.	Yes	B	0-0	0.0	1.8	Yes	OS	OS	OS	Yes
Springfield, Ore.	. . .	..-..	. .-. .	5.0[3]	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Springfield tp, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.3	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Springfield tp, Pa. (Montgomery Co.)	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	1.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Stanton, Calif.	Yes	P-C	5-3	19.4	10.7	Yes	S	B	B	No
State College, Pa.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	2.5	Yes	No	No	No	. . .
Statesville, N. C.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	0.7	6.5	Yes	BS	S	S	No
Steelton, Pa.	Yes	H	0-0	1.0	1.0	Yes	S	S	No	No
Sterling, Colo.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.3	4.2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Sterling, Ill.	Yes	E	1-1	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Stevens Point, Wis.	Yes	E	0-0	0.5	0.0	Yes	B	No	No	No
Stow, Ohio	Yes	E	0-0	0.5	2.3	Yes	No	No	No	No
Suffolk, Va.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Summit, Ill.	No	M	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OB	O	O	No
Summit, N. J.	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.6	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Sumter, S. C.	Yes	P-P	1-1	9.2	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Sweetwater, Tex.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Talladega, Ala.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes
Tempe, Ariz.	Yes	B	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	O	No	No	No
Tenafly, N. J.	Yes	X	0-0	0.9	1.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Terrell, Tex.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	4.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes
Texarkana, Ark.	Yes	B	0-0	0.0	0.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
The Dalles, Ore.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	3.6	No	No	No	No	Yes-P
The Village, Okla.	Yes	C	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	S	No	No	Yes-P
Thomasville, Ga.	Yes	A	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Thomasville, N. C.	Yes	B	0-0	0.5	2.5	No	No	No	No	No
Thornton, Colo.	Yes	H	0-0	0.2	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Tiffin, Ohio	Yes	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Totowa, N. J.	Yes	..-..	0-0	1.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Tracy, Calif.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	8.5	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Traverse City, Mich.	Yes	B	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Troy, Mich.	Yes	H	0-0	7.4	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Troy, Ohio	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.4	6.0	Yes	OBS	OB	No	Yes
Tulare, Calif.	Yes	P-A	1-1	9.6	1.9	Yes	OBS	OBS	BS	Yes
Tullahoma, Tenn.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.8	Yes	. . .	. . .	. .	Yes

Table XI—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

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				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Tupelo, Miss.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	$ 0.0	$ 12.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Turtle Creek, Pa.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OS	OS	OS	No
Twin Falls, Idaho	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	No
Two Rivers, Wis.	Yes	A	. .-. .	3.0	3.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Union, S. C.	Yes	H	0-0	0.4	4.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .
Uniontown, Pa. (Fayette Co.)	Yes	..-..	1-1	2.5	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	S	Yes-SP
University Hgts., Ohio	Yes	M	0-0	0.6	2.5	Yes	OB	OB	OB	Yes
University Park, Tex.	Yes	E	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	OBS	No	. . .
Upland, Calif.	Yes	A	2-1	4.8	2.4	Yes	OBS	OS	No	No
U. Moreland tp, Pa.	Yes	H	0-2	1.0	0.0	Yes	BS	B	BS	Yes
Uvalde, Tex.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Vacaville, Calif.	Yes	A	0-0	0.2	0.3	Yes	OS	S	OS	Yes
Valparaiso, Ind.	Yes	H	. .-. .	0.0	0.9	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Van Wert, Ohio	Yes	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Vernon, Tex.	No	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes
Verona, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.8	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Vienna, Va.	Yes	A	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OBS	OS	S	Yes
Vincennes, Ind.	Yes	B	. .-. .	. . . .	3.5	Yes	B	No	No	Yes-P
Visalia, Calif.	Yes	P-C	1-1	8.8	1.6	Yes	No	No	O	Yes
Wabash, Ind.	Yes	H	0-0	1.4	10.0	No	No	No	No	No
Wadsworth, Ohio	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	3.8	Yes	O	No	No	Yes
Walla Walla, Wash.	Yes	P-A	3-2	21.9	10.5	Yes	No	No	No	No
Warminster tp, Pa.	Yes	A	0-0	1.0	0.0	Yes	No	OB	No	Yes-SP
Warner Robins, Ga.	Yes	B	0-0	0.1	2.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Warren, Pa.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Washington, Ind.	Yes	E	0-0	2.9	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Wash. Ct. Hse., Ohio	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Watertown, S. D.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	O	O	Yes-S
Watertown, Wis.	Yes	A	. .-. .	0.0	7.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Waterville, Me.	Yes	P-..	0-0	0.0	2.8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Watervliet, N. Y.	Yes	H	0-0	1.0	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .
Watsonville, Calif.	Yes	A	0-0	1.9	0.3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Waxahachie, Tex.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Waycross, Ga.	Yes	P-P	3-1	10.0	3.0	Yes	No	O	No	No
Wayne, Mich.	Yes	E	0-0	2.0	3.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Waynesboro, Va.	Yes	X	0-0	0.7	6.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Weehawken tp, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	B	No	OBS	No
Wenatchee, Wash.	Yes	..-..	0-0	12.0[3]	0.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .
Weslaco, Tex.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	. .	Yes
W. Des Moines, Iowa	Yes	..-..	0-0	0.0	10.0	Yes	OBS	No	No	Yes
West Lafayette, Ind.	Yes	H	0-0	2.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
West St. Paul, Minn.	Yes	..-..	0-0	5.0	2.1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
W. University Pl., Tex.	No	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Westbrook, Me.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes
Westbury, N. Y.	Yes	P-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	Yes-P
Westchester, Ill.	Yes	A	0-0	0.3	0.4	No	No	No	No	Yes
Western Springs, Ill.	Yes	A	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Westlake, Ohio	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	0.6	1.6	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Westminster, Colo.	Yes	A	0-0	0.2	0.5	Yes	OBS	OBS	BS	Yes-SP
White Settlement, Tex.	Yes	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	No	No	No	Yes
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	Yes	A	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Whitehall, Pa.	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	OS	No	No	Yes
Whitman t, Mass.	Yes	H	0-0	1.8	5.2	No	No	No	No	Yes-P
Wickliffe, Ohio	Yes	H	1-0	0.3	1.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-SP
Willimatic, Conn.	Yes	E	1-1	. . . .	. . .	No	No	No	No	Yes
Willmar, Minn.	Yes	H	0-0	0.1	3.6	Yes	No	OS	S	Yes
Willoughby, Ohio	Yes	H	0-0	3.6	6.5	Yes	BS	BS	OBS	Yes-SP

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Planning Bd.	Full-time Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance				Subdivision Regulations—Grant Required
				Regular Operations	Consulting Services	Regulates Nonconforming Uses	Requires Elimination of Nonconforming Uses: Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Willowick, Ohio	Yes	H	0-0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Winchester, Va.	Yes	B	. .-. .	3.8	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	No
Winchester t, Mass. .	Yes	H	0-0	2.2	1.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Winnetka, Ill.	Yes	E	0-0	1.3	2.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Winona, Minn.	Yes	E	0-0	0.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OBS	Yes-P
Winter Haven, Fla. . .	Yes	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	S	B	O	Yes
Winter Park, Fla. . . .	Yes	B	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Yes	E	0-0	0.1	0.0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Wood River, Ill.	Yes	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No	No	No
Woodbury, N. J.	Yes	H	0-0	0.0	2.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Woodland, Calif.	Yes	..-..	. .-. .	5.7	5.8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Wyckoff tp, N. J. . . .	Yes	H	1-0	2.7	3.5	Yes	O	No	No	Yes
Xenia, Ohio	Yes	H	0-0	2.0	0.0	Yes	OBS	OBS	OS	Yes
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Yes	P-A	1-1	11.5	4.5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Yuba City, Calif. . . .	Yes	..-..	0-0	1.0	1.4	Yes	No	No	No	Yes-P
Yuma, Ariz.	Yes	P-C	3-1	8.0	0.0	No	No	No	No	No
Zion, Ill.	Yes	A	0-0	0.1	0.7	. . .	No	No	No	No

[1] On September 7, 1960, the Boston City Planning Board was abolished and all employees and appropriations were transferred to the Boston Redevelopment Authority, a state agency.

[2] The New York City Planning Director also serves as chairman of the City Planning Commission.

[3] City is served by a county, regional, or joint city-county planning agency. Amount shown is city share only.

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See also Public Works, Utilities, and Housing.

Public Health

Developments in 1960

By Berwyn F. Mattison, M.D.

Executive Director, American Public Health Association, New York

THREE principal areas received increased program emphasis during 1960: mental health, environmental health, and medical care for the aging. The occurrence of acute infectious illness continued to decline, resulting in a proportionately greater impact of chronic illness on the nation's health.

According to the National Health Survey, major causes of activity limitation over an extended period of time include, in this order: heart disease, arthritis and rheumatism, orthopedic back conditions, high blood pressure without heart involvement, mental and nervous disorders, and impairment of vision.

Poliomyelitis occurred at a low level during 1960 compared to those years preceding the introduction of an effective vaccine. However, a new pattern of occurrence is becoming apparent. Both in urban and rural populations the incidence of the disease is much higher among the less fortunate socio-economic groups with lower rates of vaccination. Several cities cooperating with the United States Public Health Service carried out surveys of poliomyelitis incidence, spotlighted the areas of low protection, and carried out intensive vaccination programs in those areas.

Late in the year the Public Health Service announced that it was prepared to license the manufacture of an oral poliomyelitis vaccine, but it is unlikely that supplies sufficient for other than epidemic control and experimentation will be generally available before late in 1961. In the meantime the use of Salk-type vaccine, which has demonstrated its safety and effectiveness, should be intensified.

Venereal disease as represented by newly reported cases of early syphilis has been on the increase in a number of metropolitan areas. New cases have been disturbingly prevalent among teen-age and younger adult patients. It is likely that a stepped-up program of control must be reinstituted.

The increasing effectiveness of treatment of mental illness is reflected in the greater increase in rate of releases from state and local governmental hospitals than in the rate of admissions. The United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare reports a continuing trend for a greater number of net live releases per thousand average resident patients in state and local governmental hospitals since 1945. This has been an unbroken progression from 153.8 in 1945 to 323.2 in 1959.

In view of the increasing concern about governmental participation in providing medical care for the aged, it is of interest to review the picture of hospital bed ownership in the nation. At the end of 1958, of the 1.6 million hospital beds in the country, 1.1 million were governmental and 0.5 million nongovernmental. Three-quarters of the former were accounted for by mental, tuberculosis, and veterans' hospitals. Governmental hospital beds and proprietary hospital beds have generally declined since the Korean War, while the number of beds in nonprofit hospitals has increased steadily since the 1930's. For the year 1958, the relationship in ownership (in thousands) was as follows: total, 1,572: federal, 181; state governments, 691; local governments, 195; nonprofit, 459; and proprietary, 46.

During 1959 hospital construction totaled about $1 billion, with 80 per cent financed from nonfederal sources. Percentage of total construction without federal aid decreased between 1955 and 1959 from 82 per cent to 47 per cent. During the same period the Hill-Burton sponsors share increased from 9 to 34 per cent. Concommitantly the Hill-Burton federal share increased between 1955 and 1959 from 6 to 14 per cent. This trend is likely to continue.

In the field of environmental health, emphasis has been appearing in water pollution control, air pollution control, and the control of ionizing radiation. An example of municipal activity in the latter field is the St. Louis County-St. Louis City Health Department project, with financial support from the Public Health Service, to study the significance to man of radioactive materials in foods, water, and air. The study will center first on the transmission of radioactivity through milk supplies.

Organization and Management. A number of interesting developments occurred during 1960 at federal and state levels which will be reflected in administrative patterns at the municipal level in some areas. For instance, the United States Public Health Service had a study group on the mission and organization of the Public Health Service which reported during the year and whose suggestions for administrative reorganization largely have been implemented. Perhaps the most significant changes in the traditional organization of the Service are the formation of two new units: the bureau of community health and the bureau of environmental health.

The latter bureau will include activities in water supply and pollution, radiologic health, air pollution, occupational health, general environmental health services, environmental economics, an office of toxicology intelligence, and an office of ecology and systems analysis, in addition to the sanitary engineering center established some years ago in Cincinnati. A much expanded division of radiologic health within this bureau is an index of the rapidly changing needs in the health field which are being met through this kind of reorganization.

The bureau of community health will include special units concerned with community health practice, chronic disease, communicable diseases, accident prevention, mental and social health, medical resources, dental services, nursing services, and hospital and medical facilities.

Another organizational tendency is indicated by the new Interdepartmental Health and Hospital Council of New York state which has replaced the Interdepartmental Health Resources Board and the Joint Hospital Survey and Planning Commission. Their administrative functions have been transferred to the state departments of health and of mental hygiene in the former instance and to the department of health in the latter. Also in New York the public health law was amended so that county health officers can contract with commercial and nonprofit insurance plans for reimbursement of home nursing care and allied services performed by health department personnel.

Perhaps the most comprehensive of all surveys of state and municipal responsibilities in the field of health was that carried out by the Governor's Committee on Medical Aid and Health in California. Although covering the whole field of health and medical care services, considerable emphasis was placed on effective mobilization of medical and related resources for patient care. The report states, "Federal, state and local governments have developed a series of largely unrelated health services to meet the special problems or needs of particular groups. Government agencies offer a patchwork of overlapping piecemeal programs. These government agencies should assume the responsibility for pulling together the diverse elements." Thus the report highlights another important tendency — namely, the need for municipal assumption of responsibility for coordination and planning as well as simply provision of certain types of health services.

Education and Training. During the past decade there had been a definite decline in training for professional public health physicians until the National Conference on Public Health Training in 1957. Subsequently federal traineeships have been made available, and the Public Health Service reports that under their Title I category, as of July, 1960, public health traineeships had been awarded to 622 persons from funds appropriated for fiscal 1960. The professional categories of the 622 trainees included nurses, sanitary engineers, physicians, sanitarians, laboratory personnel, health educators, nutritionists, medical social workers, and dentists.

Legislation. Most newsworthy health legislation of 1960 was the Kerr-Mills Bill, now P.L. 86-778. It provides federal aid to the states for increased medical services to the indigent or medically indigent oldsters. Few state programs will be in operation during early 1961 because of needed state appropriations and administrative mechanisms to implement the federal program.

Air pollution control in California will be speeded by new requirements of "smog arresters" in motor vehicles. A motor vehicle pollution control board is established, and exhaust control devices approved by them must be installed one year after such approval.

Professional Organization. The American Public Health Association (1790 Broadway, New York 19) published a number of useful reports and manuals during 1960. Special mention is made of those on malnutrition control, communicable disease control, chronic disease programs, water and wastewater standards, dairy products standards, and the revised community self-survey guide.

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--Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Provisional statistics on births, marriages, divorces, deaths, and causes of death by state. Includes annual summary in two parts: (1) Provisional vital statistics for the United States and each state for births, deaths, infant deaths and marriages, and marriage licenses and divorces for selected areas;

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Housing and Urban Renewal

Developments in 1960

By John D. Lange

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THREE major trends highlighted the 1960 housing and urban renewal year: (1) the decline in residential housing construction to a second low point in the last decade, (2) the increasing number of vacancies in rental housing in all regions of the nation, and (3) the increasing rate of new housing for the elderly under federally assisted housing programs.

Housing Production. Calendar 1960 marked the second lowest year in the past decade in terms of housing production. Total new housing starts numbered 1,281,400 units, a drop of 18 per cent over 1959. Only the year 1957 in the past 10 years showed as low a level of residential housing activity. No segment of production showed an increase except public nonfarm construction. In 1960, as compared to 1959, private nonfarm housing starts totaled 1,217,800, down 19 per cent; public nonfarm starts, 41,400 units, up 13 per cent; and farm starts, 22,200 units, no percentage change.

Residential construction continued to be concentrated in metropolitan areas, about 70 per cent of the new starts. While single-family houses still dominated, multifamily rental apartments of three units or more showed the smallest drop over 1959 among types of structures. One-family and two-family houses declined by over 20 per cent from 1959 levels, while structures with three or more units dropped by only 9 per cent.

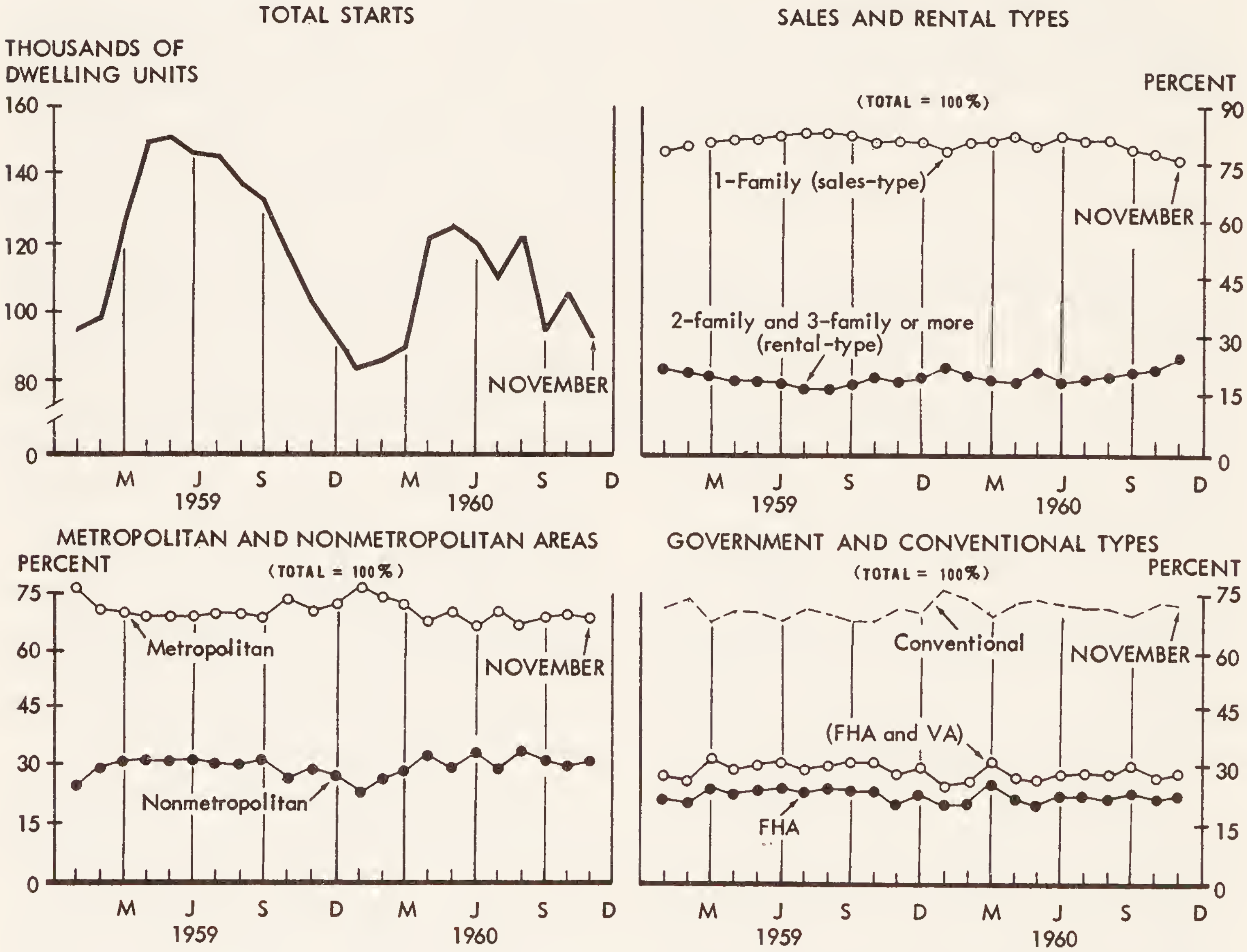
The estimated dollar value of new residential construction in 1960 was down 10 per cent from 1959—from $25.4 billion to $22.8 billion, representing about 6 per cent of the gross national product. This was in sharp contrast to nonresidential building in the same period, which rose from $30.8 billion to $32.2 billion, or 5 per cent. A new record was set in contracts on nonresidential construction for the 14th consecutive year.

Construction Cost. Construction costs continued to increase with the average per-unit cost of one-family private nonfarm houses reaching a level of $13,775 in 1960, a 3 per cent gain over the $13,425 cost of 1959. Residential building costs, as represented by the E. H. Boeckh and Associates Indexes, registered a new high of 139.7 in 1960. The Index is based on an annual average with 1947-49 equaling 100. The 1960 Index was 2 per cent over that for 1959.

Rental Vacancies. One of the major facts of the housing market in 1960 was the continuing increase in the number of vacancies in rental housing. At the end of 1959, a total of 6.4 per cent of all rental units were vacant and available for rent. By the end of 1960, this proportion had risen to 7.6 per cent, an all-time high. This was in contrast to the 2.6 per cent rental vacancy ratio at the time of the U. S. census in April, 1950.

There were significant patterns of location for these rental vacancies. Three of the four geographical regions in the United States showed all-time highs in rental vacancies in some quarter of 1960. The Northeast and the North Central regions reached their peaks in the third quarter with ratios of 4.6 and 8.0 per cent respectively. The West reached a high point of 11.4 per cent in the fourth quarter. Only the South, with a year-end ratio of 8.8 per cent managed to stay below its high of 9.0 registered in the second quarter of 1959. The Northeast region continued to show the lowest level of rental vacancies, and the West region the highest.

Housing for the Elderly. New housing for the increasing number of elderly households continued to exert an influence on housing production. At the end of 1960, almost 47,000 housing units, specifically intended for the elderly, were programmed by the Public Housing Administration, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Office of the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.



Source: Bureau of the Census, Federal Housing Administration, and Veterans Administration

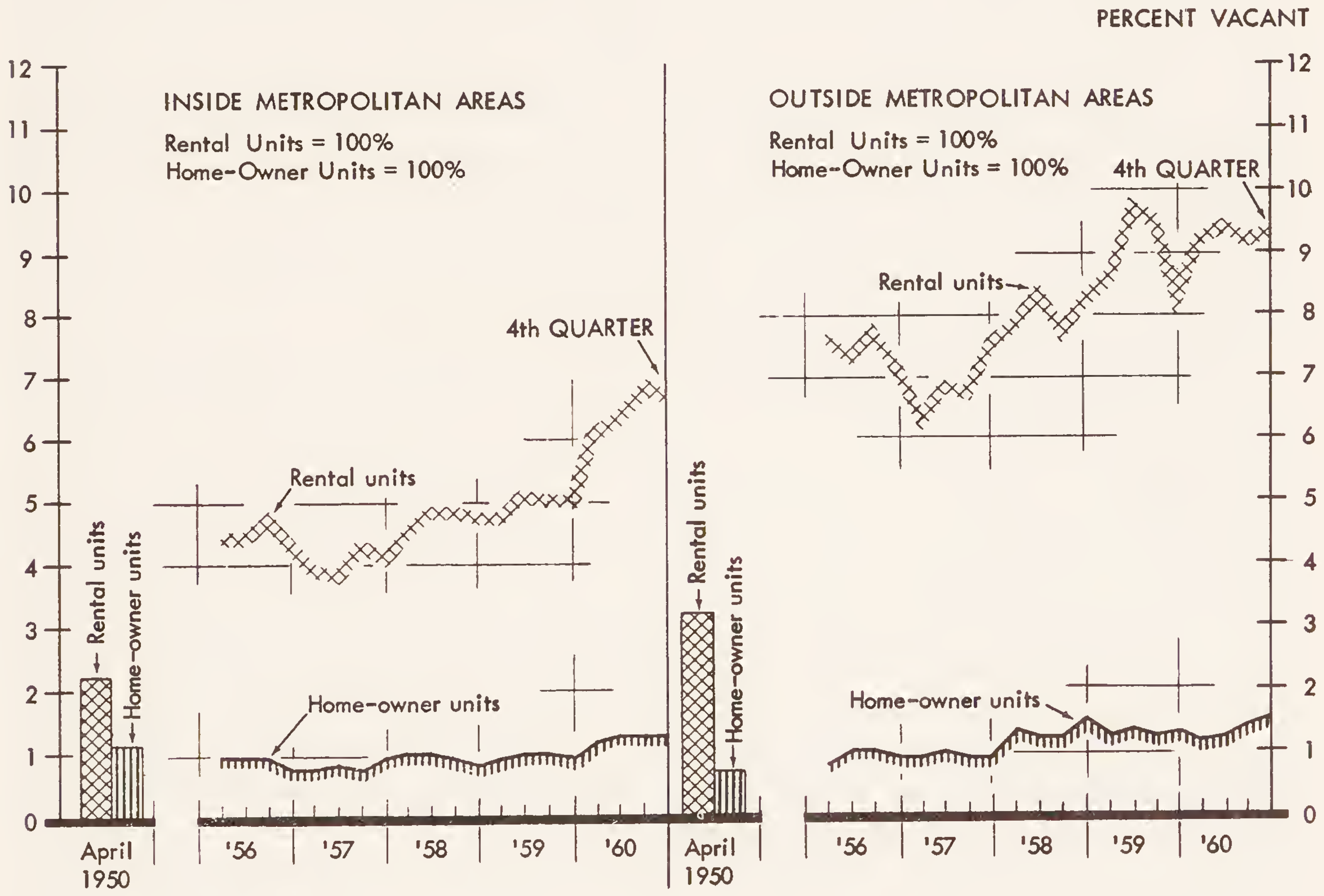
Private Nonfarm Housing Units Started: 1959–1960

On December 31, 1960, the Public Housing Administration had 25,241 housing units especially designed for the elderly in some stage of development. These units were distributed among 215 different localities. Some 1,133 units had been completed, 4,066 units were under construction, 13,149 were under annual contributions contracts with local housing authorities, and 6,893 units were in programs reserved by local authorities for future action.

The Federal Housing Administration, at the end of 1960, had received insurance applications for 16,567 dwelling units in 129 projects, with a total insurance request of $166.0 million. The FHA had written insurance for 61 nonprofit projects and one profit project for the elderly, totaling 7,154 dwelling units. Two additional projects for nursing homes had a total of 171 beds. Total amount of insurance written was $67.6 million.

Under the direct loan program for elderly housing, handled by the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, applications had been received by the end of 1960 for 103 projects of almost 4,800 dwelling units requesting federal loans of $44.4 million. Of these applications, loan commitments had been issued for seven projects with 285 dwelling units for federal loans totaling $2.7 million.

Urban Renewal. A total of 475 communities had 870 slum clearance and urban renewal projects either completed or under way with federal



Source: Bureau of the Census

Rental and Home Owner Vacancy Rates: 1956–1960 assistance at the end of 1960. During 1960, 171 new projects in 58 different communities received approval by the Urban Renewal Administration.

Of the 870 projects noted above, 41 had been completed at the end of 1960, 444 had a loan and grant contract authorized, and 385 represented projects in planning (including general neighborhood renewal planning). Capital grants approved and reserved for the 870 projects reached $1,866 million, an increase of $477.5 million over 1959. Capital grant contracts totaling $1,142 million had been authorized for 485 projects in the execution stage. Capital grant fund authorizations were virtually exhausted at the end of 1960.

Program for Community Improvement. To become eligible for federal assistance authorized under the Housing Act of 1954, a local community must have approval of its program for community improvement (workable program), a long-term plan for the elimination and prevention of slums and blight. The workable program must contain commitments from the community to attain the following seven objectives: adequate local codes and ordinances, effectively enforced; a comprehensive plan for the development of the community; analysis of blighted neighborhoods to determine treatment needed; adequate administrative organization to carry out urban renewal programs; ability to meet financial requirements; responsibility for rehousing families displaced by urban renewal or other governmental activities; and citizen participation.

The total number of workable programs approved by the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency reached 1,241 by the end of 1960. During the year, 107 communities received new approvals of workable programs, and 78 communities received recertification, indicating progress for the program objectives. Of the total of 1,241 approvals, 199 communities had active programs under original certification, 581 had active programs which had been recertified, 139 had expired programs with recertification in progress, and 322 had expired programs with no request for recertification reported.

Community Renewal Program. A new dimension in local planning for urban renewal was added by the Housing Act of 1959 through the authorization of federal grants for the preparation of a community renewal program. Such a program is city-wide in scope with the basic purpose of identifying and measuring, in broad terms, the total need for urban renewal in the community, to relate this need to the resources available to the community, and to develop a long-range program for urban renewal action. A federal grant, not to exceed two-thirds of the approved cost of preparing or completing the program, may be made to a state, regional, metropolitan, county, or municipal public body authorized to perform the work necessary for the preparation or completion of the program and to contract with the federal government. To gain approval for such a grant, a general plan must be in effect in the community (or the expectation for the existence of such a plan) and a workable program certification in effect.

At the end of 1960, seven communities had availed themselves of the grants authorization in the total amount of $2.7 million. These communities and their grants were: Denver, $52,526; Houston, $60,000; Chester

(Pennsylvania), $10,000; Trenton, $20,000; New York, $1.5 million; Tulsa, $21,268; and Chicago, $1 million.

Public Housing. Some 1,496 separate localities were participating in the public housing program at the end of 1960, with 80 per cent of these localities in the less-than-25,000 population group. The total number of dwelling units in federally aided low-rent housing programs under the jurisdiction of the Public Housing Administration at the end of 1960 was 593,336. Of this total, 477,650 were completed and under management, 36,763 units were under construction, and 78,923 units were in the preconstruction stage.

In terms of the 37,000 public housing units authorized under the Housing Act of 1959, indication at the end of 1960 was that this authorization would be exhausted before the end of June, 1961. Over 11,500 units had been placed under annual contributions contracts, 4,200 units were under construction, 984 units had construction completed, and 16,000 units were in some stage of planning. In addition, a backlog of reservations was developing.

The cost of dwelling construction and improvements in the low-rent housing program for all projects started through June 30, 1960, was $7,973; for the projects started in the year July 1, 1959, through June 30, 1960, this same cost was $9,139. Total *development* cost (including site improvement, nondwelling construction and equipment, and all other items) was $11,334 for all units started by the end of June, 1960, and $13,391 for units started in 1959-60.

Professional Organization. The National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37 and 815 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) was founded over 25 years ago with the purpose of improving public administration practices in the housing field. Its original name, the National Association of Housing Officials, reflected its original orientation to the field of housing. In 1953, a major extension was made in the scope of this Association when the "R" was added to NAHO — and redevelopment was recognized as an integral part of the urban rebuilding process.

In 1960, still a further step was taken to gear the NAHRO organization to meet new growth in the field. Activity in conservation and rehabilitation was recognized when code enforcement officials were formally added to the association membership. At the national conference in October, 1960, a reorganization plan approved by the membership was put into effect. Under this new plan, NAHRO is organized under three main divisions: Codes, Housing, and Renewal.

NAHRO provides to individual members and to public agency members generalized services that cut across the entire community rebuilding field and specialized services tailored to the specific needs of codes, housing, and renewal agencies. At the end of 1960, NAHRO was serving over 4,000 individual and 700 agency members.

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CONSTRUCTION REVIEW (replaces CONSTRUCTION and CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING MATERIALS). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. $3.

CO-OP CONTACT. (10 issues). United Housing Foundation. 570 Grand Street, New York 2. $2.

CO-OP HOUSING. (Quarterly). Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 4.

EUROPEAN HOUSING TRENDS AND POLICIES. (Annual). Steel, Engineering and Housing Division, Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. 50 cents.

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Public Works

Developments in 1960

BY LLOYD A. DOVE

Assistant Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

AS THE public works profession begins a new decade it is faced with the greatest backlog of needed facilities that has ever existed in the United States. Even after several years of increased construction activity in almost every field of public works, roads, utilities, parking facilities, public buildings, waste disposal systems, and other vital services are not yet at a satisfactory level. Approximately $69 billion in public works projects was on the drawing boards at the end of 1960.

The inactivity of the war years, followed by more than a decade of attempting to keep pace with rapid fringe area expansion, has left governmental agencies in serious condition with respect to the older areas of the community. Urban redevelopment must now be carried from below the ground, up. Streets and utilities are as obsolete as the buildings fronting them in most areas.

Numerous innovations are being used to promote the efficiency and economy needed to meet the challenge of our times. Television for traffic control; sewer inspection and control of construction work; photogrammetry for planning, design, and even earthwork computations; electronic devices for detecting cavities under street surfaces; waste stabilization ponds for lower first cost and maintenance in sewage treatment; saline water conversion to meet fresh water shortages in coastal areas; sewage sludge reduction by drying and incineration -- these and other developments will be the tools with which public works administrators hope to accomplish their tasks in the 60's.

In August, 1960, the Ford Foundation approved a grant of $40,000 to the American Public Works Association for an exploratory study of research problems and priorities in the public works field. It is expected that this study will materially assist in accelerating needed research in public works. Public works construction totalled $16.2 billion dollars during the year, with a prediction of topping the $17 billion mark for the first time in 1961.

American voters showed their increasing awareness of public works construction needs by approving more than $3 billion of a record $3.7 billion in bond issues that were included on the ballots in the November elections. As a comparison, the $1.75 billion approved for school construction in 1960 was 81 per cent of the total included on the ballots; of the 2.3 billion offered in 1959, less than $1.5 billion, or 63 per cent, was approved.

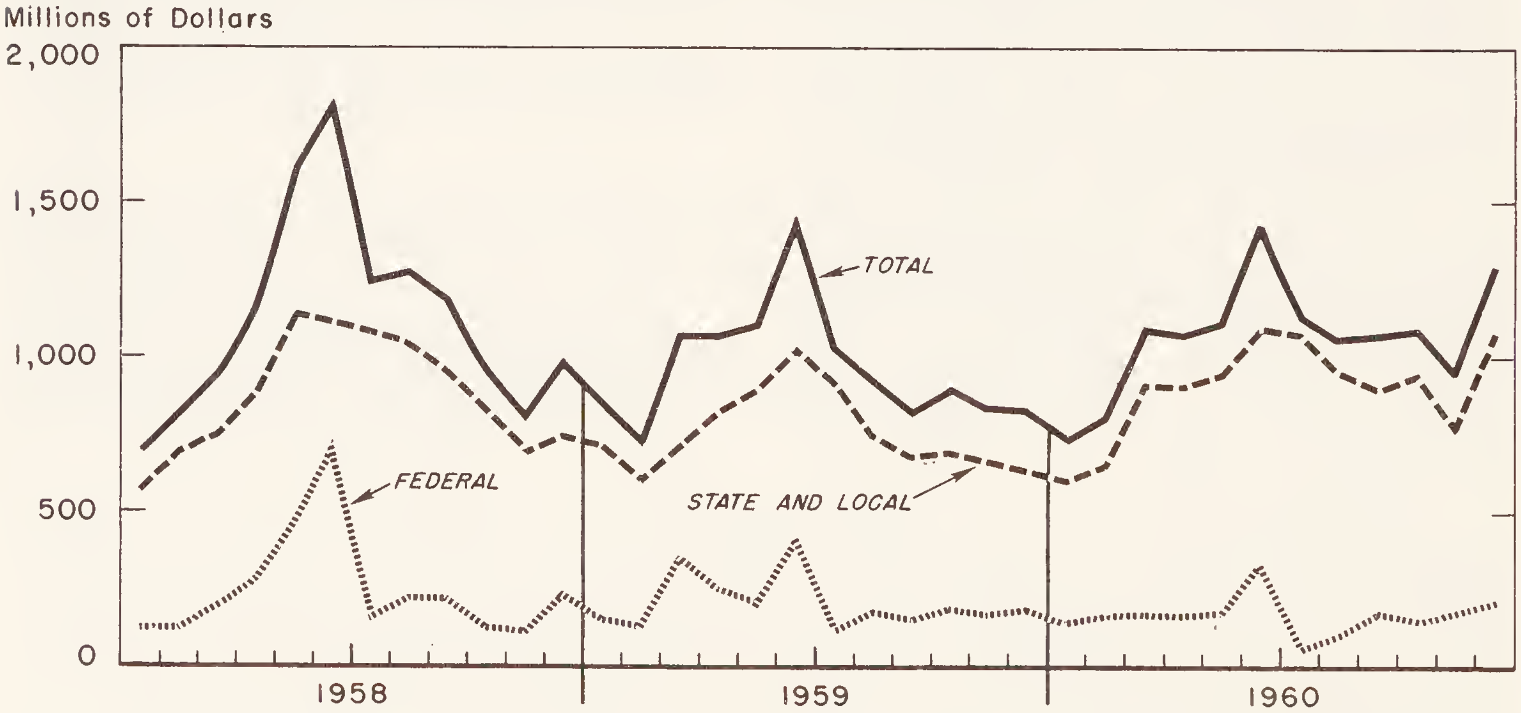
Streets and Highways. The total expenditure of $11 billion for road building and upkeep in 1960 points out the importance of streets and highways in the nation's economy. It is significant that almost half of this expenditure was used for maintenance. The American Public Works Association began concentrated study and research on street maintenance practices and plans to publish one of the first comprehensive manuals on the subject in a few years.

Since the adoption of the Federal-Aid Highway Act in July 1956, more than 10,000 miles of the 41,000-mile Interstate Highway System have been completed and opened to traffic at a cost of $3.6 billion. Even though slightly behind the original schedule, this rates as an outstanding public works accomplishment.

The use of television in traffic control has made considerable progress. Although many smaller installations are now in use, the planning of TV control of a 3.5-mile stretch of a midtown expressway in Detroit is probably the greatest advancement. This TV hookup, using 14 cameras, is expected to be in operation by the time the Year Book is published.

The high degree of accuracy that can be attained using aerial photography and photogrammetric methods for computing earthwork quantities on highway projects was proven in a test made by the Ohio Department of Highways. Final quantities, determined by a photogrammetric process involving 1,000,000 yards of earthwork, proved to be within one-fifth of 1 per cent of quantities estimated originally. Utilizing this process with electronic computer calculations materially reduces one of the biggest engineering jobs in earthwork construction.

Water and Sewage. The National Conference on Water Pollution, heralded as the first national approach to this serious problem, attracted more than 1,100 persons to Washington, D.C., in mid-December, 1960. Several discussions concerning problems and possible solutions resulted. It was strongly felt that Congress will adopt legislation to increase funds available for community stream-pollution control works in 1961.



Source: Department of Commerce

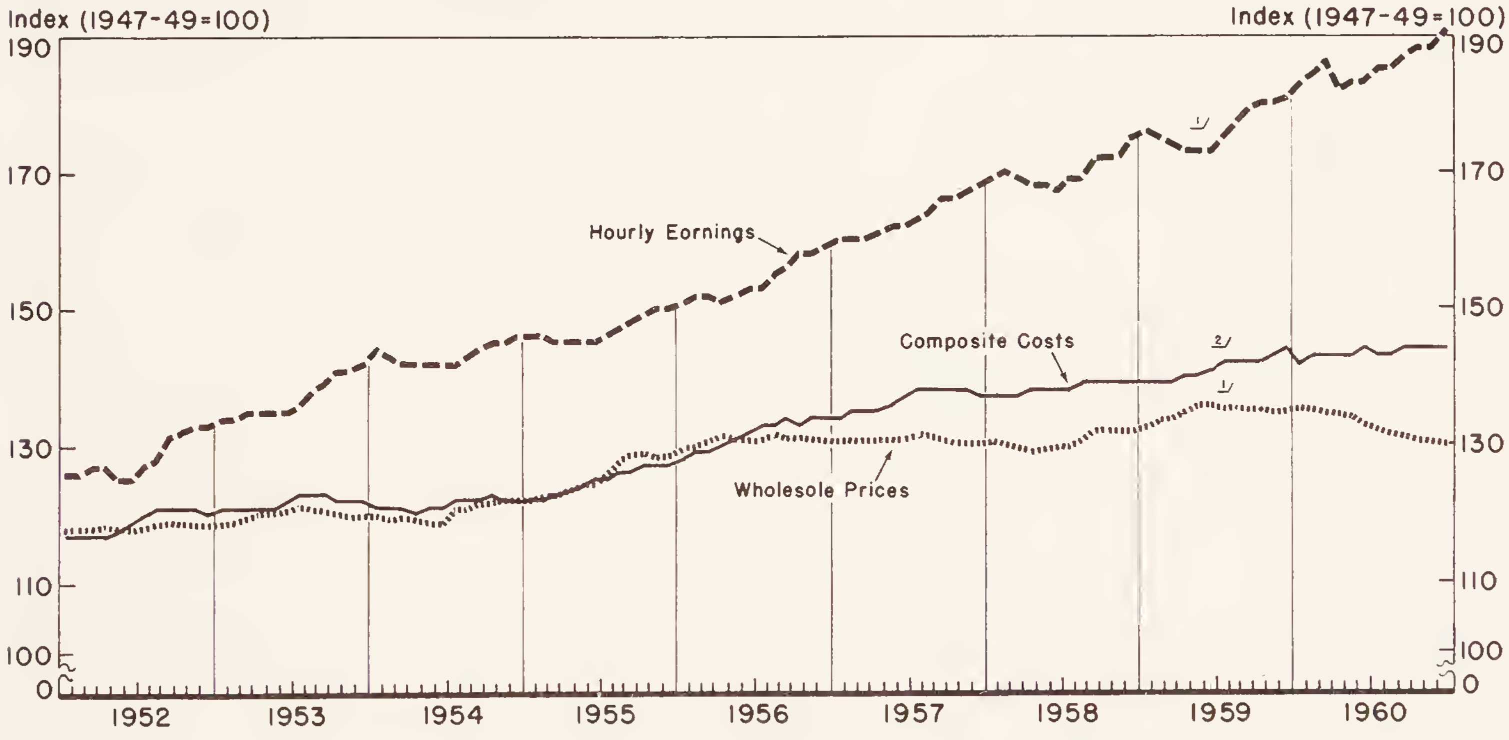
Contracts Awarded for Public Construction: 1958–1960

For the first time in almost 20 years, major technical changes in the "Drinking Water Standards of the U. S. Public Health Service" were made. The standards were revised to allow changes brought about by atomic energy and other technological developments of the past two decades. One-fourth of the total population of the United States lives in communities where the water supply contains an amount of fluoride considered adequate to reduce tooth decay.

In the last three years more than 500 waste stabilization ponds, or sewage lagoons, have been built to treat municipal sewage. The general acceptance of this method of treatment has been one of the greatest single factors in reducing the number of communities discharging raw sewage into ditches and streams. Two new concepts in the disposal of sewage sludge are the atomized suspension technique, being pioneered in Canada, and the wet-oxidation process (Zimmerman process), which has produced excellent results in a pilot plant operated by the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago. Both methods have great potential for reducing the sizable job of sludge disposal, which is one of the major problems in the sewage treatment field.

Estimated fresh water requirements by 1980 will be about 600 billion gallons per day. The total available supply from all resources is only 515 billion gallons per day. Recovery and re-use of waste water from rivers is one way of making up this deficiency. However, entirely new methods of sewage and waste treatment must be developed if this is to be accomplished, as present methods are inadequate to cope with the rapidly changing characteristics of sewage and industrial wastes.

Research in saline water conversion progressed rapidly during 1960, with studies being conducted in Texas, California, South Dakota, and New Mexico; another installation is planned on the East Coast. Extensive research in evaporation control as a means of water conservation is being conducted at Lake Hefner, part of Oklahoma City's water supply. Evapo-



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

CONSTRUCTION COST INDICATORS: 1952–1960

ration losses were cut 9 per cent when only 10 per cent of the reservoir's surface was covered with a protective film.

Total construction in water and sewer systems reached $1.5 billion in 1960. Even though expenditures in this field increase annually, the total pollution load discharged to the streams of the United States has increased since 1945, and strict control of water usage is necessary in some sections of the country.

Public Transportation. The new administration has proposed creation of a Cabinet department to coordinate expanded federal activities in urban development, including transportation. The Federal Aviation Agency began intensive work on "Project Hummingbird." The objective is to provide the agency and the nation's air transportation system with long-range policy, objectives, and guidelines in the steep gradient aircraft field.

One of the greatest research needs in urban transportation is understanding the interaction of transportation and land use. Land use will largely determine the amount and type of transportation to be provided, but the provision of transportation facilities will of itself profoundly influence the use of the land. Better coordination and integration of different types of transportation facilities holds great potential. It is conceivable that the interstate highway system may encourage the building of more vehicles that could be transferred to rail or ship. The Automotive Safety Foundation and the American Public Works Association are working on plans for a series of transportation seminars to be held in various sections of the country in 1961.

Refuse Disposal. It is estimated that 70 million tons of refuse were produced in the United States in 1960. The sanitary landfill method of disposal is used in more than 1,400 cities, but over 5,000 urban and rural communities between 1,000 and 5,000 population still dispose of their refuse on open dumps. Phoenix, Arizona, entered into a contract for the purpose of composting refuse. This process has good potential in some sections of the country. The American Public Works Association has completed a comprehensive manual on refuse disposal practice which will be published soon.

Professional Organization. The American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, 37) made its greatest advancement in membership in 1960, with a net gain of 517, bringing total membership to 5,077. State chapters added during the year included Florida, Illinois, and Saskatchewan. The 1960 Public Works Congress and Equipment Show in New York City, drew a record attendance of more than 4,000 members and guests. National Public Works Week was held during the week of October 2, 1960, and was sponsored by the Association in cooperation with Kiwanis International. One of the "Top Ten Public Works Men of the Year" honored during the week was Rex Whitton, the new federal highway administrator. Intensive study and research on air pollution control, street maintenance, transportation, refuse collection and disposal, and related public works fields were conducted by the Association.

Sewerage System Data

THIS article summarizes the sewerage system data shown in Table XII for 689 cities over 10,000 population. Table XII shows for individual cities the type of facilities operated, the basis of making a sewer service charge on residential property, if any; any adjustment in such charge for heavy summer usage; the median monthly residential charge; sewer service charge outside the city; use of the sewer service charge revenue; method of making sewer connection charges, if any; and methods of financing construction of sewer laterals in new subdivisions and in older, built-up areas of the city.

Residential Sewer Service Charge. Table 1 shows that a total of 420 out of 689 reporting cities (61 per cent) levy a sewer service charge on residential properties. The predominant method of charge is sewer usage as measured by water consumption, 243 cities; an additional 13 cities use it in conjunction with some other method. Generally in these 13 cities there are unmetered water accounts where the sewer service charge is a flat rate, or based on some other measure such as the number of plumbing fixtures. Sewer service charges based on water consumption are expressed either in terms of a percentage of the water bill or on the number of cubic feet or the number of gallons of water used. In 110 cities, the sewer service charge is a flat rate. Only 37 cities base the charge on the number of plumbing fixtures within the residential dwelling. Twenty cities (including the 13 mentioned above) use a combination of methods, and 10 cities use some other form of charge.

Median Residential Rate. Table 1 also gives the median residential charge per month in reporting cities. This was obtained by asking each city to report their average sewer service bill for a detached single-family dwelling. The median rate for all cities over 10,000 population is $1.25 per month.

Summer Adjustment of Rate. One hundred cities indicated that an adjustment in the sewer service rate is made during the summer months to

TABLE 1
RESIDENTIAL SEWER SERVICE CHARGES

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	With Sewer Service Charge	Sewer Service Charge Based on: Water Consumption	Flat Rate	No. of Plumbing Fixtures	Combination of Methods	Other	Median Residential Rate per Month
Over 500,000	17	11	7	1	0	3	0	$1.27
250,000 to 500,000	24	15	12	1	0	1	1	1.00
100,000 to 250,000	54	28	18	8	2	0	0	1.23
50,000 to 100,000	108	62	35	15	9	2	1	1.20
25,000 to 50,000	194	120	68	36	10	4	2	1.25
10,000 to 25,000	292	184	103	49	16	10	6	1.25
Total	689	420	243	110	37	20	10	1.25

compensate for water used in lawn sprinkling, car washing, and other outdoor uses. This is 39 per cent of the 256 cities using water consumption as a base for charges. Of the 100 cities making an adjustment, slightly over one-half (57 cities) do so on the basis of winter water consumption. In other words, the June-July-August bill or the July-August-September bill is based upon the January-February-March or the November-December-January bill.

Outside City Rate. A total of 228 cities with a sewer service charge indicated the rate they charged for sewer service to residential properties located outside the city. (This does not include cities that have contracts for such service with other governmental jurisdictions.) Of the 228 cities, 183 cities increase the rate anywhere from 10 to 150 per cent of the city rate. Of these 183 cities, 47 increase the rate by 50 per cent, and 55 cities double the rate.

Uses of Sewer Service Charges. Table 2 summarizes how cities use their sewer service revenues. Of 428 cities reporting, 261 have used the sewer service charge either to construct the sewerage treatment plant or to retire revenue bonds issued to finance said construction, and 311 cities use the sewerage service charge for the operation of the treatment plant. Of interest is the fact that 211 cities also use the sewer service charge for the construction of trunk and interceptor sewers. Only 125 cities use the charge to construct sewer laterals in the older built-up areas of the city. The largest single use of the sewer revenue charge is the maintenance of sewers (319 cities). The column "Other" in Table 2 represents cities who either place all the money in the general fund and therefore can make no specific accounting for its use, or also use it for other activities such as general administration of the sewer system.

Financing Sewer Laterals in New Subdivisions. Table 3 shows that the great majority of cities in all population groups require the developer of a subdivision to put in sewer laterals at his own expense (532 out of 673 reporting cities). A number of cities indicated that in the construction of large sewers that would serve more than the immediate development the city did share in the cost of construction. A few cities, indicated by footnote 5 of Table XII, initially require the subdivider to put in sewers, but over a period of time they rebate the total cost or a portion of the cost as

TABLE 2
USES OF SEWER SERVICE CHARGES

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Construction of Treatment Plant	Operation of Treatment Plant	Construction of Trunk and Interceptor Sewers	Construction of Sewer Laterals, Built-Up Areas	Maintenance of Sewers	Other
Over 500,000	11	10	8	6	4	6	3
250,000 to 500,000	15	11	12	9	4	12	4
100,000 to 250,000	30	22	26	16	10	24	0
50,000 to 100,000	62	44	45	32	17	46	7
25,000 to 50,000	121	72	82	63	35	88	18
10,000 to 25,000	189	102	138	85	55	143	22
Total	428	261	311	211	125	319	54

TABLE 3
FINANCING SEWER LATERALS IN NEW SUBDIVISIONS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Developer Pays Total Cost	City Pays Total Cost	Developer and City Share Cost	Other
Over 500,000	17	15	0	1	1
250,000 to 500,000	23	20	0	2	1
100,000 to 250,000	53	40	0	12	1
50,000 to 100,000	108	87	6	11	4
25,000 to 50,000	188	158	4	18	8
10,000 to 25,000	284	212	14	42	16
Total	673	532	24	86	31

revenues are collected from sewer service charges levied against properties connecting to the new sewer.

Financing Sewer Laterals in Older, Built-up Areas. Table 4 shows the method of financing the extension of sewer laterals in older, built-up areas for 666 reporting cities. The overwhelming majority of cities (500) finance this construction by the use of special assessments. Of these 500 cities, 292 assess sewer lateral construction against the property at 100 per cent of the cost, and 208 cities assess only a portion of the total cost. Thirty-five cities use some other method of financing construction, and 131 cities pay the total cost.

Connection Charges. Table XII indicates whether a city levies a service connection charge (sewer tap), and on what basis. For 665 cities reporting, the connection charge covers the cost of making the connection if the city does the work in 106 cities; covers the cost of city inspection only, 102 cities; is based on the front footage of property, 23 cities; or is a flat charge, 165 cities. Another 86 cities use a combination of these methods. No connection charge is made by 162 cities, and 21 cities have other methods of charging for sewer connections.

The flat rate charge used by 165 cities varies from $10 to as high as $300 per connection. Some cities have a high flat connection charge that approximates the cost of what a special assessment would have been if levied against the property for the construction of the sewer. Charges based on the cost of inspection are usually less than $10.

TABLE 4
FINANCING SEWER LATERALS IN OLDER BUILT-UP AREAS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	100% Special Assessment	Partial Special Assessment	City Pays Total Cost	Other
Over 500,000	16	8	5	2	1
250,000 to 500,000	24	10	9	2	3
100,000 to 250,000	51	19	17	8	7
50,000 to 100,000	104	40	41	19	4
25,000 to 50,000	191	93	58	32	8
10,000 to 25,000	280	122	78	68	12
Total	666	292	208	131	35

TABLE XII

SEWERAGE SYSTEM DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961

This table includes 689 cities over 10,000 population according to the 1960 Census. All data were reported to the Year Book early in 1961. Explanation for all code letters is shown below. Type of Facilities: "S," indicates that city directly operates either a combined or sanitary sewer system: "T," city directly operates sewage treatment plant; single dagger (†) after either letter indicates that the facility is operated by a sewer authority, special district, or other governmental agency. Sewer Service Charge: see code letters for basis of sewer service charge (rental); "None" indicates city makes no sewer service charge. Summer Use Charge: shows method of adjusting for increased residential water consumption during summer months from such uses as lawn watering (see code); "None" indicates that the city makes no adjustment. Average Monthly Residential Charge: average monthly bill for a detached single-family dwelling. Sewer Service Charge Outside City shows if the rate for users outside the city is the same or higher than the basic rate for users within the city (see code). "None" indicates city does not provide service outside the corporate limits. Use of Sewer Revenue: activities that the revenue from the sewer service charge is used for (see code). Sewer Connection Charges: method of charging property owners for connecting to the sewer (see code). "None" indicates no such charge. Financing Laterals: method of financing laterals in new subdivisions, and in older, built-up residential areas (see code). Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available, not reported, or inapplicable; superior numbers ([1]) are for footnotes at end of table.

SEWER SERVICE CHARGE

F - Flat rate
W - Water consumption
P - Number of plumbing fixtures
O - Other

SUMMER USE CHARGE

W Winter water consumption
Q - Previous quarter consumption
A - Average water consumption
O - Other

SEWER CHARGE OUTSIDE CITY

R - Regular city rate
50 - 50% above city rate
D - Double city rate
O - Other

USE OF SEWER REVENUE

Ct - Construction of treatment plant
Ot - Treatment plant operation
Cs - Sewer line construction
Ms - Sewer line maintenance
O - Other

SEWER CONNECTION CHARGE

C - Covers cost of making connection if city does work
I - Covers inspection cost only
P - Charge based on front footage of property
F - Flat charge
O - Other

FINANCING LATERALS

D - Developer pays total cost
C - City pays total cost
DC - City and developer share cost
P - Special assessment of 100% against property
PC - Special assessment of a portion with city sharing cost
O - Other
‡ - After "C" or "PC" indicates city finances its share of cost from sewer service charges

City	Type of Facilities	Sewer Service Charge	Summer Use Charge	Average Monthly Residential Charge	Sewer Charge Outside City	Use of Sewer Revenue	Sewer Connection Charge	Financing Laterals	
								New Subdivisions	Developed Areas
Over 1,000,000									
Chicago, Ill.	S	None	. . . .	$. . .	. . . .	. . . .	F	D	P
Detroit, Mich.	ST	W	None	. . .	R	CtOt	I	D	P
Los Angeles, Calif.	ST	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	F	D	P
New York, N. Y.	ST	W	None	4.50	None	CtOtO	IF	D	P
Philadelphia, Pa.	ST	W	None	1.35	. . . .	CtOtCsMsO	F	DC	PC‡

TABLE XII—SEWERAGE SYSTEM DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Type of Facilities	Sewer Service Charge	Summer Use Charge	Average Monthly Residential Charge	Sewer Charge Outside City	Use of Sewer Revenue	Sewer Connection Charge	Financing Laterals	
								New Subdivisions	Developed Areas
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.	ST	WO	None	$1.00	....	O	None	D	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	S†T†[10]	WO[7]	W	1.75	....	CtMsO	None	D	P
Cincinnati, Ohio	ST	W	None	.60	R	CtOtO	I	D	P
Dallas, Tex.	ST	W	O	1.82	O	CtOtCsMsO	PO	D	PC‡
Houston, Tex.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Milwaukee, Wis.	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	O	D	P
New Orleans, La.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	C
Pittsburgh, Pa.	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	P	D	P
San Antonio, Tex.	ST	W	None	.80	....	CtCs	I	D	C
San Diego, Calif.	ST	F	None	1.50	D	CtOtCsMs	F	D	PC
Seattle, Wash.	ST	FW	None	1.00	50	CtOtCsMs	IP	D	PPC‡
Washington, D. C.	ST	W	None	1.19	....	CtOtCsMs	....	O	PC‡
250,000 to 500,000									
Akron, Ohio	ST	W	Q	1.00	O	CtOtMsO	None	D	P
Atlanta, Ga.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	CO	D	O
Birmingham, Ala.	ST†	....	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Columbus, Ohio	ST	W	None	1.00	50	CtOtCsMs	CPF	D	PC
Dayton, Ohio	ST	W	None	2.20	O	CtOtMsO	CI	D	PC
Fort Worth, Tex.	ST	W	None	1.50	D	CtOtCsMs	None	DC	O‡[5]
Indianapolis, Ind.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Kansas City, Mo.	S[8]	W	None	1.41	O	CtCsMs	None	D	P
Long Beach, Calif.	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PC
Memphis, Tenn.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	C
Miami, Fla.	ST	W	None	2.00	None	OtCs	F	D	PC
Minneapolis, Minn.	S	W	W	...	O	CtOtMsO	CF	O	PC
Norfolk, Va.	ST†[10]	W	None	.80	....	CtOtCsMs	C	D	PC
Oakland, Calif.	S†[6]	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Oklahoma City, Okla.	ST	W	None	1.00	50	Ot	C	D	P
Omaha, Neb.	ST	F	None	.80	D	CtOtCsMs	F	D	PC
Phoenix, Ariz.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Portland, Ore.	ST	FW	Q	.70	O	OtCsMs	CF	D	PPCC‡
Rochester, N. Y.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
St. Paul, Minn.	ST	O	None[2]	.37	D	Ms	IF	D	PC
Tampa, Fla.	ST	W	O	3.00	R	OtCsMs	I	D	C‡
Toledo, Ohio	ST	W	None	.50	O	OtCsMs	I	DC	PC‡
Tulsa, Okla.	ST	W	W	1.10	50	O[4]	I	...	P
Wichita, Kan.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	P
100,000 to 250,000									
Albuquerque, N. M.	ST	P	None	1.20	O	OtMs	F	DDC	P
Amarillo, Tex.	ST	P	....	1.25	D	CtOtCsMs	F	DC	PC‡
Anaheim, Calif.	S	F	None	.25	....	Ms	O	D	P
Austin, Tex.	ST	W	None	...	O	OtMs	C	O[3]	O‡[5]
Beaumont, Tex.	ST	W	None	1.15	None	OtMs	F	DC	C‡
Berkeley, Calif.	ST†	F	None	.80	None	CsMs	I	D	P
Cambridge, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	DC	PC
Camden, N. J.	ST	W	None	1.80	R	CtOtCsMs	None	D	P
Canton, Ohio	ST	F	None	2.25	D	CtOtCsMs	None	D	P
Charlotte, N. C.	ST	W	None	2.40	D	CtOtCsMs	C	DC	PC‡
Corpus Christi, Tex.	ST	W	....	1.53	D	OtMs	C	D	P
Des Moines, Iowa	ST	W	None	.80	O	CtOt	PF	D	PC
Elizabeth, N. J.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	P
Erie, Pa.	ST	W	....	10.00	O	CtCsOt	C	D	PC‡
Evansville, Ind.	ST	W	None	1.50	R	CtOtCsMs	CPF	D	PPC‡
Flint, Mich.	ST	W	O	1.65	D	CtOtMs	C	D	P
Fresno, Calif.	ST	F	None	.50	O	CtOtCsMs	P	D	P
Gary, Ind.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PC
Glendale, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	PC

TABLE XII—SEWERAGE SYSTEM DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Type of Facilities	Sewer Service Charge	Summer Use Charge	Average Monthly Residential Charge	Sewer Charge Outside City	Use of Sewer Revenue	Sewer Connection Charge	Financing Laterals	
								New Subdivisions	Developed Areas
100,000 to 250,000—continued									
Greensboro, N. C.	ST	W	None	$. . .	D	CtOtCsMs	C	DC	PC‡
Hammond, Ind.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	P
Jackson, Miss.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	PPCC‡
Jacksonville, Fla.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PC
Lansing, Mich.	ST	W	W	1.25	O	CtOt	CI	DC	PC
Lincoln, Neb.	ST	W	W	1.00	R	CtOtCsMs	I	D	PC‡
Little Rock, Ark.	ST	W	None	1.04	R	CtOtCsMs	None	D	....
Lubbock, Tex.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Mobile, Ala.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	C
Montgomery, Ala.	ST	None[1]	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
New Haven, Conn.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	....
Newport News, Va.	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	O
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	CF	D	C
Pasadena, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	IO	D	P
Paterson, N. J.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	PCC
Peoria, Ill.	S	None[1]	....	...	....	....	I	D	PC
Portsmouth, Va.	ST	W	None	...	None	CtOtCs	C	D	C
Providence, R. I.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	...	....
Richmond, Va.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	DC	PCC
Rockford, Ill.	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Sacramento, Calif.	ST	F	None	.90	50	CtOtCsMs	C	D	P
St. Petersburg, Fla.	ST	W	None	1.00	None	O	O	D	PC
Salt Lake City, Utah	S	None	....	...	....	....	O	D	P
San Jose, Calif.	ST	F	None	1.25	None	CtOt	CI	D	P
Santa Ana, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	C
Savannah, Ga.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	C
Scranton, Pa.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	DC	PC
Spokane, Wash.	ST	F	W	1.50	O	CtOtMs	F	D	P
Springfield, Mass.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	DC	PC
Topeka, Kan.	ST	F	None	.60	None	CtOtMs	None	D	P
Trenton, N. J.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	I	DC	O
Tucson, Ariz.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	O	D	P
Wichita Falls, Tex.	ST	W	W	1.00	None	CtOtMs	C	D	PC‡
Winston Salem, N. C.	ST	W	None	4.50	D	CtOtCsMs	C	DC	P
Youngstown, Ohio	S	W	None	1.00	None	CtOtCsMs	IF	D	....
50,000 to 100,000									
Abilene, Tex.	ST	P	None	1.20	None	CtOtCsMs	C	D	....
Abington tp, Pa.	ST	P	....	1.33	....	CtOt	F	D	PC
Albany, Ga.	ST	W	W	.75	50	OtMs	F	D	P
Alexandria, Va.	ST†	WP	None	2.50	....	CtOtCsMs	P	D	C
Alhambra, Calif.	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	P	D	P
Asheville, N. C.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	DC	C
Bakersfield, Calif.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	IF	D	PC
Bay City, Mich.	ST	F	None	1.33	D	CtOtMs	F	D	P
Billings, Mont.	ST	W	W	...	O	CtOtCsMs	IF	D	....
Bloomfield, N. J.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	P
Brockton, Mass.	ST	W	None	1.50	None	....	C	D	PC‡
Brookline, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	O[4]	P	D	PC
Burbank, Calif.	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	P	D	PC
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	S	W	None	1.17	R	MsO	None	D	P
Colorado Springs, Colo.	ST	W	None	.75	D	CtOtCsMs	F	D	C
Columbia, S. C.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	C
Compton, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Council Bluffs, Iowa	S[8]	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PC
Cranston, R. I.	ST	F	....	1.00	None	OtMs	None	C	C
Decatur, Ill.	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Dubuque, Iowa	ST	W	None	1.10	50	CtOt	C	D	P
Durham, N. C.	ST	W	None	1.20	O	CtOtCsMs	F	D	P

TABLE XII—SEWERAGE SYSTEM DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Type of Facilities	Sewer Service Charge	Summer Use Charge	Average Monthly Residential Charge	Sewer Charge Outside City	Use of Sewer Revenue	Sewer Connection Charge	Financing Laterals	
								New Subdivisions	Developed Areas
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Euclid, Ohio	ST	W	None	$ .70	O	CtOt	None	D	P
Eugene, Ore.	ST	F	....	2.00	None	CtOtCsMs	None	DC	PC‡
Evanston, Ill.	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	CF	D	P
Fall River, Mass.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	C	C
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	ST	P	None	4.00	None	Ms	CF	D	P
Galveston, Tex.	ST	W	None	1.00	None	CtOtCsMs	F	C	C
Green Bay, Wis.	S	None	....	...	....	....	O	DC	PC
Greenville, S. C.	S	None	....	...	....	....	IO	D	C
Greenwich, Conn.	ST	O[7]	None	1.25	None	OtMs	C	D	P
Hamilton, Ohio	ST	W	O	1.38	50	CtOtCsMs	None	D	P
Hamilton tp, N. J.	ST	F	None	...	....	CtOtCsMs	C	D	C‡
Haverford tp, Pa.	ST†	W	None	1.50	....	OtMs	O	D	P
Hayward, Calif.	ST	F	None	1.00	D	CtOt	F	D	P
High Point, N. C.	ST	W	None	1.00	O	OtMs	F	DC	PC
Huntington, W. Va.	ST	W	None	2.00	R	CtOtCsMs	I	D	P
Huntsville, Ala.	ST	W	None	...	None	CtOt	None	D	P
Inglewood, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Irvington, N. J.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	C
Jackson, Mich.	ST	W	W	.85	D	CtOtCsMs	C	DC	PC‡
Johnstown, Pa.	ST†	....	....	...	....	....	O	C	C
Joliet, Ill.	ST	W	None	...	D	O[4]	F	DC	P
Kalamazoo, Mich.	ST	W	W	.75	O	CtOt	C	D	PC
Kenosha, Wis.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	P	D	P
Laredo, Tex.	ST	P	None	1.20	None	....	I	D	O
Las Vegas, Nev.	ST	F	None	1.50	50	CtOtCsMsO	F	D	P
Lawton, Okla.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	C
Lima, Ohio	ST	W	None	1.20	O	CtOtCsMsO	I	D	PC
Lincoln Park, Mich.	ST†	W	None	1.20	None	....	I	D	P
Lorain, Ohio	ST	W	None	1.00	None	CtCsMs	F	D	PC‡
Lynn, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Macon, Ga.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	....
Miami Beach, Fla.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Midland, Tex.	ST	F	None	1.50	None	CtOtCsMs	O	D	PC‡
Muncie, Ind.	ST	W	W	2.00	R	CtOtCsMs	None	D	P
New Rochelle, N. Y.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Newton, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	PC
Norwalk, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	PC
Oak Park, Ill.	S	W	W	2.00	....	CtMs	F	D	C‡
Odessa, Tex.	ST	F	None	3.00	R	CtOtCsMs	None	DC	PC‡
Ogden, Utah	S	W	....	1.50	None	OtMs	None	D	P
Orlando, Fla.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	....	D	PC
Palo Alto, Calif.	ST	F	None	.60	O	CtOtCsMs	F	D	P
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	P
Pensacola, Fla.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	C
Pomona, Calif.	S	None[1]	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Pontiac, Mich.	ST	W	None	.75	O	CtOt	F	D	PC
Port Arthur, Tex.	ST	P	None	.75	....	CtCsMs	F	D	C‡
Portland, Me.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	DC	PC
Pueblo, Colo.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Quincy, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	PC
Racine, Wis.	ST	None	....	...	O	O[4]	IF	D	PC
Raleigh, N. C.	ST	W	None	1.50	D	CtOtCsMs	F	D	P
Reno, Nev.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PPCC
Richmond, Calif.	ST	P	None	.75	None	OtCsMs	O	D	PC
Riverside, Calif.	ST	F	None	1.00	None	CtOtCsMs	PF	D	P
Rock Island, Ill.	S	W	None	2.55	R	CtOs	None	D	P
Roseville, Mich.	S	F	None	2.00	None	CtOtCsMs	CF	D	P
Royal Oak, Mich.	S	W	None	.60	None	CsMs	None	D	PC‡
Saginaw, Mich.	ST	W	None	1.40	O	OtCsMs	O	DC	PC

Table XII—Sewerage System Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Type of Facilities	Sewer Service Charge	Summer Use Charge	Average Monthly Residential Charge	Sewer Charge Outside City	Use of Sewer Revenue	Sewer Connection Charge	Financing Laterals	
								New Subdivisions	Developed Areas
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
San Angelo, Tex.	ST	F	None	$1.00	None	CtOtMs	F	D	O‡[5]
San Bernardino, Calif.	ST	F	None	1.00	None	CtOtCsMs	IF	D	P
San Leandro, Calif.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	....
Santa Clara, Calif.	ST[6]	F	None	1.25	None	OtCs	IFO	D	PPC
Santa Monica, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	C
Sioux City, Iowa	S	W	None	.71	None	CsMsO	IF	D	C‡
Sioux Falls, S. D.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Skokie, Ill.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	....
Somerville, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	DC	PC
South Gate, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	P
Springfield, Ill.	S	W	None	1.00	None	CtCsMs	None	D	PC
Springfield, Ohio	ST	W	W	...	D	CtOtMs	....	D	PC
Stockton, Calif.	ST	None	....	...	O	CtOtCsMs	C	D	PPC
Sunnyvale, Calif.	ST	F	None	1.50	D	CtOtCsMs	PF	D	P
Troy, N. Y.	S	W	None	...	50	CsMs	None	C	PC‡
Tyler, Tex.	ST	P	....	1.10	50	CtOtCsMs	C	O[3]	O‡[5]
Waco, Tex.	ST	P	None	.75	D	CsMs	CF	DC	C‡
Waltham, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	PC
Warren, Ohio	ST	W	None	...	50	CtOt	F	D	PC
Wauwatosa, Wis.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	P
West Covina, Calif.	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	PF	D	P
W. Hartford t, Conn.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	ST	P	....	1.75	50	CtOtCsMs	CI	D	C
Wheeling, W. Va.	ST	W	None	2.25	O	CtOtCsMs	I	C	C‡
White Plains, N. Y.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Wilmington, Del.	ST	W	None	2.00	....	CtOtCs	None	D	PC
York, Pa.	ST	WP	None	15.00	O	CT	F	PC	C
25,000 to 50,000									
Alliance, Ohio	ST	W	None	1.00	O	CtOtCsMs	I	D	P
Alton, Ill.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PPC
Ames, Iowa	ST	W	None	1.20	None	CtOtCsMs	None	D	P
Anchorage, Alas.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	DC	PC
Appleton, Wis.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Arcadia, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	P
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	S	W	None	.80	None	CsMs	F	D	PPCC‡
Arlington t, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	....	P	D	PC
Ashland, Ky.	ST	W	None	1.90	None	CtOtCsMs	F	D	C‡
Athens, Ga.	ST	P	None	.66	D	O	F	D	C
Auburn, N. Y.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	C	C
Austin, Minn.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	P	D	P
Barberton, Ohio	ST	W	None	...	50	Ot	None	D	P
Bartlesville, Okla.	ST	W	None	1.00	None	O	I	D	P
Belleville, Ill.	ST	W	W	...	O	CtOt	F	D	P
Bellingham, Wash.	ST	F	None	1.25	None	CtOtCsMs	None	D	P
Belmont t, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	PC
Beloit, Wis.	ST	W	O	.90	None	CtOt	None	D	P
Beverly, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Big Springs, Tex.	ST	P	None	1.25	None	CtOtCsMs	F	D	PC‡
Biloxi, Miss.	ST	W	None	2.50	None	OtMs	C	DC	PC‡
Bismarck, N. D.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Bloomington, Ill.	ST‡	W	None	1.00	50	CsMs	None	D	PC
Bloomington, Ind.	ST	W	None	1.36	R	CtOtMsO	P	DC	PC‡
Boise City, Idaho	ST	W	W	.75	O	OtMs	I	D	P
Braintree t, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	PC
Bryan, Tex.	ST	F	None	1.00	None	CtOtCsMs	F	...	PC‡
Burlington, Iowa	ST	O	None	1.28	O	CtOt	....	D	PC
Burlington, Vt.	ST	WO	W	7.00	O	CtOt	F	D	PC
Butte, Mont.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P

TABLE XII—SEWERAGE SYSTEM DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Type of Facilities	Sewer Service Charge	Summer Use Charge	Average Monthly Residential Charge	Sewer Charge Outside City	Use of Sewer Revenue	Sewer Connection Charge	Financing Laterals	
								New Subdivisions	Developed Areas
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Carlsbad, N. M.	ST	W	....	$...	None	OtMs	C	D	P
Casper, Wyo.	ST	F	....	1.50	D	CtOtMs	F	D	P
Charlottesville, Va.	ST	W	None	1.25	D	OtMs	F	DC	PC
Chelsea, Mass.	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	None	C	C
Cheyenne, Wyo.	ST	W	None	1.00	None	CtOtCsMs	C	D	C‡
Clinton, Iowa	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Columbia, Mo.	ST	W	W	1.08	50	CtOtCsMs	....	D	P
Concord, N. H.	S[8]	W	W	1.50	None	CtOtCsMs	C	D	PC‡
Cranford tp, N. J.	S	None	....	...	....	....	....	D	P
Cumberland, Md.	ST	W	None	1.35	D	CtMs	F	D	PC
Daytona Beach, Fla.	ST	W	O	2.00	O	OtCsMs	F	D	C‡
East Cleveland, Ohio	S	W	None	1.12	None	CsMs	C	D	P
East Detroit, Mich.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
East Lansing, Mich.	ST	W	W	1.44	None	OtMs	I	D	PC
East Point, Ga.	S	None[1]	....	...	....	....	C	D	P
E. Providence, R. I.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Edison tp, N. J.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	P	PC
El Cajon, Calif.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	P
El Cerrito, Calif.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
El Dorado, Ark.	S	F	None	1.25	R	CsMsO	None	D	C‡
Elgin, Ill.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	P
Elkhart, Ind.	ST	W	A	2.70	None	CtOtCs	P	DC	P
Elmhurst, Ill.	ST	F	None	1.35	O	CtOtMs	F	D	P
Elmira, N. Y.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	C
Elyria, Ohio	ST	W	O	1.95	O	CtOtMs	None	D	P
Englewood, Colo.	ST	F	None	.83	O	CtOt	PF	DC	P
Enid, Okla.	ST	F	None	1.00	D	O[4]	CF	D	P
Eureka, Calif.	ST	F	None	2.00	None	Ot	F	D	C
Fair Lawn, N. J.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	...	P
Fairmont, W. Va.	S	W	None	3.00	R	CsMs	None	D	C‡
Fayetteville, N. C.	ST	P	None	.50	O	OtCsMs	CP	DC	PCC‡
Findlay, Ohio	ST	W	None	1.10	50	CtOtMs	I	D	PPC
Fond du Lac, Wis.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	P
Fort Collins, Colo.	ST	FW	W	...	None	CtOtCsMs	CFO	D	PC
Fort Dodge, Iowa	ST	W	None	.50	O	CtOt	None	D	P
Fort Pierce, Fla.	ST	F	None	2.00	None	CtCsMs	CF	D	P
Freeport, Ill.	ST	W	None	.55	None	CtOt	C	D	PC
Garland, Tex.	ST	F	....	1.00	None	CtOtMsO	I	D	....
Gloucester, Mass.	S	WP	None	1.00	None	Ms	None	DC	PC
Goldsboro, N. C.	S	W	None	1.25	50	CtCsMs	C	D	PC‡
Grand Forks, N. D.	ST	W	O	1.75	50	CtOtMs	None	O	P
Grand Island, Neb.	ST	W	W	.35	D	Ct	I	D	P
Grand Prairie, Tex.	ST	P	None	1.25	D	CtOtCsMsO	F	D	PC
Greeley, Colo.	ST	F	None	1.00	D	CtOtCsMs	CO	D	PC‡
Greenville, Miss.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	C
Harlingen, Tex.	ST	P	None	1.50	None	CtOtCsMs	F	O[3]	C‡
Hattiesburg, Miss.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Hazel Park, Mich.	S	W	None	2.50	None	MsO	IF	D	P
Hempstead, N. Y.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	C
Highland Park, Ill.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Hobbs, N. M.	ST	F	....	1.00	None	OtMs	I	D	PC‡
Hollywood, Fla.	ST	F	None	3.00	None	CtOtMs	CI	DC	P
Hutchinson, Kan.	ST	W	W	1.90	50	OtCsMs	I	D	P
Idaho Falls, Idaho	ST	F	None	1.50	R	OtCsMs	IF	D	PC‡
Iowa City, Iowa	ST	W	None	.58	O	CtOtCsMs	I	D	PC‡
Irving, Tex.	S	F	None	1.50	R	CsMsO	IF	DC	C‡
Ithaca, N. Y.	ST	W	None	1.50	50	CtOtCsMs	F	D	PC
Jamestown, N. Y.	ST	None[1]	....	...	....	....	None	O	O[5]
Janesville, Wis.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC

Table XII—Sewerage System Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Type of Facilities	Sewer Service Charge	Summer Use Charge	Average Monthly Residential Charge	Sewer Charge Outside City	Use of Sewer Revenue	Sewer Connection Charge	Financing Laterals	
								New Subdivisions	Developed Areas
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Jefferson City, Mo.	S	None	....	$...	....	....	None	...	P
Johnson City, Tenn.	ST	W	None	1.50	50	CtOtCsMs	None	D	C‡
Joplin, Mo.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Key West, Fla.	ST	F	None	1.50	None	OtCsMsO	F	D	C‡
Kingsport, Tenn.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Kingston, N. Y.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	DC	PC
Kingsville, Tex.	S	P	None	1.50	50	Ms	I	D	C‡
Kokomo, Ind.	ST	W	Q	...	50	CtOtCsMs	F	D	PC‡
La Mesa, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	P
Lakeland, Fla.	ST	F	None	3.00	R	CtOtCsMs	F	D	C‡
Laurel, Miss.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PC
Lawrence, Kan.	ST	W	None[2]	1.25	O	CtOtCs	C	D	P
Lebanon, Pa.	ST	None[9]	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Leominster, Mass.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PC
Lewiston, Me.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PC
Lockport, N. Y.	ST	W	None	.52	O	OtCs	C	D	P
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	P
Manitowoc, Wis.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Marion, Ohio	S	W	None	1.10	O	OtCs	F	DC	P
Massillon, Ohio	ST	F	None	1.08	O	CtOtCsMs	F	D	P
Melrose, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	DC	PC
Menlo Park, Calif.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	C
Middletown, Conn.	ST	W	None	...	None	OtCsMs	F	D	O
Middletown, Ohio	ST	W	None	1.10	50	CtOtCsMs	None	D	P
Midland, Mich.	ST	W	A	1.30	None	CtOtO	I	D	PC
Midwest City, Okla.	ST	F	None[2]	.90	50	OtMs	F	D	P
Milford, Conn.	ST	F	None	12.00	None	CtOtCsMs	P	D	P
Millcreek tp, Pa.	ST†	FW	None	2.25	None	MsO	IF	D	P
Minot, N. D.	ST	W	W	...	None	CtOt	C	D	P
Moline, Ill.	ST	W	....	2.50	None	CtOtCsMs	....	D	PC
Monrovia, Calif.	S	F	None	.25	None	CsMs	CI	D	PC‡
Montclair, N. J.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	PPC
Monterey Park, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	P
Mountain View, Calif.	ST	W	None	.60	None	CtOtCsMsO	F	D	C‡
Muskegon, Mich.	ST	W	W	1.00	DO	CtOtMs	FO	DC	P
Muskogee, Okla.	ST	F	None	1.00	O	OtMs	C	D	P
Natick t, Mass.	S	W	None	3.50	None	CsMs	C	D	PC‡
National City, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	PC
Needham t, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	....	CF	D	PC
New London, Conn.	ST	None	....	...	O	O[4]	C	DO	P
Newark, Ohio	ST	W	None	1.00	50	CtOtMs	P	D	P
Norman, Okla.	ST	F	None	.75	None	O[4]	F	D	P
North Miami, Fla.	ST	P	None	2.50	None	CtMs	I	D	....
Norwood, Ohio	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	C
Oak Lawn, Ill.	S	F	None	.50	....	CtOtMs	F	D	PC‡
Ontario, Calif.	ST	F	None	.50	None	Cs	P	D	P
Orange, Calif.	S	P	None	.50	None	Ms	CF	D	P
Oshkosh, Wis.	ST	W	None	...	O	CtOtMs	None	D	P
Owensboro, Ky.	ST	W	None	2.00	None	CtOtCsMs	F	D	C‡
Oxnard, Calif.	ST	F	None	.85	None	CtOtCsMs	F	D	C‡
Paducah, Ky.	ST	W	None	1.00	O	OtCsMs	O	DDC	C‡
Panama City, Fla.	ST	F	None	2.00	50	CtOtCsMs	....	D	C‡
Park Forest, Ill.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	....
Parkersburg, W. Va.	ST	W	None	2.20	R	CtOtCsMs	C	D	PC‡
Petersburg, Va.	ST	W	None	1.50	R	CtOtCsMs	I	D	C
Plainfield, N. J.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Pocatello, Idaho	ST	F	None	1.25	None	CtCs	I	D	PC
Port Huron, Mich.	ST	P	None	1.60	50	CtOt	None	D	PC
Portsmouth, N. H.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	C

TABLE XII—SEWERAGE SYSTEM DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Type of Facilities	Sewer Service Charge	Summer Use Charge	Average Monthly Residential Charge	Sewer Charge Outside City	Use of Sewer Revenue	Sewer Connection Charge	Financing Laterals	
								New Subdivisions	Developed Areas
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Provo, Utah	ST	W	O[2]	$2.00	None	CtOt	None	D	P
Rahway, N. J.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	P
Rapid City, S. D.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	P
Redlands, Calif.	ST	F	None	.75	D	CtOtCsMs	IP	D	P
Revere, Mass.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	DC	....
Richfield, Minn.	S	F	None	1.00	None	Ms	I	D	P
Rochester, Minn.	ST	W	W	1.60	D	CtOtCs	None	D	PPC
Rock Hill, S. C.	ST	PO[7]	None	...	None	Ms	None	O[3]	....
Rockville, Centre, N. Y. .	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	C	C
Rocky Mount, N. C. ...	ST	W	None	.89	O	OtMs	C	D	P‡
Roswell, N. M.	ST	W	W	.25	None	Ot	None	O	C
St. Cloud, Minn.	ST	W	W	1.25	None	CtOtCsMs	None	DC	PC‡
St. Louis Park, Minn. .	S	F	None	1.00	O	CsMs	I	D	P
Salina, Kan.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
San Bruno, Calif.	S	F	None	.75	None	OtO	None	D	C
Sandusky, Ohio	ST	W	Q	1.85	D	CtOtCsMs	I	D	PC
Santa Cruz, Calif.	ST	F	....	1.35	None	CtOtCsMs	P	D	P
Santa Rosa, Calif.	ST	None[1]	....	...	....	....	F	D	PPC‡
Sharon, Pa.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	....
Sheboygan, Wis.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	P
S. San Francisco, Calif. .	ST	F	None	9.00	R	CtOtCsMs	....	D	P
Spartanburg, S. C. ...	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	C
Stratford t, Conn.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Superior, Wis.	ST	W	W	2.00	None	CtOt	None	D	P
Taunton, Mass.	ST	F	None	1.68	None	OtMs	C	DC	PC
Teaneck tp, N. J.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	P
Urbana, Ill.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PC
Valdosta, Ga.	ST	W	None	1.00	50	OtMs	C	D	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	O
Victoria, Tex.	ST	W	W	.88	O	CtOtCsMs	F	D	PC
Watertown, N. Y.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Waukesha, Wis.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	DC	PC
Weirton, W. Va.	ST	W	None	2.68	O	CtOtCsMs	None	D	P
Westfield, N. J.	S	None	....	...	....	....	O	D	P
Weymouth, Mass.	S	O	None	...	....	Ct	C	D	PC
Williamsport, Pa.	S†T†[10]	W	None	2.53	O	CtOtCsMs	None	DPC	P
Wilmette, Ill.	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	IF	D	P
Wilmington, N. C.	S	P	....	.75	None	O	F	C	C
Wilson, N. C.	ST	W	None	1.27	None	O	F	C	C
Woonsocket, R. I.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Wyandotte, Mich.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	...	PC
Yakima, Wash.	ST	W	None	1.00	50	OtCsMs	I	D	P
Zanesville, Ohio	ST	W	None	2.00	O	CtOtCsMs	CI	D	PC
10,000 to 25,000									
Ada, Okla.	ST	O	None	.80	50	O[4]	F	D	P
Adrian, Mich.	ST	W	None	1.50	D	CtOtCsMs	CI	D	PC‡
Aiken, S. C.	ST	F	None	.75	R	CtOtCsMs	F	D	C
Albany, Ore.	S	F	None	1.00	None	CtOtCsMs	F	D	P
Albert Lea, Minn.	ST	W	Q	1.50	D	CtOtCsMs	None	DC	PC‡
Albion, Mich.	ST	WF	W	3.40	None	OtMs	I	DC	PC
Alice, Tex.	ST	W	None[2]	1.25	None	OtCsMs	C	DC	C‡
Alpena, Mich.	ST	W	....	1.00	None	Ot	F	DC	C
Annapolis, Md.	ST	O[7]	....	...	....	....	FO	O	O
Ansonia, Conn.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Ardmore, Okla.	ST	F	None	.90	50	O[4]	C	DC	C‡
Arkansas City, Kan. ..	ST	F	....	2.15	None	CtOtMs	F	DC	PC
Ashland, Wis.	ST	FW	W	1.98	None	CtOt	None	DC	PC
Ashtabula, Ohio	ST	FW	None	2.60	D	OtMs	None	DC	P

Table XII—Sewerage System Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Type of Facilities	Sewer Service Charge	Summer Use Charge	Average Monthly Residential Charge	Sewer Charge Outside City	Use of Sewer Revenue	Sewer Connection Charge	Financing Laterals	
								New Subdivisions	Developed Areas
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Atchison, Kan.	ST	W	O	$2.10	None	CtOtCsMs	None	O	P
Auburn, Ala.	ST	O	....	1.50	None	CtOtCs	IF	D	P
Azusa, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	C
Barre, Vt.	ST	WP	None	.60	....	CtOtCsMs	None	DC	PC‡
Batavia, N. Y.	ST	W	None	...	O	CtOtMsO	None	D	C
Bath, Me.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	DC	C
Beacon, N. Y.	ST	W	None	1.50	R	CtOtCsMs	C	DC	C‡
Beaver Dam, Wis.	ST	W	None	.60	None	CtOtCsMs	None	DC	PC‡
Beaver Falls, Pa.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	O	C	C
Bell, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Bellaire, Tex.	ST	FP	None	1.00	50	OtCsMs	I	D	C
Bend, Ore.	ST	F	None	.50	None	O	F	D	P
Benton Harbor, Mich.	ST[6]	W	W	1.40	O	CtOtMs	C	D	P
Berlin, N. H.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	C	O[5]
Bexley, Ohio	S	W	None	1.85	None	CsMs	None	D	PC
Bluefield, W. Va.	ST	W	None	1.05	R	OtMs	CF	D	P
Boone, Iowa	ST	W	None	...	D	CtOtCsMs	I	D	P
Bradenton, Fla.	ST	O	None	...	O	OtCsMs	FO	D	C‡
Bradford, Pa.	S‡T‡	W	....	3.50	None	CtOtCsMs	None	D	PC
Brainerd, Minn.	ST	W	Q	.50	None	CtOt	IF	D	P
Brawley, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	P	C	....
Bristol, Va.	ST	W	None	1.50	None	CtMs	O	C	C
Brookfield, Ill.	S	None	....	...	....	....	....	D	PC
Brownwood, Tex.	ST	P	None	1.50	D	OtCsMs	FO	DC	C‡
Brunswick, Ga.	S	None[1]	....	...	....	....	None	DC	PC
Burlingame, Calif.	ST	W	None	.50	O	OtMs	C	D	C‡
Cadillac, Mich.	ST	F	None	.83	None	Ot	None	D	P
Caldwell, Idaho	ST	W	W	1.75	None	CtOtMs	I	D	P
Cambridge, Md.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	DC	PC
Cambridge, Ohio	ST	W	O	1.34	50	CtOt	None	D	PPC
Canonsburg, Pa.	S[8]	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	PC
Carbondale, Pa.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	C	C
Carlisle, Pa.	ST	W	None	1.66	None	CtOtMs	None	D	P
Carnegie, Pa.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Carthage, Mo.	ST	W	W	...	None	CtOtMs	None	D	P
Cedar Falls, Iowa	ST	W	W	1.00	None	CtOtCsMsO	D	P	
Centralia, Ill.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	IF	D	PC
Chambersburg, Pa.	ST	W	None	2.00	None	CtOtCsMs	C	D	P
Chanute, Kan.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	IF	D	PC
Chickasha, Okla.	ST	P	None	.75	D	MsO	I	D	P
Chico, Calif.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Chillicothe, Ohio	ST	W	None	1.00	D	CtOtCsMs	F	D	PC
Claremont, N. H.	ST	F	None	12.00	None	OtCsMs	C	D	PC‡
Clarksdale, Miss.	S[8]	W	None	1.50	None	CT	O	D	C
Cleburne, Tex.	ST	P	None	1.40	O	OtCtCsMs	None	D	....
Clinton t, Mass.	ST	F	None	...	50	CsMs	P	DC	C
Coffeyville, Kan.	ST	F	None	1.50	D	CtOtMs	CF	O	P
Columbia, Tenn.	ST	W	W	1.50	None	OtMs	None	...	PC
Columbus, Ind.	ST	FW	O	1.00	None	CtOtCsMs	I	DC	PC
Connersville, Ind.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	C
Corning, N. Y.	ST	None[1]	....	...	....	....	None	C	C
Corona, Calif.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	PF	D	P
Coronado, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	IF	D	PPC
Cortland, N. Y.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	IF	C	C
Corvallis, Ore.	ST	W	None[2]	...	None	CtOtCsMs	I	D	P
Crawfordsville, Ind.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PC
Crystal, Minn.	ST†	F	None	1.83	R	MsO	None	D	P
Cudahy, Wis.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Danvers t, Mass.	S	W	None	2.00	....	CsMs	I	D	PC

Table XII—Sewerage System Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Type of Facilities	Sewer Service Charge	Summer Use Charge	Average Monthly Residential Charge	Sewer Charge Outside City	Use of Sewer Revenue	Sewer Connection Charge	Financing Laterals	
								New Subdivisions	Developed Areas
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Del Rio, Tex.	ST	F	None	$1.50	None	CtOtCsMs	C	D	PC‡
Delano, Calif.	ST	F	None	.75	50	CtCsMs	F	D	C
Denison, Tex.	ST	W	None	1.50	D	OtMs	F	D	PC
Dixon, Ill.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Dodge City, Kan.	ST	F	....	1.75	D	CtOtMs	IF	O	PC
Dover, N. H.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PC
Dunmore, Pa.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
East Liverpool, Ohio	ST	W	None	2.00	O	CtOtCsMs	I	O	PC
Edinburg, Tex.	ST	W	None	...	None	CtOtCsMs	IF	O[3]	C‡
El Centro, Calif.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	P
El Dorado, Kan.	ST	W	W	1.90	O	CtOtMs	I	D	P
El Reno, Okla.	ST	W	None	.65	R	O[4]	P	D	P
El Segundo, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	....	D	P
Elizabeth City, N. C.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	DC	C
Elizabethton, Tenn.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	PC
Elmwood Park, Ill.	S	None	....	...	....	....	....	D	....
Endicott, N. Y.	S	None	....	...	....	....	....	DC	PC
Escanaba, Mich.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	P	D	P
Fairbanks, Alas.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	P
Faribault, Minn.	ST	W	W	.75	None	Ot	I	D	P
Farrell, Pa.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	IF	D	P
Fergus Falls, Minn.	ST	W	W	.90	None	CtOtMs	I	D	PC
Florence, S. C.	ST	F	None	.75	D	O[4]	F	D	C‡
Fort Madison, Iowa	S	None	....	...	....	....	IF	D	PC‡
Ft. Thomas, Ky.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Fostoria, Ohio	ST	F	None	1.35	None	CtOtMs	F	D	P
Franklin Park, Ill.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Gainesville, Tex.	ST	P	None	1.35	None	OtCtMs	CF	D	C‡
Gardner, Mass.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	PF	PC	C
Geneva, N. Y.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Glenview, Ill.	S	W	W	.25	None	Ms	IF	D	PPC
Gloversville, N. Y.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	P	D	P
Goshen, Ind.	ST	W	O	2.80	None	CtOtCsMs	I	D	P
Grand Junction, Colo.	ST	F	....	1.00	None	CtOtMs	CF	D	P
Greenville, Tex.	ST	....	None	1.00	R	OtCsMs	F	D	C
Greenwood, Miss.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	O	PC
Gretna, La.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	C
Griffin, Ga.	ST	W	O	.60	50	CtCs	C	D	PC
Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.	ST†	W	None	.60	None	O	I	D	P
Haddonfield, N. J.	ST	W	A	...	R	OtMs	C	D	P
Hanford, Calif.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PPC
Hannibal, Mo.	ST	W	None[2]	1.50	None	OtMs	F	D	P
Hanover, Pa.	ST	W	None	2.50	O	CtOtMsO	C	D	P
Harrison tp, Pa.	S[8]	....	....	...	....	....	IF	D	PC
Harrisonburg, Va.	ST	W	O	2.00	O	OtCsMs	C	D	C‡
Henderson, Ky.	ST	W	None	1.00	R	Ct	C	D	C
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	....
Highland Park, Tex.	ST†	F	None	.75	None	O	I	D	C
Hobart, Ind.	ST	F	....	2.90	None	CtOtCsMs	None	D	P
Holland, Mich.	ST	F	None	2.00	None	OtCsMs	I	D	PC‡
Homewood, Ill.	ST	W	None	...	R	CtOtCsMs	I	D	PC‡
Hopkinsville, Ky.	ST	W	None	2.25	R	CtOtCsMs	None	D	C‡
Independence, Kan.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Indiana, Pa.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Ironton, Ohio	ST	W	None	1.25	None	CtOt	I	D	P
Ironwood, Mich.	ST	W	None	3.50	None	....	C	D	P
Jacksonville, Ill.	ST	None[1]	....	...	....	....	F	O	P
Jamestown, N. D.	ST	W	W	.25	None	CtOtMs	F	D	P
Johnson City, N. Y.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P

TABLE XII—SEWERAGE SYSTEM DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Type of Facilities	Sewer Service Charge	Summer Use Charge	Average Monthly Residential Charge	Sewer Charge Outside City	Use of Sewer Revenue	Sewer Connection Charge	Financing Laterals	
								New Subdivisions	Developed Areas
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Johnstown, N. Y.	S	None	....	$...	....	....	None	D	P
Junction City, Kan.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Keene, N. H.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	O[5]
Kennewick, Wash.	ST	F	None	2.00	50	OtMs	F	D	P
Kent, Ohio	ST	W	None	.75	None	OtMsO	I	D	P
Kinston, N. C.	S	None	....	...	....	....	CF	DC	C
Klamath Falls, Ore.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
La Grange, Ga.	S	W	None	1.10	None	Ot	F	DC	C
Laconia, N. H.	ST	W	W	3.00	None	OtCsMs	O	D	C
Lake Worth, Fla.	S	P	None	4.00	None	OtCsMs	None	O	P
Lamesa, Tex.	ST	FP	None	1.50	50	OtCsMs	None	D	C‡
Laramie, Wyo.	ST	W	W	.50	None	OtMs	I	DC	C‡
Latrobe, Pa.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Leavenworth, Kan.	ST	W	W	2.00	None	CtOtCs	None	D	P
Lewiston, Idaho	ST	F	....	1.35	R	CtOtMs	None	D	P
Lewistown, Pa.	ST	W	None	2.39	R	CtOtCsMs	CF	D	PC
Lincoln, Ill.	ST	F	None	1.25	D	OtCsMs	F	D	C‡
Lombard, Ill.	ST	W	None	3.00	None	CtOtMsO	IF	D	P
Longview, Wash.	ST	W	O	1.60	None	CtOtCsMs	I	D	P
Lufkin, Tex.	ST	F	None	1.00	D	CtOtCsMs	F	D	O‡[5]
McAlester, Okla.	ST	F	None	.50	R	O[4]	None	D	P
McKinney, Tex.	ST	WP	None	1.35	None	CtOtCsMs	C	D	C
Manhattan, Kan.	ST	F	....	.75	50	CtOt	I	D	PC
Maple Wood tp, N. J.	S	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	PC
Marinette, Wis.	ST	W	W	1.00	None	CtOtCsMs	I	DC	PC‡
Marquette, Mich.	ST	W	Q	2.19	None	OtMs	IF	D	PC‡
Marshall, Tex.	ST	W	None	1.50	None	OtCsMs	C	DC	PC‡
Massena, N. Y.	ST	W	None	1.00	O	CtOtCsMs	F	D	PC‡
Mattoon, Ill.	ST	W	O	...	50	CtOtCsMs	F	D	C‡
Maywood, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	...	....
Menasha, Wis.	ST[6]	None[1]	....	...	....	....	....	D	PC
Menominee, Mich.	ST	W	None	.75	None	OtCsMs	F	D	PC‡
Merced, Calif.	ST	None[1]	....	...	....	....	C	D	....
Mexico, Mo.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Miami, Okla.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	P
Moberly, Mo.	ST	W	None	1.69	None	CtOtMs	I	D	P
Monmouth, Ill.	ST	W	None	...	None	Ot	C	D	P
Monroe, N. C.	ST	W	None	.50	None	Ms	None	DC	C
Monterey, Calif.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	PC
Morgantown, W. Va.	S	W	None	1.46	O	CsMs	C	D	C‡
Morristown, N. J.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	C
Moscow, Idaho	ST	F	None	.80	None	Ct	I	D	P
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	ST	W	Q	1.60	R	OtCtMs	IF	D	PPC‡
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	ST	W	W	2.00	None	CtOtCsMs	None	DC	PC
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	ST	W	None	1.30	50	O	F	D	C
Muscatine, Iowa	S	W	None	.80	None	....	None	D	PC
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	ST	W	W	...	O	OtMs	F	DC	PC
Nacogdoches, Tex.	ST	P	None	1.50	50	CtOtCsMs	CF	DC	C‡
Nampa, Idaho	ST	W	None	1.00	None	OtMs	CP	D	P
Naugatuck, Conn.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	PC‡
New Castle, Ind.	ST	W	None	1.50	50	CtOtMs	C	D	PC
Newark, N. Y.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	C	D	C
Newton, Iowa	ST	W	None	1.25	None	CtOt	None	D	PC
Newton, Kan.	ST	F	None	1.30	O	CtOtMs	None	O	P
Norfolk, Neb.	ST	W	None	.50	None	CtOtCs	F	D	P
North Platte, Neb.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Ocala, Fla.	ST	O	None	1.00	None	OtMs	C	D	....
Oceanside, Calif.	ST	O	None	1.50	None	CtOtCsMs	C	D	....
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	S	None[1]	....	...	....	....	None	DC	C

Table XII—Sewerage System Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Type of Facilities	Sewer Service Charge	Summer Use Charge	Average Monthly Residential Charge	Sewer Charge Outside City	Use of Sewer Revenue	Sewer Connection Charge	Financing Laterals	
								New Subdivisions	Developed Areas
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Olympia, Wash.	ST	F	None	$1.50	None	CtOtCsMs	None	D	PC‡
Orangeburg, S. C.	ST	P	None	1.00	O	CtOtCsMs	None	C	C‡
Oskaloosa, Iowa	ST	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	P
Owatonna, Minn.	ST	W	W	1.50	....	CtOtCsMs	O	D	PC‡
Painesville, Ohio	ST	W	W	1.80	O	CtOtCsMs	O	D	P
Palestine, Tex.	ST	P	None	1.20	None	CtOtCsMs	C	D	C‡
Paris, Tex.	ST	P	None	.85	D	OtCsMs	F	D	PC‡
Parsons, Kan.	ST	W	A	1.00	R	CtOt	I	D	PC‡
Pendleton, Ore.	ST	F	....	1.00	R	OtCsMs	IP	D	P
Petaluma, Calif.	ST	None[1]	....	...	....	....	None	D	PPCC
Piqua, Ohio	ST	W	O	1.98	None	CtOtMs	F	D	P
Pittsburg, Calif.	ST	F	None	1.00	....	O[4]	None	D	....
Pittsburg, Kan.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Pleasantville, N. J.	ST	F	None	15.00	None	OtCsMs	P	DC	PC‡
Ponca City, Okla.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
Puyallup, Wash.	ST	F	None	2.50	R	CtOtCsMs	C	D	P
Radnor tp, Pa.	ST	W	None	18.00	....	OtMs	F	D	P
Rantoul, Ill.	ST	W	None	...	O	CtOtCsMs	I	D	PC‡
Reading, Mass.	S	W	O	1.75	None	O[4]	C	D	PC‡
Redding, Calif.	ST	F	None	1.00	D	OtMs	C	D	P
Reidsville, N. C.	ST	W	O	...	D	Ot	F	D	P
Robbinsdale, Minn.	ST†	F	None	.75	R	MS	I	O	PC‡
Rocky River, Ohio	S	W	None	1.25	None	CSMS	None	D	P
Rutherford, N. J.	ST†	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PC
Rutland, Vt.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	...	C
Rye, N. Y.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	C
St. Augustine, Fla.	S	None	....	...	....	....	C	DC	PC
St. Joseph, Mich.	ST	FW	W	...	D	CtMs	F	D	P
Salisbury, Md.	ST	W	None	1.25	50	OtCsMs	F	D	C‡
Salisbury, N. C.	ST	W	None	...	D	CtOtCsMs	None	DC	PC‡
San Gabriel, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	CF	D	P
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	ST	None[1]	....	...	....	....	C	D	P
San Marino, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PC
San Pablo, Calif.	S†T†	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	C
San Rafael, Calif.	S	None	....	...	....	....	....	D	....
Sanford, Fla.	S	W	None[2]	2.66	O	CsMs	F	D	C‡
Santa Maria, Calif.	ST	F	None	1.00	None	CtOtCsMs	O	D	P
Santa Paula, Calif.	ST	None[1]	None	...	....	....	None	D	C
Sapulpa, Okla.	ST	F	None	1.00	D	OtMs	None	D	P
Saugus t, Mass.	S	F	None	1.00	None	O[4]	P	...	PC
Scarsdale, N. Y.	S	O	None	...	....	CsMs	None	DC	C‡
Seminole, Okla.	ST	F	None	1.25	50	O[4]	None	D	P
Shawnee, Okla.	ST	F	None	1.00	None	OtCsMs	C	D	P
Sheffield, Ala.	S	None	....	...	....	....	CF	...	P
Shorewood, Wis.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	...	P
Sidney, Ohio	ST	W	W	1.50	None	CtOtMs	F	D	C
Snyder, Tex.	ST	P	None	1.10	None	OtCsMs	F	D	O[5]
Somerville, N. J.	S	None	....	...	....	....	CF	D	....
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	I	D	P
S. Norfolk, Va.	S	None	....	...	....	....	F	D	PC
South River, N. J.	S	None	....	...	....	....	None	D	P
South St. Paul, Minn.	ST	W	....	.40	None	OtMs	I	D	P
Springfield, Ore.	ST	F	None	2.00	None	Ct	I	O	P
State College, Pa.	S	W	None	...	None	MsO	C	O	P
Statesville, N. C.	ST	W	None	.50	O	CtOtCsMs	F	O[3]	C
Staunton, Va.	ST	F	None	...	O	CtMs	F	DC	C
Sterling, Ill.	ST	None	....	...	....	....	IF	D	P
Stevens Point, Wis.	ST	W	W	1.00	O	CtOt	None	O	PC
Suffolk, Va.	ST	W	None	1.60	None	OtO	O	DC	C

Table XII—Sewerage System Data for Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City	Type of Facil-ities	Sewer Service Charge	Summer Use Charge	Aver-age Month-ly Resi-dential Charge	Sewer Charge Outside City	Use of Sewer Revenue	Sewer Connec-tion Charge	Financing Laterals	
								New Sub-divisions	Devel-oped Areas
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Sumter, S. C.	ST	F	. . . .	$ .75	None	CtOtMs	F	DC	C‡
Sweetwater, Tex.	ST	P	None	1.00	None	. . . .	C	. . .	C‡
Talladega, Ala.	ST	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	D	P
Tamaqua, Pa.	S	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	F	C	C
Terrell, Tex.	ST	P	None	1.17	None	OtMs	F	D	PCC‡
Thomasville, Ga.	ST	W	None	.75	. . . .	Ot	F	DC	PC
Tiffin, Ohio	ST	W	None	2.00	O	CtOtMs	I	D	PC
Tonawanda, N. Y.	ST	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	F	C	C
Traverse City, Mich. .	ST	F	. . . .	2.00	O	OtCsMs	C	DC	PC‡
Trinidad, Colo.	ST	FW	None	.50	O	OtMs	P	D	P
Troy, Ohio	ST	W	O	. . .	O	CtOtMs	F	D	PC
Two Rivers, Wis.	ST	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	D	PC
University Park, Tex. .	S	F	None	1.00	R	Ms	C	D	P
Upland, Calif.	ST	P	None	.50	None	CtOtCsMs	IO	D	P
Vernon, Tex.	ST	P	None	2.00	R	Ms	C	DC	C
Villa Park, Ill.	S	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	D	. . . .
Visalia, Calif.	ST	W	None	1.25	. . . .	Ct	I	D	C
Wakefield t, Mass. . . .	S	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	C	D	PC
Walla Walla, Wash. . . .	ST	W	None	1.23	D	CtOtMs	C	D	P
Warren, Pa.	ST	W	None	4.41	O	CtOtCsMs	F	D	P
Washington, Ind.	ST	W	None	2.50	None	CtCs	F	P	PC
Wash. Ct. Hse., Ohio . .	ST	P	None	3.30	D	CtOtCsMs	C	D	PPC‡
Watertown, S. Dak. . . .	ST	F	. . . .	1.00	None	CtOtMs	None	D	P
Watertown, Wis.	ST	W	W	. . .	None	CtOt	None	D	P
Waxahachie, Tex.	ST	W	W	. . .	50	OtCsMs	C	D	O[5]
Waycross, Ga.	ST	W	None	1.00	None	CtOtCsMs	CF	DC	PC‡
Wayne, Mich.	ST†	None	W	1.50	. . . .	CsMsO	F	D	O
Waynesboro, Pa.	ST	P	None	5.50	None	O[4]	I	C	C
West Lafayette, Ind. . .	ST	W	W	1.00	R	CtOt	None	D	. . . .
W. University Pl., Tex. .	ST	F	None	.75	None	OtMs	F	DC	C‡
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	S	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .
Wheaton, Ill.	S	W	None	1.00	None	CsMs	F	D	PC‡
Willimatic, Conn.	ST	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	F	D	PC
Winchester, Va.	ST	F	None	.84	D	OtCsMs	F	DC	S
Winfield, Kan.	ST	F	None	.50	None	Ct	None	O	P
Winnetka, Ill.	ST†	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	F	D	PC
Winona, Minn.	ST	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	D	PC
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. .	ST	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	F	C	P
Wood River, Ill.	S[8]	. . . .	None	1.50	None	CtMs	F	D	C‡
Woodbury, N. J.	ST	W	None	. . .	O	OtCsMs	F	D	P
Woodland, Calif.	ST	F	None	.50	D	CsMs	CF	D	C

[1] These cities have some type of annual sewer service charge for all nonresident users.

[2] These cities have established a maximum charge for residential users.

[3] These cities require the subdivider to pay the initial cost of sewer lateral construction but have established a system of full or partial refund to the developer.

[4] Revenue from sewer service charge is placed into the general fund.

[5] These cities have policy of paying for construction of sewer laterals in older sections up to a certain maximum number of feet per lot, connection, or residence.

[6] These cities operate a treatment plant with another city.

[7] A special tax or charge is levied for sewers based on the number of feet of property or assessed valuation.

[8] These cities report that they are in the process of building a treatment plant or have a definite financial commitment to do so.

[9] Lebanon reports that a sewer service charged based on water consumption is to be adopted in 1961.

[10] The sewer service charge is levied by the special district, not the city.

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Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1960

By T. R. Jacobi

Field Representative, Public Administration Service, Chicago

MOST of the utilities which serve urban and suburban dwellers are faced with critical growth problems accentuated by the exodus of population from core cities to fringe areas. The lower population density resulting from residential sprawl makes unit service costs higher and plant investments greater than they are in the highly populated metropolitan cities.

Airport and mass transportation problems are extremely acute. In spite of tremendous expenditures on runways and terminal facilities, the airports are not keeping pace with aircraft development. This has been brought out with considerable impact in 1960 as a result of a full year of jet operations. In spite of tax relief and subsidies, urban transit systems are waging a losing battle to keep service standards up as annual decreases occur in the number of passengers carried.

Water and sewerage systems are barely keeping pace with population growth. Few people in the United States lack water, but the industry recognizes many weaknesses in the composite water systems of the nation. Related sewage treatment and water pollution control has long been an uphill struggle, accentuated now by increasing population densities and the need for preserving potable water sources.

The electric power and gas utilities appear to be keeping pace with demands placed upon them fairly well. Nuclear power, still in the initial stages of development, gives promise of eventual relief in the provision of electrical energy.

Airports. The American Association of Airport Executives reports that approximately $1.1 billion will be needed over the next four years to meet the great airport need. The expiration of the Federal Aid Airport Program in mid-1960 gives rise to the expectation of new legislation for the resumption of this support of approximately half the program cost.

There has been increasing awareness by states of the importance of both large and small airports to improved economic conditions. The result has been increased participation by the states in local airport construction. Many states are also strengthening their technical and general guidance to local airport authorities.

Terminal buildings continue to be the "bottlenecks" at many airports. Adequate planning and forecasting are needed to assure that passenger and cargo facilities keep pace with increases in air traffic. Separate passenger and cargo airports have been proposed as a solution to terminal facility congestion, but such a development is not imminent.

The jet aircraft present, among other problems, that of snow and slush removal, as they are much more affected by such surface handicaps than are older type aircraft. Research is being conducted on this problem as well as that of aircraft noise. More study is required relative to noise suppressors, and tighter zoning regulation is indicated to restrict residential development in airport approach areas.

Mass Transportation. One city and four municipal authorities acquired public transit systems during 1960: Memphis Transit Authority, Alameda — Contra Costa Transit District, Savannah Transit Authority, Altoona Transportation and Motor Buses for Public Use Authority, and Fremont, Ohio. In addition, the Metropolitan Government of Dade County, Florida, voted in favor of the purchase of the Miami Transit Company, and Tacoma, Washington, voters approved a bond issue for city purchase of the local privately owned bus company.

Consumation of the latter two purchases will bring to about 60 the total number of publicly owned transit operations out of a total of 1,272 companies constituting the urban transit industry in the United States, according to the American Transit Association.

About 10 per cent of the operating companies obtained fare increases in 1960 so that gross revenues were up slightly by comparison with 1959 in spite of a decrease in the number of passengers carried.

Tax relief was provided to transit companies by one province, six states, and four Canadian and seven U. S. cities in 1960 in various forms, including subsidies, franchise tax reductions, federal tax exemptions, and the like.

Several thousand completely redesigned buses, many of them air-conditioned, were placed in service in a score or more cities throughout the United States late in 1959 and throughout 1960 in efforts to improve the quality of urban bus travel. The Rochester Transit Corporation has had its fleet of 280 buses radio-equipped for over a year, and the Niagara Frontier Transit System also expects to equip its 500 buses with radios.

Water. The average price of water at present is 3 cents per person per day, but it will require 2.5 cents more to meet the additional needs of the water utilities of the nation. Water at 5.5 cents a day per person would still be the family's biggest bargain.[1]

The American Water Works Association reports strong evidence in 1960 of increased awareness, interest, and activity on problems facing the water supply industry. The principal problems are deficiencies in water plant, water quality standards, supply of water for rapidly expanding population and industry, and research in water resources and water pollution.

The most pressing problem relates to current plant deficiencies as shown by surveys by the United States Public Health Service and the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The needed additions and improvements will cost $5 billion according to estimates of the Business and Defense Services Administration. The typhoid epidemic which occurred late in 1959 is cited as an outstanding result of water utility deficiency.

The industry is concerned with improvement in its product and estimates place the cost of producing "quality water" -- that is, water that is free of taste and odor, that is low in color and turbidity, that is soft, and that does not possess staining properties — at $1.9 billion. The National Conference on Water Pollution held in late 1960 focused attention on the growing problem of pollution of surface and ground water supplies.

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[1] Raymond J. Faust, "Challenges in the Water Industry," *Willing Water*, July, 1960, p. 10.

Awareness developed in 1960 on national, regional and local levels, as residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural water demands continued to rise, of the importance of water resource development and conservation. Studies predicted water shortages in certain regions and indicated the need for transporting water longer distances. For example, California voters approved a $1.75 billion bond issue for a project to transfer water over 500 miles from water-rich regions to dry areas.

Sewage Disposal. Water pollution control through proper treatment of sewage received greater attention in 1960. Treatment plant construction, financed partially by federal grants, continued at a relatively high rate.

Stabilization ponds became increasingly popular as a means of sewage disposal, and the Public Health Service continued its research in connection with them. A noticeable trend was in evidence during 1960 in the separation of storm and sanitary sewer systems with recognition of the need for such action for complete control of water pollution.

A real cleanup of the upper Potomac River was in prospect as decisions were reached relative to the use of the sewage treatment plant built at Westernport, Maryland, by the Upper Potomac River Commission. It is planned that it will serve a large pulp and paper company at Luke, Maryland, and eventually the communities of Westernport and Keyser, Maryland, as well as Piedmont, West Virginia. Other intergovernmental arrangements for sewage treatment and disposal developed during the year incident to the construction of the Dulles Airport near Washington, D. C., and in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Sanitary District.

Under authority of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and at the request of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the attorney general filed suit against St. Joseph, Missouri, for alleged pollution of the Missouri River above Kansas City. The suit resulted from repeated refusal of the voters to approve bonds for the construction of sewage treatment facilities. A new bond election is scheduled in 1961.

The Water Pollution Central Federation, the national organization concerned with improved and expanded treatment of sewage wastes, adopted a policy statement on water pollution control on October 6, 1960, which pointed out that "Pollution of the nation's water courses, ground waters, and coastal waters is a continuing hazard to health, comfort, safety, and economic welfare."

Electric Power. The federal government, according to the American Public Power Association, provides about 38 per cent of the power supply of the local publicly owned electric systems. Many national policies thus have a direct effect on public electric power.

The TVA is now permitted to issue up to $750 million in revenue bonds to finance expansion of its facilities. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company was precluded by Congress from installing its own power generating facilities at the Trinity Project in California by providing funds for a federal power plant there. Congress also appropriated money to construct federal transmission lines in Iowa to bring Missouri Basin power to 30 municipal electric systems and 24 rural electric cooperatives.

The American Public Power Association made a study of future power needs for the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources. The report predicted that high annual increases in electric loads will continue, to reach a total utility generation of about 3.2 trillion kwh by 1975 and more than 5.2 trillion kwh by 1980.

Load growth in 1960 amounted to 9.1 per cent among over 100 publicly owned utilities reporting. Expenditures for plant additions and improvement exceeded $250 million in 1960 as compared to $241 million in 1959. Greater expenditures, exceeding $280 million, are predicted for 1961.

Puerto Rico initiated the construction of the 16,300 kw BONUS atomic power project of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority and the Atomic Energy Commission. Contracts were let by the AEC for nuclear portions of a 50,000 kw prototype power plant to be built on the electric systems of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and the Pasadena Light and Power Department.

The Sheldon Station at the Consumers Public Power District near Hallam, Nebrasks, the first nuclear facility of a local public power system, was about 50 per cent complete at the end of 1960. The containment vessel for the 11,400 kw nuclear reactor for the Municipal Power Department of Piqua, Ohio, was completed in 1960.

Six cities in four states took action to establish new publicly owned utilities — Winter Garden, Florida; Paducah and Glasgow, Kentucky; Chickamauga and Ringgold, Georgia; and Lorain, Ohio. Greenfield, Ohio, voters, on the other hand, approved the sale of their municipal plant to the Dayton Power and Light Company.

Plant expansion was prevalent throughout the nation. The largest undertaking initiated was the Nez Perce project on the Snake River. The Washington Public Power Supply System has made application for the project, and hearings before the Federal Power Commission began late in 1960. The Nez Perce development would be greater than Grand Coulee in size and capacity and would be the largest multipurpose hydroelectric project in the western hemisphere.

Gas. Municipal ownership of gas utilities increased in number to a record high of 582 in mid-1960 as compared to 566 in 1959, according to the American Gas Association. With the addition of one system in Wyoming, the number of states having municipal gas operations is now 35.

Municipal gas utilities added about 84,000 customers during the year for a total of 2,200,000, an increase of 3.9 per cent. Gas sales by government-owned utilities increased over the previous year by 11.6 per cent, and plant revenues totaled $270 million. As of the beginning of 1960, municipal gas operations accounted for the following portions of the total gas industry: customers, 6.9 per cent; gas sold, 4.6 per cent; and revenues, 5.3 per cent.

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Sources of Statistics: Utilities

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See also Public Works.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1960

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

THE preliminary estimate of the 1960 fire loss in the United States stands at $1,541,000,000. Of this total, $1,145,000,000 represents damage to buildings and contents, and the remaining $396,000,000 is loss in nonbuilding fires such as aircraft, ship fires, motor vehicle fires, and forest fires. The over-all loss is slightly higher than the corresponding figure for 1959 which was $1,439,640,000. The NFPA estimate of loss of life from fires in 1960 in the United States is 11,350. This is a very slight increase over the estimate for 1959.

Fire Loss. By far the most serious fire in 1960 occurred on December 19 in the huge unfinished aircraft carrier "Constellation" at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This fire cost the lives of 50 workmen. The victims were trapped below decks when fire broke out following a spill of diesel fuel on the hangar deck. Preliminary and probably conservative estimates of the property damage are set at $48 million. Only two or three fires in the United States have ever exceeded this figure.

Other loss-of-life fires in 1960 of wide interest were the fire at the Toledo Airport in a plane crash in which 22 died, a coal mine fire in Logan, West Virginia, which cost the lives of 18 miners, and a helicopter fire at Maywood, Illinois, which cost the lives of 13 persons. The largest loss of life from fire during the year occurred in a hospital at Guatemala City killing 170 persons. Another important fire of international interest costing both lives and heavy property value was in a whiskey warehouse in Glasgow, Scotland. This fire cost the lives of 19 fire fighters and caused property damage of $10 million.

Other fires involving heavy damage in the United States in 1960 included the fire at Walker Air Force Base in New Mexico which caused property damage estimated at $21 million. In this fire a tanker plane crashed and burned, involving two other similar planes in a hangar, and nine persons lost their lives. A crash fire at an air force base in Puerto Rico killed seven and caused loss of $11 million. An $8 million loss was suffered in a multiple tenant manufacturing building in Clifton, New Jersey. This fire involved a completely sprinklered building, but the sprinklers were shut off by employees when they believed the fire was out.

A detailed study of 53 fires involving loss of life of six or more persons published in the July, 1960, *Quarterly* of the National Fire Protection Association aroused great interest among students of fire fatalities. These fires caused 441 deaths of which 239 were in ordinary dwellings.

By far the greatest number of deaths and injuries in fires occur in small dwellings, usually out in the country where no public fire protection is readily available and usually from a flagrant disregard of the elementary principles of fire safety. One such fire occurred in a small one-room house in Noyen, Quebec, killing a mother and 11 children.

These tragic occurrences emphasize the continued pressing need for more public education, particularly in the schools, in the principles of life safety from fire. They also emphasize the great importance of the dwelling inspection program now being undertaken by more and more fire departments throughout the country. Great progress was evident in 1960 in the adoption by fire departments everywhere of the home inspection program.

Other Developments. The widespread public interest in improved fire safety in school properties which was developed in 1959 following the disastrous Chicago school fire late in 1958 continued throughout the past year. Early in 1960, NFPA sponsored a national Conference on School Fire Safety in New York. The Safety to Life Committee of NFPA developed a new section of the *Building Exits Code* covering educational occupancies which was adopted at the annual meeting in Montreal. During the summer the Los Angeles Fire Department conducted a second series of tests on a large school building to supplement the effective work done by that department in 1959.

As the trend of population to the suburban areas continues, more and more fire departments are being created. Present NFPA figures indicate that there are now 20,163 fire departments in the United States and 2,275 in Canada. The great majority of these departments are fully volunteer, and the great public service that these volunteers render should be very widely appreciated. In larger cities, with fully paid fire departments, the trend continues to provide better pay and a shorter duty week for the paid firemen, but because of these trends and because of the squeeze that municipalities are in because of the ever-increasing share of the tax dollar being absorbed by federal and state governments, the acute manpower shortages in fire departments is evident and is very serious.

Studies made by NFPA indicate that in all too many cases apparatus is responding to fires with too few men to carry on effective rescue and fire fighting services. On the plus side, with the development of two- and three-way radio communications, fire fighting procedures and fire inspection procedures have steadily improved. Nearly all larger fire departments recognize that preventing fires is just as important a function as putting fires out.

Municipal fire prevention codes are being widely adopted, and there are better mutual aid arrangements between fire departments in metropolitan areas. Firemen's training programs continue to be popular. In addition to the training programs conducted by nearly every important city, there are 36 state-wide programs in which all of the firemen in the state may participate. A considerable number of new training facilities, both in cities and in states, was developed in 1960.

Serious loss of life and property destruction continue to occur in and near airports. A step forward during 1960 was the adoption by the Federal

Aviation Administration of the NFPA standard on "Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Services for Airports and Heliports." Other important standards in this field adopted by NFPA this past year included "Specifications for Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Vehicles," "Standards on Fueling Aircraft on the Ground," "Fire Hazard Properties of Aviation Fuels," "Airport Ramp Drainage," and "Aircraft Hangars."

The year 1960 was a one in which many important new standards and revisions of existing standards were adopted. Among those of very wide general use were new standards on "Automatic Sprinklers," "Fire Hose," "Recommended Fire Protection Practice for Nuclear Reactors," "Protection of Records," "Cutting and Welding Equipment," "Fire Department Equipment," "Liquefied Petroleum Gas," and "Marinas and Boat Yards." Important progress was made during the year in the development of a system for the identification of the fire hazards of materials. A clear and easily understood system for marking containers will enable fire fighters readily to identify the fire and health hazards of materials which they are called upon to protect under fire conditions.

NFPA is now publishing its *National Fire Codes* annually. The 1960-1961 codes appeared during the fall of 1960 in seven large volumes with 181 standards and running to 5,614 pages (see New Books and Pamphlets below). A special study published by NFPA in 1960 of widespread interest was the study of 100,000 fires in which automatic sprinklers operated. This study showed a satisfactory performance by the sprinklers of 96 per cent.

New publications issued in 1960 by NFPA of general interest were a new edition of the manual on *Operating Fire Department Pumpers*, a new book entitled *Radiation Control for Fire and Other Emergency Forces*, a "Table of the Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases and Volatile Solids," and a "Flashpoint Index of Trade Name Liquids" covering some 4,500 names.

Continued strides are being made in general public education in fire prevention. Nearly every parent will recognize this because their children tell them about the lessons they are learning in school in the principles of fire safety. Thousands of children are enrolled as junior fire marshals or in Sparky Fire Departments and are learning fire safety through these means. Another evidence of the continued growth in fire prevention education is the continued great vitality of the observance of Fire Prevention Week in the fall. While Fire Prevention Week has been going on for many years, it continues to expand year by year. Still another evidence of the growing public interest in and concern with fire protection and prevention is the fact that NFPA distribution of educational literature in 1960 broke all previous records.

In the year-round contest for excellence in fire prevention activity conducted by NFPA, the Grand Winners in 1960 were Martinsville, Virginia, and Hamilton, Ontario. Class winners in the United States by population groups were Milwaukee; Fort Worth; Providence; Portland, Maine; Killeen, Texas; Martinsville, Virginia; and Evendale, Ohio. In Canada, the class winners were Hamilton, St. Catharines, Coberg and Schumacher, Ontario; Nelson, British Columbia; and Stony Plain, Alberta.

Fire Department Statistics

TABLES XIII and XIV show individual city data for fire departments in cities over 10,000 population on number of fire department employees, salaries of firefighters and fire chiefs, hours on duty and number of hours in the duty week, overtime compensation, fire fighting equipment, expenditures, and insurance classifications. In addition, Table XIII contains fire loss information for cities over 25,000 population which is not available for cities shown in Table XIV (cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population). These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable city officials to make some comparisons as to cost, performance, and accomplishments of municipal fire departments.

Because final reports of the 1960 Census of Population were being published at the same time that information was being collected for this

TABLE 1

FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION (1960)[1]						
Over 500,000	21	0.83	1.27	1.53	1.84	3.02
250,000 to 500,000	29	0.81	1.24	1.48	1.76	2.69
100,000 to 250,000	78	0.17	1.28	1.54	1.96	2.90
50,000 to 100,000	166	0.02	1.20	1.45	1.89	5.72
25,000 to 50,000	309	0.25	0.97	1.32	1.75	3.26
10,000 to 25,000	400	0.08	0.86	1.21	1.49	6.70
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (1961)						
Over 500,000	20	$ 3,780	$ 4,543	$ 5,081	$ 5,371	$ 6,552
250,000 to 500,000	27	3,762	4,123	4,546	5,196	6,696
100,000 to 250,000	69	3,270	3,840	4,324	4,870	6,288
50,000 to 100,000	142	2,340	3,900	4,482	5,068	6,432
25,000 to 50,000	298	2,285	3,776	4,398	4,926	7,200[2]
10,000 to 25,000	569	2,210	3,478	4,020	4 637	7,908[2]
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (1961)						
Over 500.000	20	$ 4,320	$ 5,275	$ 5,950	$ 6,343	$ 7,392
250.000 to 500,000	27	4,395	4,819	5,250	6,105	7,152
100,000 to 250,000	69	3,648	4,500	5,013	5,539	6,948
50.000 to 100,000	142	2,340	4,543	5,068	5,869	7,176
25,000 to 50,000	298	3,060	4,260	4,966	5,643	8,424[2]
10,000 to 25,000	569	2,400	3,860	4,500	5,173	9,240[2]
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (1961)						
Over 500,000	19	$10,535	$12,600	$14,953	$18,631	$30,000
250,000 to 500,000	29	7,200	9,704	10,710	12,885	17,724
100,000 to 250,000	76	5,280	8,260	9,360	11,141	14,712
50,000 to 100,000	161	4,800	7,310	8,318	10,169	14,004
25,000 to 50,000	317	4,338	6,326	7,209	8,418	13,500
10,000 to 25,000	574	3,300	5,134	5,854	6,945	13,680

[1] Includes only cities with official population over 10,000 prior to 1960 census.

[2] Cities in Alaska.

Year Book, certain data are available only for cities which had official populations in excess of 10,000 prior to the 1960 census. However, unless otherwise indicated, data are shown for reporting cities on the basis of the 1960 census.

Comparisons with Prior Years. Care should be taken when comparing population group statistics in this section of the Year Book with similar data in editions of the past few years. Without such care, proper consideration will not be given to the elements contributing to any changes found. Undoubtedly the biggest single factor is the impact in this edition of the latest census figures, which are used here for the first time. Their influence is felt particularly in comparisons, one year with another, of mean averages, medians, quartiles, and per capita figures by population groups. This influence works two ways, and at the same time:

1. Per capita figures tend to be lower in this Year Book than in immediately prior years. This would be expected in a period of rapid population growth such as the 1950's. As current actual population moved further and further away from 1950 census figures, there inevitably was some overstatement when 1950 population figures were used in computations involving current costs, current salaries, and the like.

2. The census served to redistribute cities within the population groups used in the Year Book. The number of cities in each group increased considerably in terms of percentage growth. Typically, individual cities, if they moved from one population group to another, moved from a lower one to a higher one. However, as a city changed population groups, it typically moved from the upper reaches of the scale of statistics for its former population group into the lower reaches of its new population group. This meant that the cluster of cities in each population group lost high-value cities (in terms of their contributions to the statistical group) and gained low-value cities. While there was some low-value to high-value movement by cities which remained within population groups, this was usually more than offset by the influx of cities new to the population group.

Number of Fire Department Employees.[1] The average (median) city over 10,000 population employs 1.32 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 inhabitants. Cities in the 100,000-to-250,000 population group have the highest average with 1.54 employees per 1,000 population; cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have the lowest average with 1.21 fire employees per 1,000 population (see Table 1).

The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XIII and XIV, the number of volunteers and call men also is shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XIV. Volunteers and call men, however, are not included in the derivation of fire department employees per 1,000 population. The wide variation in the number of fire department employees per 1,000 population in different cities of approximately the same size is attributable in part to variations in manpower which, in turn, is based on the amount of property to be protected and the areas and kinds of fire risks.

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[1] Limited to cities with official populations in excess of 10,000 prior to the 1960 Census of Population.

TABLE 2

HOURS PER DUTY WEEK AND HOURS ON DAY SHIFT FOR FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960[1]

Population Group	Duty Week		Number of Cities by Hours on Shift				
	Range	Median	8	10	12	24	Other
Cities over 500,000	42-67	56	0	8	1	11	1
250,000 to 500,000	40-84	60	0	4	0	25	0
100,000 to 250,000	42-78	60	0	21	2	55	0
50,000 to 100,000	40-84	62	2	55	0	116	2
25,000 to 50,000	40-84	63	4	62	6	232	2
10,000 to 25,000	40-84	68	25	35	4	334	4
All cities over 10,000 . . .	40-84	63	31	185	13	773	9

[1] Limited to cities with official populations in excess of 10,000 prior to the 1960 census.

Fire Department Salaries. The salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees and fire chiefs are shown for individual cities in Tables XIII and XIV, and the statistical distributions for city population groups for early 1961 are summarized in Table 1. The median annual entrance salary of firemen ranges from a high of $5,081 in cities over 500,000 to $4,020 for cities between 10,000 and 25,000. Maximum salaries are also higher in larger cities. The median maximum salary ranges from $5,950 in cities over 500,000 to $4,500 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

For fire chiefs the median salary ranges from $14,953 in cities over 500,000 to $5,854 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Comparison of fire chiefs' salary with those of police chiefs and other administrative officers can be made in Table VII in another part of this Year Book.

Hours on Duty. Information on the hours in the firemen's duty week and hours of duty on the day shift, as summarized in Table 2, was obtained from city officials late in 1960 and is shown for individual cities over 10,000 in Tables XIII and XIV.

The average (median) hours per week for all cities over 10,000 remained at 63 hours. Table 2 shows that the average duty week ranges

TABLE 3

OVERTIME COMPENSATION METHODS FOR FIREMEN

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Method Used				No Overtime Pay
		Straight Time Pay	Time and One-Half	Equal Time Off	Other Method	
Cities over 500,000	21	3	0	3	0	15
250,000 to 500,000	29	1	2	7	3	17
100,000 to 250,000	78	13	11	18	1	38
50,000 to 100,000	165	29	23	32	8	79
25,000 to 50,000	303	64	22	70	23	135
10,000 to 25,000	401	69	32	59	45	208
All cities over 10,000 . . .	997[1]	179	90	189	80	492

[1] Limited to cities with official populations in excess of 10,000 prior to 1960 census.

from 56 hours in cities over 500,000 to 68 hours for cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

Table 2 also shows that 773 cities (76.5 per cent of those reporting) have a 24-hours-on-24-hours-off shift, and the next most popular arrangement is 10 hours on duty during the day, and 14 hours on duty nights with the groups rotating at least once a month. These two arrangements of duty hours accounted for 95.2 per cent of the reporting cities.

A total of 78 cities[2] reported reducing the work week for firemen during 1960, compared with 87 during 1959, 108 in 1958, 112 in 1957, and 98 in 1956.

Overtime Compensation. Table 3 shows overtime compensation methods used in fire departments in 505 reporting cities. Almost as many cities (492) indicated that no overtime compensation is granted. It should be remembered that the typical duty week of firemen extends well beyond the 40-hour assignments of most city employees. In many cases, the overtime compensation is granted only when a fireman was called to duty to fight a fire on his off hours, or in similar unusual cases. Recall for fill-in duty, in some cases, is not subject to overtime compensation.

The methods most in use are compensatory time off and pay at straight-time rates for overtime hours. Less than 10 per cent of the reporting cities grant pay at time and one-half for overtime.

Fire Equipment.[3] Cities over 25,000 were asked late in 1960 to report on the numbers of pieces of first-line firefighting apparatus of six major types: pumpers under 750 gallons per minute, pumpers 750 gallons per minute and over, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) under 750 gallons per minute, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) 750 gallons per minute and over, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Table 4 shows that 610 reporting cities have a grand total of 7,817 pieces of equipment within these classifications. Sixty-eight per cent of this total is accounted for by pumpers of 750 GPM and over and aerial ladder trucks.

For cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population, the breakdown was not made as extensively on number of pieces of different types of fire equipment.

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[2] The 78 cities of 10,000 population or more known to have reduced the firemen's duty week in 1960 are: Mobile, Alabama; Alhambra, Arcadia, Concord, Menlo Park, Santa Rosa, and Stockton, California; Denver, Colorado; Norwalk, Connecticut; Jacksonville, Sarasota, and Tallahassee, Florida; Twin Falls, Idaho; Wood River, Illinois; Bedford, Columbus, Fort Wayne, Goshen, Indianapolis, Kokomo, Lafayette, Logansport, Marion, Mishawaka, Muncie, New Albany, New Castle, and Terre Haute, Indiana; Cedar Falls and Sioux City, Iowa; Manhattan, Kansas; Ruston, Louisiana; Lewiston, Maine; Worcester and Weymouth Town, Massachusetts; Battle Creek, Escanaba, Grosse Pointe Farms, Kalamazoo, and Marquette, Michigan; Mankato, Owatonna, and Virginia, Minnesota; Columbia and University City, Missouri; Clifton, Millburn Township, and Union Township, New Jersey; Amsterdam, Buffalo, Plattsburg, Utica, and Watertown, New York; Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, Findlay, Niles, and Norwood, Ohio; Bethel Park, Butler, Chester, Pittsburgh, and Waynesboro, Pennsylvania; Mitchell, Rapid City, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Amarillo, Beaumont, El Paso, Lubbock, Midland, Odessa, and San Antonio, Texas; Ogden, Utah; Pasco and Port Angeles, Washington; Ashland and West Allis, Wisconsin; and Sheridan, Wyoming.

[3] Limited to cities which had official populations in excess of 10,000 prior to the 1960 Census of Population.

TABLE 4
FIRE EQUIPMENT IN CITIES OVER 25,000: 1960

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment					
		Pumpers under 750 GPM	Pumpers 750 GPM and over	Combinations under 750 GPM	Combinations over 750 GPM	Service Ladder Trucks	Aerial Ladder Trucks
Over 500,000	21	66	1,328	1	8	48	534
250,000 to 500,000	29	69	624	0	19	31	276
100,000 to 250,000	78	111	839	6	27	34	267
50,000 to 100,000	168	218	1,031	8	57	48	316
25 000 to 50,000	314	271	1,072	25	134	49	300
All cities over 25,000	610[1]	735	4,894	40	245	210	1,693

[1] Limited to cities with official populations in excess of 10,000 prior to 1960 census.

In 429 reporting cities, there were 1,285 pumpers, 295 pumper-ladder combinations, and 301 service and aerial ladder trucks.

Fire Department Expenditures. Tables XIII and XIV show expenditures for salaries and wages and total expenditures. Table XIII also shows expenditures for hydrant rental. Table 5 shows 1960 expenditures for salaries and wages and total expenditures on a total and per capita basis for all population groups. Total per capita expenditures range from $9.99 in cities over 500,000 to $4.95 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Per capita expenditures for salaries and wages range from $9.43 in the largest cities to $3.81 in the 10,000-to-25,000 group.

Fire Losses. Table 6 presents a statistical distribution, by population groups, of certain figures on fire losses reported by cities over 25,000 population. The summary figures are fire loss per capita during 1960, the number of building fires per 1,000 population, and the loss per building fire in 1960. However, the data shown in Table XIII for individual cities over 25,000 population are limited to total fire loss, total number of building fires, and building fires per 1,000 population.

This particular selection of fire statistics is perhaps the most useful for municipal officials, but the wide variation in what various fire depart-

TABLE 5
FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1960

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1960				Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Salaries and Wages		Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Over 500,000	19	26,164	$246,629.9	$9.43	$261,385.2	$9.99	94.4
250,000 to 500,000	27	9,615	76,903.5	8.00	83,947.9	8.73	91.6
100,000 to 250,000	68	9,881	82,782.1	8.38	93,153.0	9.43	88.9
50,000 to 100,000	144	9,927	75,646.7	7.62	85,650.3	8.63	88.3
25,000 to 50,000	307	11,425	68,601.1	6.00	81,529.0	7.14	84.1
10,000 to 25,000	685	11,963	45,532.6	3.81	59,185.3	4.95	76.9
All cities over 10,000	1,250	78,975	$596,095.8	$7.55	$664,850.7	8.42	89.7

TABLE 6

FIRE LOSS IN CITIES OVER 25,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1960)						
Cities over 500,000	15	$0.84	$2.50	$4.05	$4.98	$ 6.24
250,000 to 500,000	27	0.94	2.58	4.20	6.36	10.43
100,000 to 250,000	79	0.22	2.72	3.81	5.37	13.68
50,000 to 100,000	173	0.02	1.94	3.58	6.04	111.88
25,000 to 50,000	355	0.03	1.68	3.06	5.53	194.85
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POPULATION (1960)						
Cities over 500,000	20	1.9	2.4	3.1	3.5	6.0
250,000 to 500,000	29	1.7	3.0	4.1	5.0	6.2
100,000 to 250,000	79	0.6	2.9	3.9	5.1	21.9
50,000 to 100,000	180	0.2	2.7	3.9	5.0	13.2
25,000 to 50,000	364	0.1	2.6	3.5	5.1	12.3
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1960)						
Cities over 500,000	15	$438	$852	$1,336	$1,832	$ 2,437
250,000 to 500,000	27	165	852	976	1,485	7,532
100,000 to 250,000	78	98	548	829	1,472	4,700
50,000 to 100,000	172	77	566	853	1,553	23,773
25,000 to 50,000	354	27	478	868	1,603	64,949

ments report as fire losses does not permit the figures being used as a basis for comparison between cities. Certain fire department reports include only insured losses. Whether or not property is insured, of course, has no bearing on the actual value of property destroyed by fire. Estimates of uninsured portions of losses are inaccurate even when conscientiously done. Primarily, the figures should not be used for comparisons between cities because certain losses included in the reports of one city may not be included in the figures of another.

The fire losses from year to year do provide a useful statistic to the city official who wishes to determine fire experience trends within a particular city by comparing present with past fire loss experience. Even here, the figures must be used with discretion because, particularly in small cities, a single large fire in one year may distort the trend. Fire losses also reflect the composite results of many different factors other than fire department efficiency and so should not be used as the sole yardstick in comparisons for administrative purposes. For example, other factors which make fire loss comparisons between cities extremely misleading include differences in topography, climate, building construction, contents of buildings, age of buildings, and degree of industrialization.

The information for these tables was furnished through the courtesy of the National Fire Protection Association and was obtained early in 1961 from municipal fire chiefs. The data are shown in considerably more detail in the April, 1961, issue of the NFPA *Quarterly*.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points, has the poorest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions, and divergence in grading of classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,000 and 1,500 points in class 3, and so on.

Tables XIII and XIV present for cities over 10,000 population the total fire insurance class, the total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is summarized in Table 7 for all cities for which information was available. Fifty-five per cent of the cities over 25,000 by total classification are in classes 3, 4, or 5, while 40 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are in classes 3, 4, or 5. Class 6 is the predominant or modal class for both groups — 443 cities over 25,000 population and 347 cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Only 29 cities over 25,000 are in class 2, and none between 10,000 and 25,000. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."[4]

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses, and its relative value is 1,500 or 30 per cent of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other

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[4] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of *Municipal Fire Administration* (International City Managers' Association, 1956). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1956.

TABLE 7
DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification[1]							Total Class Cities 10,000 to 25,000[2]	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000[2]
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
2	29	1.9	8	4	7	9	1	0	29	7
3	169	11.0	9	20	40	49	34	17	96	19
4	308	20.0	3	6	26	69	106	98	121	51
5	391	25.4	0	0	6	42	117	226	115	114
6	443	28.8	0	0	1	17	78	347	101	188
7	149	9.7	0	0	0	1	22	126	78	189
8	35	2.3	0	0	0	0	4	31	28	117
9	13	0.8	0	0	0	1	2	10	10	54
10	3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	19
Reporting . . .	1,540	100.2	20	30	80	188	364	858	584	758
Not Reporting	218[3]		1	0	0	4	41	172	144[3]	272[3]

[1] Where a city is given more than one grading it is entered at the lowest total class.

[2] These columns include all cities for which data are available, including cities omitted from Tables XIII and XIV.

[3] Includes cities for which no information is available, those not graded, and those graded (as in certain New England states, New Jersey and Pennsylvania) under systems which differ from those used in most states.

items in the Grading Schedule. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1 — 0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2 — 151 to 300; class 3 — 301 to 450; class 4 — 451 to 600; class 5 — 601 to 750; class 6 — 751 to 900; class 7 — 901 to 1,050; class 8 — 1,051 to 1,200; class 9 — 1,201 to 1,350; and class 10 — 1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency.

The distribution of cities over 25,000 according to class of fire department (Table 7) shows 57 per cent falling in classes 3, 4, and 5, with only the fire departments of Detroit, Michigan; Bakerfield, Fresno, and Los Angeles, California; Rochester, New York; and Washington, D. C. in class 1, and 29 other cities in class 2. For cities between 10,000 and 25,000 only 24 per cent of the fire departments are in classes 3, 4, and 5; only the departments in Colton, Duarte, Lawndale, Merced, Modesto, Rosemead, and San Anselmo, California, are in class 2;[5] and no fire departments are in class 1.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1959, or from information made available since the publication of the 1959 Year Book, are discussed below.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of 57 cities of 25,000 or more were regraded and information made available since the publication of the 1960 Year Book. As a result of the new grading, 34 cities received a reduction in the total points of deficiency, and of these, 16 were placed

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[5] Duarte and Rosemead are served by the same fire protection district.

in a better class: class 4 to class 3 – Cleveland, Ohio; class 5 to class 4 – Arcadia, California; Champaign, Illinois; Ithaca, New York; and Pottstown, Pennsylvania; class 6 to class 4 – Mesa, Arizona; and El Cajon and Manhattan Beach, California; class 6 to class 5 – Gardena, California; Greeley, Colorado; Arlington Heights and Park Forest, Illinois; Hagerstown, Maryland; North Tonawanda, New York; and Findlay, Ohio; and class 7 to class 5 – Boulder, Colorado. Eighteen cities received reductions in total deficiency points but not sufficient to place them in a better class.

Of 23 cities which received increases in total points of deficiency, seven moved into a poorer class: from class 2 to class 3 – Kearney, New Jersey; class 3 to class 4 – Terre Haute, Indiana; Greensboro, North Carolina; and Oshkosh, Wisconsin; class 4 to class 5 – Amsterdam, New York; and Parma, Ohio; and class 5 to class 6 – Eureka, California. Sixteen other cities over 25,000 received increases in deficiency points, but not enough to place them in a poorer class.

Comparative data are available on the regrading of fire departments in the 57 cities over 25,000 which had changes in total points of deficiency. Of these departments, 33 showed decreases in deficiency points and 24 showed increases.

Of the 33 showing decreases, 25 improved their fire department grading scores: class 5 to class 3 – Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; class 5 to 4 – Arcadia, California; West New York, New Jersey; and East Cleveland, Ohio; class 7 to class 4 – El Cajon, California; class 6 to class 5 – Mobile, Alabama; Mesa, Arizona; Manhattan Beach, California; Tampa, Florida; Ithaca, New York; Maple Heights, Ohio; Williamsport, Pennsylvania; and Bellingham, Washington; class 7 to class 5 – Pottstown, Pennsylvania; class 7 to class 6 – Arlington Heights and Champaign, Illinois; North Tonawanda, New York; and Wilson, North Carolina; class 8 to class 6 – Gardena, California; Park Forest, Illinois; and Findlay, Ohio; class 8 to class 6 – Hagerstown, Maryland; class 8 to class 7 – Greeley, Colorado; and Pekin, Illinois; and class 10 to class 7 – Boulder, Colorado.

Of the 24 cities showing increases in fire department deficiency points, 11 increased sufficiently to place the department in a poorer class: class 2 to class 3 – Montgomery, Alabama; class 2 to class 4 – Kearney, New Jersey; class 3 to class 5 – Greensboro, North Carolina; class 3 to class 7 – McKeesport, Pennsylvania; class 4 to class 5 – Fort Smith, Arkansas and Terre Haute, Indiana; class 5 to class 6 – Bismarck, North Dakota; class 5 to class 7 – Eureka, California, and Joliet, Illinois; class 6 to class 7 – Freeport, Illinois; and class 7 to class 8 – Oak Lawn, Illinois.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Fifty cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population were regraded and information made available since the publication of the 1960 Year Book. Thirty-four cities showed reduction in total points of deficiency, and 16 showed increases.

Of the 34 showing reductions, 15 were moved to a better class while 19 remained in the same class. The 15 cities upgraded were: class 4 to class 3 – Hanford, California, and Winnetka, Illinois; class 5 to class 3 – Colton, California; class 5 to class 4 – Brawley, El Segundo, and San Gabriel, California; class 6 to class 5 – Fayetteville, Arkansas; El Centro, California; Couer d'Alene, Idaho; Hopkinsville, Kentucky; and Johnstown and Mineola, New York; class 7 to class 6 -- Hermosa Beach and Frankfort, Kentucky; and class 8 to class 6 — Fostoria, Ohio.

Of the 16 cities with increases in total points of deficiency, seven moved into a poorer class while nine remained in the same class. The seven which moved into poorer classes were: class 4 to class 5 -- Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan; class 4 to class 6 — Fulton, New York; class 5 to class 6 — Jonesboro, Arkansas; and Fremont, Ohio; and class 6 to class 7 — Reidsville, North Carolina; and Girard and Ironton, Ohio.

Of the 50 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which were regraded, 30 showed decreases in fire department points of deficiency while 20 showed increases.

Of the 30 showing decreases, 13 showed change sufficient to place the department in a better class: class 5 to class 2 — Colton, California; class 4 to class 3 — Winnetka, Illinois; class 5 to class 3 — El Segundo, California; class 5 to class 4 — Oneida, New York; class 6 to class 4 — Hopkinsville, Kentucky; class 6 to class 5 — Jeffersonville, Indiana; class 7 to class 5 — Johnstown, New York; class 7 to class 6 — Elizabeth City, North Carolina; Harrisonburg, Virginia; and Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; class 8 to class 6 — Frankfort, Kentucky; class 10 to class 7 — Hermosa Beach, California; and class 10 to class 8 — Fremont, Ohio.

Ten of the 20 cities which showed increases in fire department deficiency points were moved into poorer classes. The 10 were: class 2 to class 3 — Brawley, California; class 3 to class 4 — Burlingame, California; class 4 to class 5 — Rocky River, Ohio; class 5 to class 6 — Monroe, Michigan; Corning, New York; and Sidney, Ohio; class 5 to class 8 -- Fulton, New York; class 6 to class 7 — East Moline, Illinois; class 7 to class 8 — Staunton, Virginia; and class 7 to class 10 — Reidsville, North Carolina.

TABLE XIII

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1961

This table shows 727 municipalities over 25,000 population. All data were reported by city officials late in 1960 and early in 1961, except fire loss data supplied by the National Fire Protection Association and insurance gradings supplied by state insurance rating organizations. Number of Employees: number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. Salary of Firemen — Entrance, Maximum: entrance figure is total salary paid to full-time fireman during his first 12 months on duty; maximum is the highest yearly figure paid to a full-time fireman not holding any promotional rank. Duty Hours per Week, Hours on Day Shift: to the left, average hours per week for full-time firemen; to the right, number of hours on duty for regular daytime shift. Overtime Pay: "S" indicates straight time pay for overtime; "H," pay at time and one-half; "T," equal time off; "O," other plans; "None," no overtime compensation or time off. Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment: the six columns, from left to right, show the number of each type: pumpers under 750 GPM, pumpers of 750 GPM and over, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) under 750 GPM, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) 750 GPM and over, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Fire Department Expenditures: figures are for calendar year 1960 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. Salaries and Wages: "V" shows figure reported includes payments to volunteers and part-time firemen. Total Expenditures: all expenditures other than to retirement funds or to retired employees. Fire Loss: the three columns show fire loss in thousands, total number of building fires, and number of building fires per 1,000 population, all for 1960. Fire Insurance Class, Deficiency Points: the last four columns show the total or final fire insurance class, total points of deficiency for the city, number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and year last grading was made. See Table V for population figures. Single dagger (†) indicates 1959 figures; notes on fire insurance gradings at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported; superior numbers (^{1}) indicate footnotes.

City	Number of Full Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Method	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1960 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Popu-lation		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	4,458	$5,400-6,360	$30,000	56-24	None	0-126-0-1-1-59	$26,857.6	$ 0	$27,590.8	$	21,382	6.0	3-1189	289	39
Detroit, Mich.	1,805	5,210-6,057	15,698	56-24	T	0-51-0-0-0-29	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	10,424[10]	5,558	3.3	2-637	108	53
Los Angeles, Calif. .	3,149	5,868-6,900	20,600	62-24	None	0-108-1-1-0-31	22,670.7	1,600	25,367.2	. . . .	5,971	2.4	3-1194	138	47
New York, N. Y. . . .	12,330	5,200-6,581	25,000	42-09	None	0-282-0-0-0-166	80,729.8	0	83,827.5	. . . .	27,607	3.5	Not graded		
Philadelphia, Pa. . .	2,896	4,615-5,540	18,000	48-10	None	26-72-0-0-0-31	15,022.7	775	16,407.0	4,491	4,336	2.2	3-1234	262	56
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md. . . .	2,088	4,500-5,250	12,600	56-10	None	0-55-0-0-0-30	10,633.6	0	11,339.3	4,491	3,525	3.8	2-991	338	46
Boston, Mass.	2,108	4,880-5,500	12,000	48-10	S	3-71-0-0-8-22	12,216.5	0	12,897.1	. . . .	2,096	3.0	2-A-Note 2		
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,142	4,700-5,300	13,500†	47-10	None	0-31-0-0-0-15	5,411.1	122	5,678.8	2,639	1,425	2.7	3-1061	284	51

Cincinnati, Ohio	930	$5,175-6,030	$14,370	56-24	None	0-43-0-0-0-15	$ 5,738.8	$ 0	$ 6,106.0	$1,384	2,134	4.2	2-868	166	56
Cleveland, Ohio	1,281	5,064-6,000	14,520	56-24	T	0-36-0-2-0-18	7,900.0	0	8,500.0	4,105	2,937	3.4	3-1356	326	60
Dallas, Tex.	1,110	4,236-5,172	14,906	58-24	None	0-41-0-0-6-10	5,663.3	0	6,214.2	3,233[9]	2,088	3.1	3-1450	382	52
Houston, Tex.	1,125	4,470-5,136	12,600	60-10	T	2-49-0-0-4-13	6,900.0	0	7,792.0	4,696[10]	1,927	2.1	4-1595	585	53
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,058	5,340-6,324	15,840	63-24	None	0-39-0-0-0-21	6,501.1	3	6,504.1	3,031	1,868	2.5	2-825	186	55
New Orleans, La.	912	3,780-4,680	12,000	60-12	None	6-41-0-0-2-10	4,068.6	0	4,456.4	2,137[9]	1,180	1.9	3-1414	360	56
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,097	5,097-5,900	11,682	52-10	S	0-65-0-0-9-13	6,619.9	0	6,753.0	2,413	2,093	3.5	4-1791	647	51
St. Louis, Mo.	1,124	4,584-5,571	13,402	67-24	None	5-39-0-0-0-23	6,108.8	0	6,308.8	....	....	..	3-1104	201	50
San Antonio, Tex.	512	4,320-4,320	10,535	60-24	None	24-4-0-0-2-5	2,530.9	0	2,649.6	992	1,410	2.4	4-1718	455	52
San Diego, Calif.	476	5,940-7,392	16,116	63-24	None	0-26-0-4-0-2	3,175.2	238	3,694.1	963[10]	1,643	2.9	3-1380	448	56
San Francisco, Calif.	1,727	6,552-7,152	19,260	56-24	S	0-48-0-0-9-10	12,335.0	0	13,524.9	....	3,081	4.1	2-914	185	51
Seattle, Wash.	964	5,448-6,060	15,000	48-10	None	0-37-0-0-7-3	5,528.3	0	5,774.4	466[9]	1,063	1.9	2-848	243	59
Washington, D. C.	1,174	4,800-6,000†	16,500†	60-10	None	0-64-0-0-0-17	....	...	....	2,525	2,526	3.3	2-887	148	40
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	300	5,491-5,990	10,500	63-24	O	0-14-0-0-0-5	1,624.6	0	1,741.0	719	752	2.6	3-1438	587	50
Atlanta, Ga.	756	3,913-4,836	12,298	60-10	None	6-26-0-0-2-12	3,667.6	0	4,028.7	2,068	1,706	3.5	3-1489	460	54
Birmingham, Ala.	440	4,164-4,884	8,460	56-24	T	1-25-0-2-0-3	2,225.9	98	2,550.4	1,188	1,207	3.5	3-1459	466	59
Columbus, Ohio	723	4,368-5,196†	12,768	56-24	T	2-27-0-1-0-29	....	...	....	....	2,375	5.0	4-1691	387	53
Dayton, Ohio	412	5,002-5,543	10,764	56-24	H	0-17-0-0-0-8	2,420.1	0	2,526.5	303	952	3.6	3-1403	503	57
Denver, Colo.	622	4,716-4,716	11,856	68-24	None	0-21-0-1-2-10	3,458.4	144	3,822.6	1,750	2,008	4.1	3-1146	306	53
El Paso, Tex.	335	4,332-5,220	9,408	56-24	None	0-24-0-0-0-4	1,694.6	97	1,856.2	261[6]	1,159	4.2	4-1789	517	59
Fort Worth, Tex.	454	4,428-4,560	11,724	60-24	None	2-20-0-0-6-5	2,311.7	0	2,615.0	2,480	1,763	4.9	4-1775	689	56
Honolulu, Hawaii	....	5,202-6,468	14,500	..-..	.....	....	2,714.2	0	3,030.0	773	495	1.7	3-1254	380	53
Indianapolis, Ind.	755	4,600-4,600	9,300	63-24	None	4-28-0-0-11-7	3,749.8	0	4,113.4	460[9]	2,786	5.8	2-925	236	56
Jersey City, N. J.	743	....-....	....	42-10	None	0-21-0-0-0-12	....	...	....	1,657	1,427	5.2	3-1278	532	59
Kansas City, Mo.	824	4,080-4,980	8,100	56-24	HT	1-40-0-0-1-12	3,772.4	0	4,175.2	3,196	2,225	4.8	3-1435	281	53
Long Beach, Calif.	408	5,898-7,044	13,920	67-24	O	0-18-0-0-0-4	2,810.8	0	3,010.2	932[9]	994	2.9	3-1474	394	44
Louisville, Ky.	487	3,912-4,416	7,200	72-24	None	3-17-0-7-0-3	2,071.1	0	2,360.2	....	1,675	4.3	3-1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn.	766	3,780-4,800	10,950	72-24	None	1-29-0-1-0-12	3,538.3	0	3,899.2	3,751	2,636	5.3	2-968	273	34
Miami, Fla.	674	4,212-4,968	14,407	56-24	T	4-14-0-0-0-7	3,576.9	4	3,763.2	788	911	2.7	4-1514	216	58
Minneapolis, Minn.	578	5,544-6,264	13,200	60-24	T	0-21-0-0-3-8	3,728.4	0	3,998.0	4,245	891	1.8	3-1225	232	60
Newark, N. J.	1,032	4,500-5,400†	13,000	42-10	None	10-25-0-0-0-12	....	...	....	4,224	2,287	5.6	2-895	263	52
Norfolk, Va.	412	3,900-4,680	12,000	72-24	None	3-20-0-1-0-7	2,040.8v	0	2,173.6	1,175	1,883	6.2	3-1402	346	54
Oakland, Calif.	684	6,696-7,152	17,724	60-24	None	3-34-0-1-5-8	5,297.5	0	5,528.2	2,128	1,758	4.8	3-1241	212	50
Oklahoma City, Okla.	397	4,284-4,986	9,300	84-24	None	16-9-0-0-0-9	1,787.4	0	1,874.7	1,039	1,239	3.8	3-1329	301	52
Omaha, Neb.	411	4,530-5,580	10,920	72-24	O	3-17-0-0-4-5	2,237.8	247	2,676.2	1,500	1,111	3.6	3-1425	401	57
Phoenix, Ariz.	357	4,560-5,760	13,200	56-24	T	6-19-0-0-0-2	1,747.3	0	2,389.8	1,930[10]	1,444	3.3	4-1960	667	57
Portland, Ore.	700	4,800-6,240	12,252	56-24	S	0-25-0-4-1-9	4,535.1v	0	4,791.9	1,543[6]	2,145	5.8	2-931	170	39
Rochester, N. Y.	631	4,602-5,598	11,418	56-10	None	0-20-0-0-0-11	3,295.4	24	5,520.4	804[9]	826	2.6	3-1056	131	56
St. Paul, Minn.	443	5,298-6,216	12,612	60-24	T	0-20-0-0-0-8	2,725.7	0	2,856.3	1,406[6]	1,437	4.6	3-1353	344	52
Tampa, Fla.	488	3,762-4,395	10,000	56-24	None	2-16-0-0-0-4	1,940.5	62	2,174.9	2,049[6]	1,126	4.1	4-1986	625	60
Toledo, Ohio	437	5,189-5,765	10,260	56-24	None	0-21-0-0-3-5	2,604.4	0	2,825.9	668	946	3.0	3-1434	381	59
Tulsa, Okla.	401	3,864-5,280	9,228	56-24	None	2-20-0-0-0-6	1,876.9	0	1,953.1	....	....	..	3-1378	473	44
Wichita, Kan.	284	4,164-4,992	11,400	66-24	None	0-16-0-1-3-4	1,449.9	126	1,693.1	626	655	2.5	3-1271	310	31
100,000 to 250,000															
Albany, N. Y.	....	3,400-3,950	6,775	..-..	....	....	....	...	....	753[9]	890	6.2	4-1802	870	58
Albuquerque, N. M.	279	3,869-4,867	9,420	60-10	S	11-2-0-0-0-2	1,235.7	0	1,413.5	544	589	2.9	4-1909	578	58

Table XIII—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Method	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1960 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Popu-lation		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
100,000 to 250,000—continued															
Allentown, Pa.	123	$. . . .-. . . .	$ 6,450	56-10	T	0-10-0-1-0-2	$	$. . .	$	$ 439	296	2.7	4-1603	789	56
Amarillo, Tex.	171	3,840-3,960	8,400	60-24	None	4-13-1-0-0-2	709.8	0	808.9	545^{9}	215	1.6	5-2133	884	58
Anaheim, Calif.	90	5,496-6,516	12,600	67-24	None	0-8-0-0-0-1	615.8	0	729.2	71^{9}	235	2.3	5-2064	652	58
Arlington, Va.	. . .	4,670-5,800	10,800	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	917.5	0	1,036.4	300	871	5.3	4-1666	416	59
Austin, Tex.	268	3,840-3,840	8,530	60-24	H	0-16-0-0-0-5	1,196.4	0	1,265.4	42^{9}	427	2.3	4-1761	584	50
Baton Rouge, La.	274	3,600-3,780	10,200	60-10	S	0-15-0-0-0-3	1,217.6	121	1,507.8	442	498	3.3	2-855	195	54
Beaumont, Tex.	160	4,050-4,260	8,785	63-24	H	8-4-0-0-0-2	553.9	0	653.1	350^{9}	528	4.4	5-2285	841	50
Berkeley, Calif.	184	6,204-6,840	14,556	56-24	S	2-6-0-1-1-2	1,348.0v	8	1,425.0	335	476	4.3	3-1339	296	51
Bridgeport, Conn.	455	4,385-4,917	9,198	42-10	S	9-14-0-0-3-3	2,261.9	261	2,706.7	769^{9}	618	3.9	3-B-Note 2		
Cambridge, Mass.	252	4,880-5,500	10,000	48-10	S	0-9-0-0-0-4	1,413.4	0	1,461.0	766^{9}	2,627	21.9	3-B-Note 2		
Camden, N. J.	225	4,320-5,280†	8,600	56-10	None	0-9-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	1,601^{9}	412	3.6	3-1457	464	50
Canton, Ohio	145	4,320-5,280	8,500	63-24	None	0-8-0-1-1-1	799.4	0	822.0	631^{9}	258	2.3	4-1851	684	50
Charlotte, N. C.	345	3,870-4,800	11,280	60-10	None	1-14-0-0-1-5	1,506.0	0	1,591.5	883	1,184	5.9	3-1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn.	218	3,600-4,560	7,500	67-24	None	0-14-0-2-0-2	981.5	61	1,153.3	545^{9}	891	6.9	3-1309	461	55
Columbus, Ga.	137	3,360-4,180†	7,040	72-24	None	3-7-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	551	475	4.1	3-1177	342	53
Corpus Christi, Tex.	235	3,828-4,092	8,712	60-24	H	0-13-0-0-0-2	1,019.5	0	1,083.7	245^{9}	487	2.9	4-1730	464	57
Dearborn, Mich.	113	5,125-5,725	11,000	63-24	T	0-5-0-0-2-1	708.2	32	794.9	463	228	2.0	3-1272	460	41
Des Moines, Iowa	35	4,608-5,580	11,654	63-24	O	0-1-1-15-1-8	1,642.6	34	2,101.6	1,166	661	3.2	4-1795	645	46
Duluth, Minn.	157	4,482-5,256	8,832	65-24	H	0-10-0-0-2-2	804.6	29	886.5	326	559	5.2	4-1960	615	57
Elizabeth, N. J.	259	4,977-5,577	8,773	56-10	T	0-9-0-0-0-3	1,470.7	0	1,563.1	412^{9}	282	2.6	2-996	291	55
Erie, Pa.	213	4,455-4,748	6,828	56-10	None	0-12-0-0-0-3	1,047.4	0	1,128.4	339	911	6.6	4-1745	702	57
Evansville, Ind.	232	4,500-4,945†	6,250†	63-24	None	0-13-0-0-2-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	721	552	3.9	3-1414	321	55
Flint, Mich.	254	4,687-5,460	11,388	63-24	H	0-6-0-6-0-5	1,599.2	17	1,767.8	652	1,077	5.5	4-1652	539	50
Fort Wayne, Ind.	220	5,092-5,122	8,008	63-24	None	8-7-0-0-0-3	1,221.6	0	1,327.5	466^{9}	1,055	6.5	3-1445	448	34
Fresno, Calif.	236	5,748-6,756	14,508	60-24	H	0-9-0-1-0-3	1,579.3	11	1,672.3	830	574	4.3	3-1149	120	55
Gary, Ind.	251	. . . .-. . . .	9,420	56-24	None	0-8-0-4-0-4	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	1,373	683	3.8	4-1570	381	41
Glendale, Calif.	155	5,766-6,948	13,164	67-24	SHT	0-8-0-0-0-2	1,053.8	52	1,212.2	178	347	2.9	3-1479	367	46
Grand Rapids, Mich.	275	4,550-5,122	11,674	63-24	H	1-21-0-0-0-5	1,441.6	116	1,754.1	956	275	1.4	3-1294	277	36
Greensboro, N. C.	165	3,744-4,800	9,600	72-24	T	0-11-0-0-0-2	674.1	0	879.7	492^{9}	587	4.9	4-1621	530	60
Hammond, Ind.	149	5,220-5,700	8,850	56-24	None	0-8-0-0-2-2	851.3	75	978.9	329^{9}	70	0.6	4-1970	596	53
Hartford, Conn.	435	4,264-5,096	10,400	56-10	None	0-21-0-0-0-6	2,425.5	19	2,583.5	543^{9}	576	3.6	2-A-Note 2		
Jackson, Miss.	206	4,134-4,560	8,640	72-24	S	0-13-0-0-0-4	780.1	0	838.7	179	519	3.6	4-1750	621	56
Jacksonville, Fla.	458	4,444-4,650	11,650	56-24	T	0-18-0-0-0-5	2,073.7	58	2,276.3	968	805	3.4	3-1211	364	57
Kansas City, Kan.	301	4,620-4,800	7,860	56-10	T	0-13-0-0-2-4	1,480.2	0	1,613.6	332	516	4.2	4-1875	537	53
Knoxville, Tenn.	181	3,726-4,086	6,570	78-24	S	0-12-0-0-2-2	747.7	91	995.8	226	853	7.6	3-1378	382	48
Lansing, Mich.	202	5,157-5,599	11,000	63-24	None	0-9-0-0-0-4	1,134.0	83	1,364.0	290^{9}	381	3.4	3-1330	425	50
Lincoln, Neb.	158	4,005-4,290	7,350	72-24	None	0-9-1-0-1-2	660.4	0	703.7	137	437	3.4	4-1886	576	58
Little Rock, Ark.	175	3,540-4,440	7,680	72-24	ST	13-0-0-0-1-3	764.8	44	882.3	. . . .	548	5.1	3-1370	487	56
Lubbock, Tex.	178	3,930-4,020	8,040	60-24	None	0-10-0-0-0-2	642.9	0	707.1	417^{10}	654	5.1	4-1972	662	55

Madison, Wis.	217	$4,908-5,304	$11,316	63-24	T	0-9-0-0-0-5	$1,227.1	$205	$1,501.5	$ 386	396	3.1	3-1461	528	40
Mobile, Ala.	220	3,768-4,692	. . . .	72-24	T	2-13-0-0-0-4	870.7	39	951.3	424[9]	716	3.5	5-2264	740	60
Montgomery, Ala. . .	207	3,384-3,960	7,200	72-24	None	0-12-0-0-0-5	852.1	907	1,834.2	427[14]	569	4.2	3-1455	336	60
Nashville, Tenn. . . .	371	3,312-4,416	9,000	60-12	None	7-11-0-0-0-4	1,680.8	0	1,770.6	1,006[9]	1,329	7.8	3-1281	514	56
New Bedford, Mass. .	285	3,350-3,850†	7,100	48-10	T	1-10-0-0-1-4	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	353[6]	324	3.2	2-A-Note 2		
New Haven, Conn. . .	380	4,365-4,920†	12,000	56-10	None	2-13-0-0-0-6	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	927	688	4.5	3-B-Note 2		
Newport News, Va. .	118	3,900-4,680	8,880	72-24	None	2-9-0-0-0-3	527.0	69	651.2	281	688	6.1	3-1294	509	56
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	200	4,607-5,411	8,840	56-24	None	0-10-0-1-0-4	1,102.1	27	1,176.5	244	259	2.5	3-1493	491	55
Pasadena, Calif. . . .	179	5,710-6,660	12,948	68-24	H	1-15-0-0-0-4	1,288.5	0	1,362.6	153	483	4.1	3-1197	161	57
Paterson, N. J. . . .	270	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	0-13-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	525[9]	1,088	7.6	3-1487	487	53
Peoria, Ill.	154	4,598-5,264	7,384	56-24	None	0-9-0-1-1-2	833.6	71	954.7	362	442	4.3	4-1759	661	52
Portsmouth, Va. . . .	133	3,900-4,620	8,400	72-24	S	0-11-0-0-2-0	533.1	0	574.0	399[6]	455	4.0	5,2064	782	55
Providence, R. I. . .	509	4,300-4,656	9,282	56-10	None	0-18-0-0-0-8	2,557.2	22	2,786.9	1,231	469	2.3	2-A-Note 2		
Richmond, Va.	424	4,264-4,992	8,520	64-24	None	10-21-0-0-0-7	2,033.0	303	2,503.6	445	1,121	5.1	3-1358	375	52
Rockford, Ill.	162	4,683-5,034	10,750	56-24	None	0-0-0-8-0-3	867.5	0	942.0	1,179	601	4.7	3-1405	377	57
Sacramento, Calif. .	300	5,880-6,900	13,500	60-24	None	1-14-0-1-0-4	1,831.7	129	2,036.7	1,023[9]	872	4.5	3-1446	426	56
St. Petersburg, Fla. .	195	3,692-4,940	9,800	72-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	853.9	0	1,074.3	85[10]	317	1.7	4-1943	734	58
Salt Lake City, Utah .	231	4,080-5,280	10,000	63-24	None	1-11-0-0-0-3	1,207.8	0	1,309.4	973	578	3.1	4-1718	538	54
San Jose, Calif. . . .	255	5,724-6,936	14,712	63-24	T	0-18-0-0-0-4	1,537.4	86	1,701.3	986[6]	476	2.3	4-1624	344	55
Santa Ana, Calif. . .	132	5,760-6,780	13,680	67-24	T	0-7-0-0-0-2	794.2	0	974.4	101[9]	283	2.8	3-1491	421	54
Savannah, Ga.	182	3,270-3,648	9,100	72-24	None	2-10-0-0-0-3	681.4	0	808.7	690[9]	. . . .	. .	4-1953	688	59
Scranton, Pa.	217	3,767-4,357	5,280	56-10	None	3-10-0-0-2-1	1,028.4	0	1,032.7	521[9]	291	2.6	4-1999	851	53
Shreveport, La. . . .	224	3,600-3,897	8,118	60-24	None	0-13-0-0-0-4	1,081.6	0	1,148.0	890	711	4.3	4-1775	589	55
South Bend, Ind. . . .	280	4,860-5,288	9,780	63-24	T	1-16-0-0-1-4	1,531.8	119	1,692.7	511	450	3.4	3-1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash. . . .	289	4,608-4,992	9,300	56-24	None	1-15-0-0-2-3	1525.1v	0	1,605.1	459[9]	1,246	6.9	3-1373	446	59
Springfield, Mass. .	478	4,326-5,242	10,962	48-10	None	0-11-0-0-0-8	2,563.5	0	2,662.7	874[6]	764	4.4	2-A-Note 2		
Syracuse, N. Y. . . .	432	4,665-5,265	13,500	56-12	None	0-18-0-0-0-8	2,271.8	0	2,484.8	550[6]	780	3.6	3-1249	512	57
Tacoma, Wash. . . .	310	5,160-6,000	13,150	56-10	H	4-11-1-0-0-3	1,799.2	116	2,008.3	691	1,084	7.2	3-1217	343	49
Topeka, Kan.	174	. . . .-. . . .	7,500	72-24	None	3-7-2-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	345	440	3.7	3-1391	432	31
Torrance, Calif. . . .	89	6,288-6,936	12,432	67-24	H	0-5-0-0-0-1	642.1	. . .	684.4	80	262	2.6	5-2350	831	57
Trenton, N. J.	242	4,700-6,000	10,000	56-10	None	0-10-0-0-0-4	1,388.5	0	1,470.3	309	349	3.1	3-1488	469	53
Tucson, Ariz.	252	4,230-5,040	11,520	61-24	S	8-7-0-0-0-3	978.0	50	1,124.7	634	470	2.2	4-1988	700	48
Utica, N. Y.	248	4,200-4,200	7,150	56-24	None	0-11-0-0-0-5	1,153.5	74	1,292.1	378	295	2.9	3-1047	308	57
Waterbury, Conn. . .	290	4,303-4,602	9,865	56-10	S	0-11-0-0-0-3	1,426.1	84	1,604.2	1,273	549	5.1	3-B-Note 2		
Wichita Falls, Tex. .	121	3,660-3,840	8,100	63-24	T	2-9-0-0-1-2	554.2	0	611.0	627	411	4.0	6-2841	991	48
Winston-Salem, N. C.	139	3,528-4,560	9,686	66-24	T	0-8-0-0-0-2	691.7	0	780.8	817	393	3.5	3-1355	478	56
Worcester, Mass. . .	471	4,258-5,260	10,126	48-10	S	0-14-0-0-3-7	2,287.4	0	2,350.1	1,354[6]	1,864	10.0	2-A-Note 2		
Yonkers, N. Y.	291	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	51-10	T	0-13-0-0-0-6	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	751[9]	378	2.0	3-1459	448	56
Youngstown, Ohio . .	265	. . . .-. . . .	10,000	56-24	T	0-15-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	332	438	2.6	4-1942	873	50
50,000 to 100,000															
Abilene, Tex.	118	4,158-4,428	8,520	63-24	HT	2-8-0-0-1-2	507.8	51	. . . .	146[9]	443	4.9	5-2093	534	48
Abington tp, Pa. . . .	1	. . . .-. . . .	5,300†	40-. .	None	1-10-0-0-0-2	.0	19	88.8	211	119	2.1	5-2126	688	48
Alameda, Calif. . . .	87	6,204-6,840	12,276	67-24	T	1-4-0-0-1-1	606.6	59	666.1	338	191	3.0	3-1380	449	60
Albany, Ga.	77	. . . .-. . . .	6,900†	72-24	. . . .	0-7-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	499	423	7.6	3-1429	579	59
Alexandria, Va. . . .	124	4,550-5,500†	11,020	60-24	None	1-8-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	125[9]	475	5.2	4-1675	537	55
Alhambra, Calif. . .	92	5,478-6,660	11,652	63-24	T	0-0-0-4-0-2	578.5	0	639.0	89	132	2.4	3-1199	306	56
Altoona, Pa.	121†	3,678-4,238†	5,377	56-10†	. . . .	2-5-0-0-0-3†	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	140	332	4.8	5-2220	823	59
Ann Arbor, Mich. . .	73	4,651-5,309	9,993	64-24	ST	2-3-0-0-2-2	285.5	0	435.7	419	264	3.9	5-2434	796	59

Table XIII—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Method	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1960 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population			
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Asheville, N. C. . . .	114	$3,384-4,260	$ 7,800	72-10	None	2-8-0-0-1-1	$ 489.2	$ 0	$ 565.8	$ 411^{9}	81	1.3	4-1907	647	59
Atlantic City, N. J. .	215	4,300-4,800	7,600	56-10	None	0-8-0-0-0-6	1,024.5	0	1,080.0	663	438	7.4	3-1405	477	52
Augusta, Ga.	128	3,240-3,600	6,990	72-24	None	2-7-0-0-1-2	493.3	0	590.8	266	460	6.5	3-1492	388	52
Aurora, Ill.	82	5,166-5,166†	7,212	56-24	None	0-6-0-1-0-1	....	...	....	....	....	..	4-1828	712	53
Bakersfield, Calif. .	326	5,328-6,324	11,928	84-24	T	45-23-0-0-0-0	807.9v	28	960.1	450^{9}	172	3.0	2-936	85	56
Bay City, Mich. . . .	113	4,817-5,196	8,138	63-24	H	0-7-0-0-1-2	589.3	42	667.9	296	349	6.5	4-1925	532	39
Bayonne, N. J.	160	5,000-. . . .†	....	56-10	....	0-7-0-0-0-3	....	...	....	....	168	2.2	3-1087	372	55
Berwyn, Ill.	49	4,707-4,965	5,962	56-24	None	1-2-0-0-0-1	257.8	0	271.2	122	118	2.2	5-2176	734	40
Bethlehem, Pa. . . .	94	3,900-4,680	6,110	56-10	None	0-8-0-0-0-2	447.5v	0	463.6	82	152	2.0	4-2000	853	50
Billings, Mont.	71	. . . .-. . . .	8,040	40-08	S	0-5-0-1-0-1	....	...	....	142^{9}	80	1.5	4-1870	748	59
Binghamton, N. Y. .	170	4,408-4,961	9,546	56-24	None	0-8-0-0-0-3	875.2	0	917.4	515^{6}	213	2.8	3-1332	270	54
Bloomfield, N. J. . .	87	4,470-5,700	9,000	56-10	T	0-4-0-0-1-1	499.6	0	526.0	143	246	4.7	3-1301	518	58
Bloomington, Minn. .	...	. . . .-. . . .	....	. .-. .	....	....	26.3v	0	65.2	107	143	2.8	9-Note 3		
Bristol tp, Pa.	...	. . . .-. . . .	....	. .-. .	....	....	....	...	40.0	....	....	..	6-2753	972	50
Brockton, Mass. . . .	178	3,950-4,400†	8,442	56-10	None	6-6-0-0-0-3	....	...	....	....	396	5.4	3-B-Note 2		
Brookline t, Mass. .	...	5,084-5,084	9,700	48-10	....	....	1,110.3	0	1,206.8	325^{10}	564	10.4	2-A-Note 2		
Burbank, Calif. . . .	114	5,916-6,948	13,164	68-24	HT	0-0-0-7-0-1	842.3v	0	910.6	652	404	4.5	3-1259	418	59
Cedar Rapids, Iowa .	117	4,476-4,800†	7,824†	68-24	H	0-7-0-3-0-3	....	...	....	359	361	3.9	4-1641	526	57
Charleston, S. C. . .	137	3,484-3,900	6,890	84-24	None	6-7-0-0-1-1	411.6	0	494.8	214	425	6.4	4-1886	556	55
Charleston, W. Va. .	139	. . . .-4,140	7,200	56-24	None	0-9-0-0-0-2	623.8	0	661.3	456	316	3.7	3-1429	520	54
Chester, Pa.	29	. . . .-. . . .	....	65-10	None	6-3-0-0-0-3	....	...	....	358^{9}	272	4.3	5-2460	1,101	54
Chicopee, Mass. . . .	121	4,075-4,525	9,100	48-10	None	1-5-1-0-0-2	598.7	0	632.9	505^{6}	131	2.1	4-B-Note 2		
Cicero, Ill.	89	. . . .-. . . .	....	56-24	None	0-5-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	5,967^{9}	251	3.6	5-2178	742	55
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio .	69	5,050-5,850	9,500	63-24	S	0-3-0-0-0-2	....	...	....	113	200	3.2	3-1457	333	57
Clifton, N. J.	108	4,526-5,660	9,111	56-10	T	0-6-1-0-0-2	661.5	62	768.5	9,174	131	1.6	3-1480	486	59
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	81	4,188-5,038	9,564	69-24	None	5-2-0-0-0-1	437.1	0	509.1	67	282	4.0	4-1888	743	60
Columbia, S. C. . . .	159	3,783-4,082	8,424	66-11	H	2-7-0-0-1-2	662.5	0	756.4	403	682	7.0	3-1310	487	51
Compton, Calif. . . .	67	6,162-6,696	11,472	67-24	T	0-0-0-4-0-0	416.0	4	468.7	270	181	2.5	4-1517	490	59
Council Bluffs, Iowa .	67	4,356-4,620	7,200	72-24	S	4-2-0-0-0-1	307.0	0	336.1	78	157	2.8	4-1950	750	51
Covington, Ky.	109	5,089-5,089	7,200	56-24	T	0-7-1-0-1-1	610.5	0	733.2	53	367	6.1	3-1446	457	57
Cranston, R. I.	104	3,600-4,100†	6,315	56-10	S	0-4-0-0-0-3	....	...	....	....	....	..	4-B-Note 2		
Davenport, Iowa . . .	105	4,464-. . . .	7,440	68-24	H	0-7-0-0-0-3	502.8	0	580.8	203	80	0.9	3-1450	553	51
Decatur, Ill.	86	4,260-5,040	7,668	56-24	T	0-4-0-0-1-1	410.9	0	424.9	534	439	5.6	5-2096	824	52
Downey, Calif.	...	5,772-6,852	12,900	. .-. .	....	....	443.8	23	580.5	211^{9}	270	3.3	4,1877	501	59
Dubuque, Iowa	73	4,530-4,620	9,060	67-24	S	0-5-0-1-0-1	377.6	0	441.0	115	286	5.1	3-1296	407	46
Durham, N. C.	124	3,456-4,632	8,220	72-24	None	2-7-0-0-1-1	431.4	49	556.6	146^{9}	604	7.7	3-1436	492	55
East Chicago, Ind. .	120	5,100-5,400†	9,000	56-24	None	1-6-0-0-0-2	....	...	....	170^{9}	112	1.9	4-1827	534	54
East Orange, N. J. .	159	5,200-6,000	9,900	56-10	None	0-5-0-0-0-3	909.7	0	963.5	228^{9}	349	4.5	2-865	275	51
East St. Louis, Ill. .	...	. . . .-. . . .	7,800	. .-. .	....	....	....	...	....	419	489	6.0	5-2151	772	51

Euclid, Ohio	57	$4,703-6,060	$10,500	56-24	ST	0-3-0-1-0-1	$ 347.5v	$ 0	$ 353.8	$ 45	214	3.4	5-2424	854	53
Eugene, Ore.	91	4,684-5,218	8,721	56-24	H	2-6-0-0-1-1	390.8	25	534.5	329	362	7.1	4-1762	640	50
Evanston, Ill.	102	5,124-5,868	10,128	56-24	None	0-5-0-0-0-3	595.3	0	616.0	84	429	5.4	3-1196	342	59
Fall River, Mass.	293	3,744-4,472	8,195	48-10	S	0-11-0-0-1-4	....	...	....	216	346	3.5	2-A-Note 2		
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	140	3,692-4,589	7,917	56-24	None	2-6-0-0-0-2	661.2	0	705.3	133[9]	159	1.9	4-1854	561	52
Fort Smith, Ark.	87†	3,180-3,540	4,860	72-24	....	....	321.4	0	364.2	....	....	..	4-1905	669	60
Fullerton, Calif.	70	5,388-6,384	11,448	68-24	None	1-5-0-0-0-1	417.2v	14	499.0	102	161	2.9	5-2459	695	54
Gadsden, Ala.	86	3,300-3,780	5,580	56-24	None	4-6-0-0-0-1	356.6	0	397.9	217	199	3.4	6-2866	1,219	47
Galveston, Tex.	106	3,900-4,272†	7,320	56-24	T	0-11-0-0-1-2	....	...	....	....	337	5.0	5-2170	643	51
Garden Grove, Calif.	...	5,442-6,360	12,360	..-..	....	....	330.0v	0	384.6	159	236	2.7	5-2303	620	55
Great Falls, Mont.	65	4,800-5,010	7,680	50-24	O	0-4-0-0-0-1	338.6	15	375.3	340	184	3.3	5-2204	872	59
Green Bay, Wis.	97†	....-....	....	..-..	....	....	....	...	....	123	280	4.5	4-1633	594	59
Greenville, S. C.	92	3,465-4,514	7,200	72-11	None	0-7-0-0-1-1	421.9	0	492.0	238	387	5.8	4-1642	611	59
Greenwich t, Conn.	47	5,226-6,006	10,998	56-10	O	4-11-0-0-0-6	282.1v	62	463.6	1,455	214	4.0	5-C-Note 2		
Hamilton, Ohio	107	4,945-5,420	8,538	56-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	595.4	0	655.8	87	308	4.3	4-1638	475	58
Hamilton tp, N. J.	...	....-....	....	..-..	....	....	....	...	....	....	.....	..	C-Note 5		
Hampton, Va.	32	3,900-4,500	7,360	84-24	S	7-9-1-0-0-0	159.4	46	274.9	266	736	8.2	6-2830	1,096	55
Harrisburg, Pa.	105	3,684-3,978	5,497	56-10	None	0-10-0-0-0-3	405.9	0	462.9	3,000	346	4.3	5-2088	1,007	55
Haverford tp, Pa.	0	....-....	....	..-..	....	4-7-0-0-0-3	.0	17	63.1	....	....	..	5-2088	904	47
Hayward, Calif.	72	5,772-6,840	12,888	67-24	H	1-5-0-0-0-1	436.1	0	513.5	308	182	2.5	5-2157	666	59
Hialeah, Fla.	...	4,257-4,788	7,800	..-..	....	....	254.1	13	321.6	110[9]	231	3.4	7-3148	1,044	59
High Point, N. C.	87	3,528-4,560	7,560	72-24	None	1-5-0-0-1-1	299.4v	33	444.3	376	450	7.3	4-1725	451	54
Holyoke, Mass.	150†	....-....	6,825	56-10	....	....	....	...	....	317	515	9.8	2-A-Note 2		
Huntington, W. Va.	133	4,200-4,320	8,160	60-24	None	0-10-0-0-0-3	620.5	78	846.5	290	360	4.3	5-2057	895	35
Huntsville, Ala.	...	3,993-4,211	6,897	..-..	....	....	320.9	0	431.3	123	263	3.6	6-2618	1,136	58
Independence, Mo.	57	3,840-4,224	6,000	72-10	H	7-0-0-0-0-1	232.4	41	316.0	56	230	3.7	5-2486	985	57
Inglewood, Calif.	79	5,718-6,900	12,984	68-24	S	0-6-0-0-0-1	537.7	34	665.1	358	209	2.7	4-1726	371	53
Irvington, N. J.	126	4,500-5,900	8,800†	56-10	None	0-5-0-0-0-3	724.2	0	738.7	220	....	..	2-941	244	50
Jackson, Mich.	80	4,642-5,313	10,337	68-24	None	0-5-0-0-0-2	438.1	0	455.4	277	469	9.3	4-1648	583	52
Johnstown, Pa.	106†	3,684-4,140	5,900	56-10	....	....	....	...	....	167	218	4.0	4-1999	749	58
Joliet, Ill.	91†	4,900-5,100	7,200	56-24	....	....	....	0	....	613	273	4.1	5-2257	933	60
Kalamazoo, Mich.	143	4,524-5,304	9,215	67-24	None	0-9-0-1-1-1	745.6	52	866.2	331[9]	180	2.2	3-1249	362	33
Kenosha, Wis.	110	5,052-5,196	10,572	67-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-3	635.2	111	767.0	403	298	4.4	4-1559	468	57
Kettering, Ohio	5	....-....	8,200	..-..	None	1-4-0-0-0-1	35.1v	0	137.5	32	203	3.5	5-2375	730	60
Lake Charles, La.	79	....-....	....	60-24	H	0-7-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	....	....	..	5-2440	952	52
Lakewood, Calif.	0	....-....	....	..-..	....	0-0-0-0-0-0	....	...	....	33	93	1.4	4-1927	273	55
Lakewood, Ohio	71	4,371-5,352	9,166	63-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	383.7	0	429.0	518	82	1.2	3-1408	328	50
Lancaster, Pa.	93	3,952-4,680	6,760	56-10	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	431.2	0	452.6	232[9]	203	3.3	4-1704	633	59
Laredo, Tex.	91†	2,340-2,340	4,800	72-24	....	....	255.6	12	327.3	69	95	1.6	6-2563	692	51
Las Vegas, Nev.	108	4,884-5,868	10,404	72-24	S	0-7-0-0-0-1	611.8v	4	696.5	446[9]	215	3.4	4-1719	532	58
Lawrence, Mass.	208	4,931-4,931	6,997	48-10	S	1-7-0-0-1-3	974.0	0	1,009.3	....	272	3.8	3-B-Note 2		
Lawton, Okla.	50	....-....	....	72-24	None	2-3-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	437	288	4.7	6-2654	944	48
Lexington, Ky.	140	4,074-4,440	7,200	60-24	None	0-11-0-1-0-2	610.4	60	774.5	656[9]	830	13.2	3-1446	340	54
Lima, Ohio	75	4,368-4,684	7,900	63-24	None	0-3-0-1-0-1	....	...	....	433	342	6.7	5-2102	787	52
Lincoln Park, Mich.	32	5,623-5,949	8,300	63-24	T	0-2-0-1-0-0	187.9	8	210.5	74	146	2.7	5-2404	1,134	54
Livonia, Mich.	60	5,250-5,910	9,500	63-24	S	2-3-0-0-0-1	356.0	18	404.7	120	193	2.9	6-2558	826	56
Lorain, Ohio	83†	5,043-5,043	7,594	56-24	....	....	436.9v	1	481.0	202[7]	140	2.0	4-1756	633	50
Lowell, Mass.	229	4,493-5,327	7,725	48-10	S	0-11-0-0-0-4	1,191.3v	0	1,145.1	989[9]	490	5.3	4-B-Note 2		
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	17	....-....	7,612	84-24	None	2-13-0-0-0-5	17.4	27	141.0	407	308	5.2	5-2256	678	47

Table XIII—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Method	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1960 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires Total Number	Per 1,000 Population	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points Fire Dept.	Def. Pts.	Year
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Lynchburg, Va. . . .	81	$3,510-4,160	$ 7,800	84-24	None	0-7-0-0-0-1	$ 324.4	$ 26	$ 374.7	$ 196	231	4.2	3-1436	550	55
Lynn, Mass.	302	....-....	....	48-10	None	0-16-0-0-0-5	....	...	....	....	574	6.1	4-B-Note 2		
Macon, Ga.	118	3,660-3,840	7,000	72-24	None	1-7-0-0-0-2	483.4	0	535.7	653	571	8.2	4-1633	501	55
Malden, Mass.	165†	....-....	....	48-10	....	....	....	...	....	851	130	2.3	3-B-Note 2		
Manchester, N. H. .	218	3,661-3,991	6,708	48-10	None	9-1-1-0-0-5	865.5	0	934.2	694[11]	333	3.8	3-1472	436	59
Medford, Mass. . . .	161	4,810-5,500	8,335	48-10	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	849.4	0	869.3	282	301	4.6	3-B-Note 2		
Meriden, Conn. . . .	72	4,438-4,640	7,632	56-10	T	1-3-0-0-0-1	358.7v	0	381.3	171[7]	174	3.4	4-B-Note 2		
Miami Beach, Fla. .	128	4,332-5,400	10,190	56-24	ST	0-4-0-1-0-1	732.1	5	803.9	284[9]	360	5.7	3-1324	393	55
Midland, Tex.	100	3,780-4,140	8,760	63-24	H	4-7-0-0-0-2	408.5	0	436.2	166[9]	231	3.7	25-Note 1		
Monroe, La.	125	3,600-....	7,600	60-24	H	0-6-0-1-0-1	527.3	0	560.0	....	290	5.6	3-1332	321	57
Mount Vernon, N. Y. .	122	4,850-5,850	10,000	52-10	None	0-6-0-0-0-3	717.8v	0	778.9	485	140	1.8	3-1329	530	56
Muncie, Ind.	106	4,640-4,640	6,600	63-24	None	0-7-0-0-0-2	486.1	0	543.8	139[10]	493	7.2	5-2388	955	57
New Britain, Conn. .	161	4,468-4,692†	8,286†	56-10	S	0-8-0-0-0-2	....	...	....	218	134	1.6	4-B-Note 2		
New Rochelle, N. Y. .	147	4,875-5,935	12,370	56-10	HO	0-5-0-1-0-3	868.0	105	1,006.3	151[6]	367	4.8	3-1369	423	56
Newton, Mass.	240	4,550-5,000	9,100	48-10	T	0-10-0-0-0-3	1,224.5	0	1,315.4	513[6]	561	6.1	2-A-Note 2		
No. Little Rock, Ark. .	72	3,587-4,050	6,000	72-24	H	1-5-0-0-0-1	301.8	0	341.2	236[9]	291	5.0	5-2278	759	56
Norwalk, Calif. . . .	0	....-....	....	..-..	....	0-0-0-0-0-0	....	...	....	164	124	1.4	5-2409	361	57
Norwalk, Conn. . . .	105	4,540-5,660	11,910	42-10	0	1-6-1-0-0-2	602.3v	10	641.9	192[6]	242	3.6	4-B-Note 2		
Oak Park, Ill.	80	4,818-5,652	11,100	56-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-2	45.3	0	581.0	119	183	3.0	3-1472	367	47
Odessa, Tex.	131	3,930-4,260	9,300	60-24	HT	2-9-0-0-0-2	541.2	0	604.7	246[6]	378	4.7	5-2147	892	59
Ogden, Utah	73	4,050-5,040	8,160	65-24	T	0-1-0-4-1-1	359.3	0	429.1	64	205	2.9	4-1976	659	53
Orlando, Fla.	104†	3,720-3,900	8,800	72-24	....	....	464.0	27	515.2	385	107	1.2	4-1543	497	57
Palo Alto, Calif. . . .	75	5,718-6,960	12,000	63-24	H	3-5-0-0-1-1	399.0v	0	452.9	358[9]	293	5.6	3-1405	380	54
Parma, Ohio	54	....-....	7,985	63-24	T	0-3-0-1-0-1	....	...	....	109	58	0.7	5-2246	744	60
Pasadena, Tex. . . .	...	....-....	....	..-..	....	....	....	...	....	125[12]	94	1.6	33-Note 1		
Passaic, N. J.	110	4,650-5,750	8,750	56-24	None	0-9-0-0-0-2	652.6	28	726.7	523[8]	244	4.5	5-2237	924	58
Pawtucket, R. I. . . .	136	3,848-4,160	....	56-10	None	1-6-0-0-2-1	583.0	0	628.1	322	314	3.9	4-B-Note 2		
Penn Hills tp, Pa. . .	0	....-....	....	..-..	....	4-7-0-1-0-0	.0	25	48.3	....	....	..	6-2662	982	28
Pensacola, Fla. . . .	117	4,200-4,920	9,624	56-24	H	0-6-0-0-0-2	559.6	0	615.6	274	444	7.9	4-1703	543	50
Pittsfield, Mass. . . .	133	4,160-4,888	7,982	48-10	S	0-6-0-0-0-2	691.0	0	726.5	76[7]	361	6.2	4-B-Note 2		
Pomona, Calif. . . .	77	5,412-6,348	10,422	72-24	None	0-5-0-0-0-1	465.1	8	491.2	1[9]	13	0.2	6-2553	913	49
Pontiac, Mich. . . .	130	4,905-5,870	9,635	63-24	None	0-6-0-0-2-1	756.3	60	862.0	671[6]	348	4.2	4-1888	787	57
Port Arthur, Tex. . .	79	4,046-4,745	7,837	60-10	None	0-5-0-0-1-1	379.1	0	411.9	334	203	3.0	6-2664	1,049	48
Portland, Me.	218	3,681-4,437	8,352	63-10	O	2-8-0-1-1-4	931.6v	61	1,118.7	174[6]	418	5.8	2-A-Note 2		
Pueblo, Colo.	113	4,488-5,052	8,637	68-24	H	4-4-0-1-0-2	561.3	0	602.4	157[6]	309	3.4	4-1012	498	60
Quincy, Mass.	212	4,440-5,540	10,573	48-10	S	0-7-0-0-0-5	1,145.0	0	1,217.0	647	405	4.6	3-B-Note 2		
Racine, Wis.	134	4,812-5,160†	9,936†	70-24	None	0-6-0-1-1-2	....	...	....	174	202	2.3	3-1226	426	48
Raleigh, N. C.	139	3,384-4,800	7,872	72-24	None	1-8-0-0-1-2	534.7	0	573.3	316	511	5.4	3-1340	449	56
Reading, Pa.	89	....-....	5,674	72-24	None	4-15-0-0-0-4	374.9v	0	381.7	....	....	..	4-1950	859	51

Reno, Nev.	99	$4,536-5,292	$10,462	63-24	T	6-8-0-0-0-2	$ 515.1	$ 25	$ 620.6	$ 405[6]	470	7.8	4-1980	605	45
Richmond, Calif. . .	141	6,432-7,044	14,004	63-24	H	0-7-0-0-1-2	1,006.9	0	1,139.9	88	102	1.4	3-1447	324	52
Riverside, Calif. . .	112	5,196-6,180	10,580	67-24	T	0-8-0-0-0-1	644.0	32	724.2	366[9]	177	2.0	4-1757	569	59
Roanoke, Va.	134	3,960-4,860	7,890	72-24	O	1-9-0-0-0-2	618.3v	31	691.5	332[9]	296	3.0	3-1478	474	49
Rock Island, Ill. . . .	55	4,284-5,220	6,996	56-24	None	0-5-0-0-0-1	308.5	0	354.8	349	211	4.1	4-1895	582	58
Rome, N. Y.	65	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	0-4-0-1-0-0	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	96[12]	185	3.6	4-1797	898	48
Roseville, Mich. . . .	30	5,312-5,762	8,262	63-24	O	2-3-0-0-0-1	185.3v	0	202.3	342	226	4.5	6-2830	1,001	56
Royal Oak, Mich. . .	80	5,121-5,759	8,684	56-24	None	3-3-0-0-0-1	450.8	10	487.5	170	203	2.5	4-1827	702	56
Saginaw, Mich.	146	4,990-5,470	10,225	65-24	S	1-8-0-0-1-2	851.2v	45	939.5	170[11]	171	1.7	3-1497	378	44
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	51	5,198-5,985	9,269	63-24	S	0-3-0-0-1-0	223.3v	0	323.9	182	277	3.6	6-2681	801	54
St. Joseph, Mo. . . .	134	3,564-3,660	5,490	72-24	None	1-11-0-0-0-2	536.3	7	146.7	. . . .	543	6.8	6-2603	948	47
San Angelo, Tex. . .	79	3,840-3,840	7,200	63-24	H	0-8-0-0-1-0	321.0	0	348.4	154[9]	220	3.7	6-2624	939	55
San Bernardino, Calif.	130	5,358-6,336	12,216	63-24	S	1-8-0-0-0-1	782.3	0	894.1	373[9]	332	3.5	4-1731	473	55
San Leandro, Calif. .	66	6,060-7,176	13,200	67-24	H	0-0-0-5-0-1	478.4	0	511.9	135	182	2.8	4-1916	531	55
San Mateo, Calif. . .	100	5,916-6,768	11,928	63-24	T	0-6-0-0-1-1	626.1	22	723.2	346[9]	278	3.9	4-1688	415	59
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	86	4,896-5,916	10,608	72-24	T	0-7-0-0-0-1	451.0	0	560.3	224	224	3.7	3-1381	359	55
Santa Clara, Calif. .	46	5,628-6,840	12,264	68-24	T	1-3-1-0-0-1	327.4v	0	374.5	151[9]	163	2.6	3-1355	464	54
Santa Monica, Calif. .	99	5,970-7,176	12,756	60-24	S	0-5-0-0-0-1	718.2v	1	811.0	236	416	4.9	3-1469	345	50
Schenectady, N. Y. .	203	4,330-4,651	8,925	56-24	None	0-11-0-0-0-4	876.9	0	1,023.9	163	266	3.3	3-1496	500	53
Sioux City, Iowa . . .	121	4,260-5,100	8,040	67-24	S	6-3-0-0-2-1	571.3	0	710.5	131	400	4.5	4-1830	685	47
Sioux Falls, S. D. . .	78	3,780-4,860	6,600	66-24	S	0-3-0-1-2-1	378.8	0	407.0	82	179	2.7	5-2126	702	50
Skokie, Ill.	69	5,280-5,520†	9,420	56-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	227[9]	335	5.6	6-2647	1,069	58
Somerville, Mass. .	239	4,150-5,100†	7,300	48-10	None	0-8-0-0-0-4	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	350	458	4.8	4-B-Note 2		
South Gate, Calif. . .	67	5,598-6,636	11,928	61-24	S	0-3-0-0-0-1	453.1	10	528.5	175[9]	242	4.5	4-1622	374	58
Springfield, Ill. . . .	112	4,476-4,824	7,272	56-24	O	0-7-0-0-0-2	517.2	0	562.6	570	920	11.0	5-2257	933	60
Springfield, Mo. . . .	121	3,660-4,800	7,440	72-24	T	0-8-0-0-0-2	386.5	0	520.0	540[10]	424	4.4	4-1959	579	58
Springfield, Ohio . .	122	4,125-5,000	8,662	63-24	None	0-8-0-0-1-3	632.7	0	665.3	126	397	4.8	4-1820	470	54
Stamford, Conn. . . .	192	4,615-5,400	10,000	42-10	T	1-4-0-0-0-4	1,058.0	0	1,136.0	639	86	0.9	4-B-Note 2		
Stockton, Calif. . . .	163	5,630-6,792	13,788	56-24	None	0-9-0-0-1-1	1,088.7	19	1,212.6	440[6]	345	4.0	3-1379	303	52
Sunnyvale, Calif. . .	47	5,486-6,656†	. . . .	63-24	H	1-5-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	123	132	2.5	5-2367	732	58
Terre Haute, Ind. . .	148	4,240-4,420	6,100	63-24	None	1-8-0-0-1-3	661.8v	113	881.0	148	436	6.0	4-1946	737	60
Troy, N. Y.	183	3,734-3,900	5,700	56-24	None	0-10-0-0-0-3	735.0	0	749.6	146[9]	446	6.6	4-1700	593	56
Tuscaloosa, Ala. . .	72	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	S	3-4-0-1-1-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	113	220	3.5	4-1781	589	57
Tyler, Tex.	70	3,810-3,900	7,080	72-24	None	3-4-0-0-0-1	291.5v	1	332.4	70[9]	230	4.5	6-2536	849	58
Union City, N. J. . .	119	4,900-5,300	7,900	56-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-3	645.5	54	699.7	533[9]	215	4.1	3-1430	524	55
Union tp, N. J.	85	5,400-6,500†	9,200	42-10	None	0-3-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	562	246	4.8	4-1774	585	56
University City, Mo. .	39	4,308-4,896	7,920	68-24	T	0-3-0-0-0-1	182.1	24	226.8	. . . .	. . . .	. .	6-Note 2		
Upper Darby tp, Pa. .	15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	45-08	None	1-10-1-0-1-4	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	259	212	2.3	5-2308	951	46
Vallejo, Calif.	89	5,364-6,360	10,596	68-24	None	5-6-0-0-1-1	557.0	0	617.2	. . . .	251	4.1	4-1563	429	55
Waco, Tex.	132	3,528-3,600	7,812	63-24	H	0-0-0-8-1-2	537.1	0	585.5	485[9]	434	4.4	5-2303	554	48
Waltham, Mass. . . .	149	4,000-4,500†	8,300	48-10	None	2-6-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	343	250	4.5	4-B-Note 2		
Warren, Mich.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	135	230	2.6	4-1902	603	59
Warren, Ohio	85	. . . .-. . . .	8,256	56-24	T	1-5-0-0-1-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	252	137	2.3	4-1986	779	58
Warwick, R. I.	85	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	57-10	None	3-5-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	107[6]	236	3.4	4-B-Note 2		
Waterloo, Iowa	111	4,500-5,140	8,020	68-24	S	1-7-0-0-1-1	561.5	0	626.3	139	390	5.2	3-1307	475	50
Waukegan, Ill.	63	4,350-5,398	7,142	56-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-2	357.2	6	415.3	128	373	6.6	4-1886	741	57
Wauwatosa, Wis. . .	86	5,233-5,233	10,410	70-24	T	2-4-0-0-0-2	504.9	38	556.4	160	159	2.8	3-1404	398	52
West Allis, Wis. . . .	128	5,919-6,191	11,455	63-24	T	0-4-0-0-0-2	764.1	0	784.4	40	122	1.8	3-1478	344	55
West Covina, Calif. .	41	5,292-6,432	11,028	62-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-0	257.5	20	339.7	26[9]	179	3.3	5-2427	695	57

Table XIII—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Method	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1960 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total Fire Loss (in thou-sands)	Building Fires Total Number	Per 1,000 Popu-lation	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
W. Hartford t, Conn.	84	$4,484-5,146	$10,400	56-10	S	0-6-0-0-0-2	$	$. . .	$	$ 112[6]	213	3.4	5-C-Note 2		
West Palm Beach, Fla.	79	3,780-5,040	7,920	56-24	S	2-4-0-0-0-1	372.0	39	470.6	437	81	1.4	4-1654	641	55
Wheeling, W. Va.	103	4,184-4,664	6,424	60-24	None	0-8-0-0-0-2	463.0	0	535.3	151	152	2.8	5-2121	664	59
White Plains, N. Y.	147	4,750-6,000	8,900	56-10	None	0-7-0-0-0-3	892.8	15	933.9	206[11]	251	5.0	2-976	316	56
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	115	3,534-4,008†	5,782†	56-10	None	0-8-0-0-0-5	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	879	175	2.8	5-2147	752	53
Wilmington, Del.	250	4,100-5,000	10,000	56-10	None	1-16-0-3-0-3	1,278.4	0	1,342.2	636	756	7.9	3-1218	235	50
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	8†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	. . . .	1-2-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	C-Note 5		
York, Pa.	66	3,900-4,400	5,300	56-10	T	0-10-0-0-0-2	288.3	20	347.4	192	180	3.3	5-2382	860	56
25,000 to 50,000															
Alexandria, La.	93	. . . .-. . . .	6,690	60-09	H	0-6-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	516[9]	147	3.6	4-1884	732	54
Aliquippa, Pa.	17	5,040-5,040	5,985	72-24	None	0-5-0-0-0-1	85.0v	9	104.2	17[9]	128	4.8	6-Note 4		
Allen Park, Mich.	24†	6,041-6,041	8,270	63-24	. . . .	. . . .	143.6	0	156.0	86	57	1.5	6-2631	953	55
Alliance, Ohio	29	4,500-4,740	5,880	56-24	None	0-2-0-1-0-1	141.2v	0	148.2	58	67	2.4	6-2525	1,007	49
Alton, Ill.	42	5,040-5,280	6,960	56-24	H	2-4-0-0-0-1	237.6	24	275.9	275	247	5.7	5-2225	835	58
Ames, Iowa	21	4,524-5,112	7,380	67-24	O	0-2-0-2-0-0	105.9	0	119.5	102	149	5.5	6-2976	992	55
Amsterdam, N. Y.	71	3,710-4,010	5,300	56-24	T	1-3-0-0-1-1	279.7	0	299.8	54[9]	97	3.4	5-2140	731	60
Anchorage, Alaska	34†	7,200-8,424	13,500	64-24	. . . .	. . . .	372.4v	14	451.6	219	477	10.8	4-1894	406	55
Anderson, Ind.	93	. . . .-. . . .	7,020	63-24	T	0-6-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	836[10]	197	3.9	5-2387	718	38
Anderson, S. C.	27	3,602-3,687	5,114	72-12	S	2-3-0-0-0-1	105.1	7	122.2	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2443	1,088	58
Anniston, Ala.	. . .	3,540-3,980	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	140.5	11	171.3	305[6]	257	7.6	6-2654	1,041	50
Appleton, Wis.	63	4,200-4,740	7,500	74-24	H	0-4-0-0-0-2	309.5	83	423.9	52	202	4.2	4-1644	478	53
Arcadia, Calif.	54	5,286-6,276	11,100	67-24	S	0-4-0-0-0-0	296.7	0	325.5	161	94	2.3	4-1566	514	60
Arlington, Tex.	. . .	3,690-4,320	6,300	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	142.8v	0	168.7	105	71	1.6	24-Note 1		
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	8	4,800-5,760	7,900	56-24	S	0-3-1-0-0-0	88.2v	0	101.9	76	64	2.3	5-2266	819	60
Arlington t, Mass.	104	4,677-5,150	8,716	48-10	S	0-3-0-1-0-2	551.1	0	576.8	140[9]	87	1.7	3-B-Note 2		
Ashland, Ky.	41	3,996-4,512	6,504	63-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-1	195.4	14	249.6	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1934	746	53
Athens, Ga.	. . .	4,230-4,260	6,060	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	216.0	0	238.4	74	146	4.5	5-2006	888	58
Attleboro, Mass.	82	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	None	5-0-0-0-1-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	149[6]	55	2.0	4-B-Note 2		
Auburn, N. Y.	78	4,000-4,500	6,200	60-10	None	0-4-0-0-1-1	397.6	0	404.7	55[6]	152	4.3	4-1788	489	59
Aurora, Colo.	30	4,710-5,634	8,442	72-24	T	2-3-0-0-0-0	147.2	19	183.0	60	183	3.8	6-2672	1,024	57
Austin, Minn.	34	4,745-5,297	7,000	56-24	H	0-3-0-0-1-0	186.0	6	230.4	153[9]	114	4.1	6-2672	953	58
Baldwin Park, Calif.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	260	90	2.6	5-2165	393	46
Bangor, Me.	81	3,393-4,176	6,525	63-10	S	1-4-0-0-1-2	320.9	89	451.7	81[9]	294	7.6	3-B-Note 2		
Barberton, Ohio	38	4,896-5,352	7,440	63-24	T	0-3-0-1-0-0	207.2	0	224.2	31	114	3.4	5-2146	922	49
Bartlesville, Okla.	39	3,600-4,044	5,856	72-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	147.3	0	156.8	47	122	4.4	6-2788	938	59
Battle Creek, Mich.	90	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-24	O	2-4-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	403	135	3.1	4-1801	740	46
Baytown, Tex.	21	4,275-4,485	7,020	72-12	H	0-0-4-3-0-1	97.9v	0	113.5	41	87	3.1	28-Note 1		
Belleville, Ill.	39	. . . .-4,807	6,007	56-24	T	0-3-0-0-0-1	175.0	0	191.0	179	116	3.1	6-2555	876	51

Belleville, N. J. . . .	67	$4,600-5,500	$ 8,054	56-10	T	0-4-0-0-0-1	$ 366.0v	$ 0	$ 384.0	$ 67^9	129	3.7	4-1680	613	59
Bellflower, Calif. . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	45	74	1.7	5-2434	345	59
Bellingham, Wash. .	57	4,800-5,340	7,200	56-24	T	0-4-0-1-0-1	283.5	6	332.3	44^9	347	9.4	4-1677	715	60
Belmont t, Mass. . . .	55	4,800-5,000	8,550	56-10	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	288.0	0	318.2	112^9	188	6.6	4-B-Note 2		
Beloit, Wis.	48	4,471-4,747	7,821	67-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	243.9v	0	284.8	47	148	4.5	4-1767	674	56
Bergenfield, N. J. . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	26^6	73	2.6	C-Note 5		
Bessemer, Ala. . . .	35	3,960-4,776	6,600	56-24	None	0-0-1-4-0-0	171.0	9	189.6	58^8	83	2.5	6-2722	1,037	54
Beverly, Mass. . . .	85	4,111-4,901	6,833	48-. .	S	1-5-0-0-0-3	445.4	0	497.7	197^9	185	5.1	4-B-Note 2		
Beverly Hills, Calif. .	101	5,574-6,732	11,400	62-24	T	0-6-0-0-0-1	685.5	0	720.7	177	92	2.9	3-1419	316	58
Big Springs, Tex. . .	36	3,480-3,780	6,540	72-24	H	1-3-0-0-0-0	153.0	0	181.0	164^9	204	6.5	22-Note 1		
Biloxi, Miss.	39	3,540-3,540	5,478	84-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-1	129.8	0	136.5	77	94	2.1	6-2968	1,092	53
Birmingham, Mich. .	36	5,087-5,762	8,976	63-24	T	0-2-0-2-0-0	212.9	12	235.3	70^9	101	3.9	5-2306	610	58
Bismarck, N. D. . . .	27	3,300-4,380	7,140	56-24	S	0-2-0-0-0-1	11.5	1	32.7	29	81	2.9	6-2510	842	60
Bloomington, Ill. . .	47	4,722-4,980	7,224	56-24	None	0-3-0-1-0-1	226.7	0	238.3	72^9	187	5.2	5-2135	823	58
Bloomington, Ind. . .	38	3,796-4,160	6,000	63-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	187.8	0	208.5	54	180	5.8	7-3039	1,196	42
Boise City, Idaho . .	77	3,840-4,080	6,420	70-24	T	1-5-0-0-0-1	334.3	11	373.3	588^9	108	3.1	3-1394	370	58
Bossier City, La. . .	37	. . . .-. . . .	6,788	56-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-0	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	87	130	4.0	6-2918	693	55
Boulder, Colo.	30	3,990-4,896	6,468	74-24	None	0-0-0-3-0-0	136.3	13	169.2	144	123	3.3	5-2353	951	60
Bowling Green, Ky. .	10†	3,120-3,120†	. . . .	56-24	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	167^9	48	1.6	6-2640	1,044	59
Braintree t, Mass. .	46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	HT	4-3-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	89	73	2.3	4-B-Note 2		
Bremerton, Wash. .	50	4,752-5,160	6,762	56-24	None	2-3-0-0-1-1	265.4	10	312.8	. . . .	. . . .	. .	3-1429	499	48
Bristol, Conn.	61	4,500-4,800†	8,000	56-10	None	0-6-0-1-0-0	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	41^9	160	3.5	5-B-Note 2		
Brownsville, Tex. . .	68†	3,060-3,060	5,400	72-24	. . . .	. . .	203.6	8	229.9	70^9	94	2.0	7-2961	823	49
Bryan, Tex.	28	3,420-3,960	5,760	72-24	O	2-2-0-0-1-0	96.6v	0	107.0	90^9	86	3.1	22-Note 1		
Buena Park, Calif. .	. . .	5,160-6,180	10,800	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	143.6	0	218.0	85	126	2.7	7-3398	895	59
Burlington, Iowa . . .	41	4,260-4,800	6,000	68-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	208.7	0	227.2	300^6	71	2.0	4-1991	711	55
Burlington, N. C. . .	65	3,468-4,248	7,692	84-24	None	1-3-0-0-0-1	160.3	16	219.4	125	92	2.8	5-2028	755	55
Burlington, Vt.	61	3,172-3,820	6,439	66-24	None	2-3-0-0-0-1	248.6	0	200.2	. . . .	305	8.6	4-B-Note 2		
Butte, Mont.	47†	4,470-4,740	7,104	40-8	. . . .	. . . .	266.5	23	304.9	. . . .	. . . .	. .	6-2969	1,230	59
Calumet City, Ill. . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	33	56	2.2	7-3122	1,042	57
Carlsbad, N. M. . . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	45	173	6.8	7-3354	1,103	57
Casper, Wyo.	45	4,440-5,520	7,620	68-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	232.8	0	259.7	692	293	7.5	5-2360	886	55
Champaign, Ill. . . .	47	4,392-4,956	7,260	56-24	None	1-5-0-0-0-1	204.3	15	232.4	262	219	4.4	4-1895	766	60
Charlottesville, Va. .	16	3,540-3,840	4,580†	84-24	S	2-6-0-0-0-1	59.0	0	76.6	221^9	146	5.0	6-2526	1,103	57
Chelsea, Mass. . . .	85	4,320-5,280	7,580	48-10	S	0-5-0-0-0-2	499.1	0	518.0	616	100	3.0	3-B-Note 2		
Cheltenham tp, Pa. .	0	. . . .-. . . .	6,600	. .-. .	. . . .	5-5-0-0-0-3	. . . .	14	73.5	445	100	2.8	5-2060	646	48
Cheyenne, Wyo. . . .	56	4,440-4,860	6,900	70-24	T	2-3-0-0-0-1	257.8	0	277.1	219	131	3.0	6-2874	1,235	59
Chicago Hgts., Ill. .	. . .	4,800-5,400	6,717	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	207.7	0	250.1	160^9	35	1.0	6-2627	1,109	51
Chula Vista, Calif. .	36	5,388-6,384	9,900	72-24	T	0-4-0-0-0-0	187.2	15	223.7	66	88	2.1	5-2491	774	59
Clarksburg, W. Va. .	37	3,600-4,100	5,300	60-24	None	0-5-0-0-0-1	152.8	0	196.5	20	93	3.3	6-2581	969	46
Clearwater, Fla. . .	65	3,588-4,238	9,119	72-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	267.9	0	305.5	76	78	2.2	5-2478	827	58
Clinton, Iowa	39	4,454-4,851	6,261	68-24	None	0-5-0-1-0-1	188.1	35	240.8	92	178	5.2	5-2145	618	46
Columbia, Mo.	37	3,432-3,960	7,560	72-24	H	2-4-0-0-0-1	140.0	7	157.0	289	67	1.8	7-Note 2		
Concord, Calif. . . .	62	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	67-24	H	6-3-0-3-0-0	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	59^9	68	1.8	3-1449	398	52
Concord, N. H.	53	3,350-3,350	7,500	72-24	T	2-6-0-0-1-2	241.3v	0	258.9	467^9	182	6.3	4-1578	603	50
Coral Gables, Fla. .	64	3,931-5,023	9,445	56-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	224.2	8	310.7	77^9	123	3.5	5-2412	765	56
Costa Mesa, Calif. .	. . .	. . . .-6,342	9,600	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	114.7v	0	148.9	88	111	3.0	6-2828	768	58
Cranford tp, N. J. . .	. . .	4,800-5,900	8,400	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	135.7v	54	201.5	18	42	1.6	C-Note 5		
Culver City, Calif. .	48	5,868-6,900	11,520	63-24	T	1-2-0-0-0-0	345.2	10	366.9	109^6	121	3.8	3-1473	347	57

TABLE XIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Method	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1960 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total Fire Loss (in thou-sands)	Building Fires Total Number	Per 1,000 Popu-lation	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Cumberland, Md. . .	62	$3,640-4,342	$ 6,188	60-10	ST	1-3-0-0-0-1	$ 247.8	$ 0	$ 278.6	$. . . .	171	4.4	5-2259	851	59
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	50	4,968-5,748	8,040	72-24	T	1-3-0-0-0-1	287.9	0	323.4	105[7]	144	3.0	4-1654	418	59
Daly City, Calif. . . .	36	5,652-6,564	10,692	64-24	O	3-4-0-0-0-1	234.9v	0	244.8	85	217	4.8	6-2967	879	59
Danville, Ill.	51	4,668-4,668	5,940	56-24	None	1-5-0-0-0-1	247.0	29	294.0	113	97	2.3	6-2532	873	60
Danville, Va.	70	3,720-4,080	7,440	72-24	None	1-5-0-0-0-1	300.2	0	359.4	206	256	5.5	4-1915	714	60
Daytona Beach, Fla. .	61	3,544-4,224	6,745	72-24	None	0-5-0-0-0-1	258.6	65	348.4	179[7]	109	2.9	5-2284	755	57
Decatur, Ala.	. . .	3,024-4,392	5,400	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	141.8	8	177.7	184	178	6.1	5-2416	947	56
Delaware tp, N. J. .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	.0	4	115.6	. . . .	. . . .	. .	E-Note 5		
Denton, Tex.	32	3,312-3,384	5,820	72-24	T	0-3-0-0-1-0	79.1	0	103.1	133[9]	109	4.1	23-Note 1		
Des Plaines, Ill. . . .	. . .	5,236-6,062	9,367	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	118.0v	0	141.2	55	16	0.5	5-2101	702	56
Dothan, Ala.	29	3,120-. . . .	6,000	84-24	T	1-5-0-0-0-0	146.9	0	174.4	116	210	6.4	6-2745	960	59
East Cleveland, Ohio .	43	5,105-6,060	10,100	63-24	T	0-2-0-0-0-1	264.4	0	277.6	50	63	1.7	4-1513	592	60
East Detroit, Mich. .	18	5,200-5,800	8,200	63-24	TO	0-2-0-0-0-0	111.0v	24	142.9	109	121	2.6	6-7768	1,044	55
East Lansing, Mich. .	29	4,685-5,520	8,100	72-24	T	0-3-0-0-1-1	134.0	29	174.5	55	41	1.4	7-3175	1,050	52
East Point, Ga. . . .	58	3,912-4,440	6,960	60-11	None	1-3-0-0-0-0	254.1	0	283.0	224	181	5.1	4-1619	465	48
E. Hartford t, Conn. .	. . .	5,167-5,167	8,443	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	320.1v	5	349.9	51[9]	107	2.4	4-B-Note 2		
E. Providence, R. I. .	97	3,991-4,628	7,722	56-10	None	0-5-0-0-1-2	435.6v	0	564.5	197	133	3.2	4-B-Note 2		
Easton, Pa.	50	4,005-4,656	6,185	56-10	T	2-2-0-0-0-1	219.8	0	238.1	20[9]	86	2.7	5-2272	858	54
Eau Claire, Wis. . .	53	4,208-5,219	8,220	72-24	H	0-4-0-0-0-2	281.9	100	399.4	198[6]	112	2.9	4-1616	543	51
Edina, Minn.	. . .	5,400-6,264	8,040	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	71.1v	8	96.0	61[6]	25	0.9	7 & 9 Note 3		
Edison tp, N. J. . . .	28	4,500-5,500†	7,500	48-10	O	2-9-0-0-0-0	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	402	147	3.3	D-Note 5		
El Cajon, Calif. . . .	34	5,940-6,044	10,908	72-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	203.9v	0	283.5	31	92	2.4	4-1942	565	60
El Cerrito, Calif. . .	29	5,496-6,672	10,344	67-24	O	0-3-0-0-0-0	192.9	0	226.4	73[9]	32	1.3	4-1831	475	49
El Dorado, Ark. . . .	35	. . . .-3,480	5,700	72-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	140.2	0	148.0	274	118	4.7	5-2226	614	55
Elgin, Ill.	48	3,990-5,100	7,320	56-24	S	0-5-0-0-0-1	236.0	0	253.1	214[9]	67	1.4	4-1947	796	57
Elkhart, Ind.	84	5,135-5,135	6,990	72-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-1	443.5	43	490.8	56	197	4.9	4-1973	528	48
Elmhurst, Ill.	12	4,890-5,700	. . . .	56-24	None	1-0-0-3-0-1	85.4v	0	133.9	44[9]	71	1.9	6-2769	1,025	56
Elmira, N. Y.	110	4,212-4,992	7,748	56-10	T	3-1-0-0-0-2	542.0	0	549.2	204[9]	147	3.2	4-1840	701	58
Elyria, Ohio	58	. . . .-. . . .	6,792	63-24	None	0-3-0-1-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	92	169	3.9	5-2388	852	59
Enfield t, Conn. . . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	7-D-Note 2		
Englewood, Colo. . .	24	3,840-4,512	7,500	79-24	None	2-0-0-2-4-0	107.0	5	134.8	90	105	3.1	6-2907	885	57
Englewood, N. J. . .	36	4,668-5,820	9,030	56-10	None	0-4-0-0-0-2	202.9	50	277.6	. . . .	155	5.9	B-Note 5		
Enid, Okla.	53	3,420-3,660	6,240	72-24	None	4-2-0-0-0-1	175.1	0	210.0	148	167	4.3	5-2447	940	59
Eureka, Calif.	43	5,106-6,060	9,384	64-24	None	2-3-0-0-0-2	208.2	0	376.8	54	148	5.3	6-2900	926	60
Everett, Mass.	128	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	T	0-6-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	871[9]	143	3.2	3-B-Note 2		
Everett, Wash.	75	4,992-5,484	7,800	56-24	HT	0-4-0-1-0-1	413.8	16	499.2	351[9]	237	5.9	3-1353	509	60
Ewing tp, N. J.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	15[6]	48	1.8	Note 5		
Fair Lawn, N. J. . .	0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	0-3-0-0-0-1	.0	49	83.5	32[6]	33	0.9	C-Note 5		
Fairfield t, Conn. . .	49	4,316-5,200	8,216	56-10	None	2-4-0-0-0-2	262.3v	12	412.1	592	147	3.2	5-C-Note 2		

Fairmont, W. Va. . .	38	$3,990-4,140	$ 4,800	60-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	$ 155.2	$ 0	$ 182.8	$ 32[9]	140	5.1	6-2905	1,214	50
Falls tp, Pa.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	1	3	0.1	Data Not Available		
Fargo, N. D.	. . .	4,800-4,980	8,832	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	358.5	43	428.8	115	137	2.9	4-1703	604	50
Fayetteville, N. C. .	72	3,016-4,030	7,020	84-24	T	3-7-0-0-1-1	257.3	0	368.6	119	241	5.2	3-1350	483	58
Ferndale, Mich. . . .	40	5,382-5,880	8,376	63-24	None	0-3-0-1-1-0	237.9	0	277.1	125	91	2.8	4-1678	740	57
Findlay, Ohio	38	3,960-4,440	6,000	56-24	T	2-2-0-1-0-1	172.4v	0	196.2	654	120	4.0	5-2325	745	60
Fitchburg, Mass. . .	112	4,444-4,800	7,300	56-10	S	0-5-0-0-0-3	546.6v	0	574.3	100[13]	114	2.6	4-B-Note 2		
Florence, Ala.	31	3,495-4,080	5,940	. .-24	S	1-4-0-0-1-1	129.4	16	165.7	. . . .	217	6.8	6-2602	953	56
Florissant, Mo. . . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	83	2.2	8 & 9-Note 2		
Fond du Lac, Wis. .	47	4,380-4,920	7,416	70-24	H	0-3-0-0-0-1	225.9	78	322.3	41	140	4.3	4-1877	736	53
Fort Collins, Colo. .	19	3,900-3,900	5,160	84-24	S	1-2-0-0-0-1	78.3	3	90.3	42	70	2.8	6-2536	1,031	58
Fort Dodge, Iowa . .	. . .	4,350-4,650	6,570	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	157.1	0	169.8	738	151	5.3	4-1749	781	53
Fort Pierce, Fla. . .	21	3,604-4,259	6,825	72-24	O	0-0-1-3-0-0	92.7v	3	145.7	91[9]	70	2.8	7-3295	. . .	58
Freeport, Ill.	43	4,500-4,500	5,700	56-24	None	1-3-0-1-0-0	199.7	0	219.2	56	93	3.5	5-2421	909	58
Freeport, N. Y. . . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2233	849	38
Fremont, Calif. . . .	. . .	5,772-6,840	10,596	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	159.0v	28	222.0	341[6]	41	0.9	6-2917	967	59
Gainesville, Fla. . .	54	3,330-3,960	6,613	72-24	None	0-0-2-2-0-1	206.9v	15	250.8	166	137	4.6	5-2105	833	57
Galesburg, Ill.	29	3,900-4,860	7,020	56-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	132	125	3.4	6-2641	938	54
Garden City, Mich. .	0†	. . . .-. . . .	8,475	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	46[6]	55	1.4	7-3012	890	30
Gardena, Calif. . . .	37	5,572-6,672	10,620	68-24	None	0-2-0-0-0-0	242.0	9	264.9	. . . .	78	2.2	5-2495	714	60
Garfield, N. J.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	13.1v	12	35.6	136	57	1.9	5-2290	794	53
Garfield Hgts., Ohio .	. . .	4,897-5,671	7,560	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	163.9	0	178.4	60	76	2.0	5-2186	731	57
Garland, Tex.	36	3,870-4,560	6,580	68-24	H	2-4-0-0-0-0	127.4v	0	143.4	111[10]	175	4.4	29-Note 1		
Gastonia, N. C. . . .	45	3,300-3,800	6,840	72-24	None	0-5-0-0-2-1	177.6	0	216.8	159	213	5.7	5-2091	875	55
Gloucester, Mass. .	57	3,905-4,719	6,327	56-10	S	0-6-1-0-1-1	284.6v	0	310.4	236[6]	173	6.7	4-B-Note 2		
Goldsboro, N. C. . .	45	2,895-3,403	5,435	42-4	T	3-5-0-0-1-1	126.6	0	146.2	22	241	8.3	5-2228	823	48
Grand Forks, N. D. .	39	3,714-4,380	6,732	60-24	T	0-4-0-0-0-1	161.3	0	173.4	38	168	4.9	Data Not Available		
Grand Island, Neb. .	39†	3,060-3,420†	4,338	73-24	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	38	95	3.7	6-2684	1,043	48
Grand Prairie, Tex. .	22	3,850-4,250	6,312	72-24	H	0-3-0-0-0-1	112.5v	0	123.4	106	216	7.1	22-Note 1		
Granite City, Ill. . .	35	5,535-5,760	7,200	56-24	H	2-1-0-0-1-0	196.0	14	407.2	. . . .	. . . .	. .	7-3071	1,204	51
Greeley, Colo.	25	3,780-4,440	5,700	72-24	S	1-4-0-0-1-0	105.0	0	121.5	74[9]	44	1.7	5-2494	976	60
Greenville, Miss. . .	33	3,300-4,560†	6,900†	84-24	None	1-3-0-0-0-0	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2267	843	59
Gulfport, Miss. . . .	45	3,180-3,600	. . . .	84-24	S	1-6-0-0-0-0	145.8	0	178.8	. . . .	91	3.0	5-2321	757	50
Hackensack, N. J. . .	66	5,000-6,000	8,800	56-10	None	0-3-0-1-0-1	397.1	52	476.3	488[9]	78	2.6	3-1035	385	49
Hagerstown, Md. . .	21	4,032-4,200	6,000	72-24	None	0-5-0-1-0-3	89.6	25	144.7	387[6]	267	7.3	5-2450	800	61
Hamden t, Conn. . . .	67	4,750-5,150	7,850	56-10	None	4-4-0-0-1-1	364.6	10	475.9	86[9]	80	1.9	5-C-Note 2		
Hamtramck, Mich. .	72	5,106-5,938	9,204	56-24	O	0-3-0-1-0-0	464.9	0	483.5	197	69	2.0	4-1904	745	58
Harlingen, Tex. . . .	42	3,300-3,300	5,700	72-24	S	2-5-0-1-0-1	159.6v	13	195.6	72[9]	39	0.9	25-Note 1		
Harvey, Ill.	27	5,100-5,400	7,200	56-24	T	1-2-0-0-0-1	139.8v	41	181.1	25	97	3.3	5-2390	727	59
Hattiesburg, Miss. .	46	3,564-3,564	5,058	72-24	S	1-4-0-0-0-1	160.5	0	226.5	384	. . . .	. .	6-2778	970	58
Haverhill, Mass. . .	119	4,108-4,758	7,412	48-10	ST	0-5-0-0-0-2	578.1	0	611.4	432[9]	315	6.7	4-B-Note 2		
Hawthorne, Calif. . .	32	5,364-6,312†	10,156	72-24	T	0-4-0-0-0-0	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	501	225	6.8	4-1796	450	57
Hazel Park, Mich. .	21	5,160-6,075	8,512	65-24	None	1-1-0-0-0-0	127.8v	14	143.0	110	91	3.6	6-2553	884	55
Hazleton, Pa.	32	3,756-4,056	4,520	56-10	None	1-3-0-2-0-2	122.3	0	135.5	128	40	1.2	5-2108	793	57
Hempstead tp, N. Y. .	9	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	0-8-0-0-0-2	40.3	0	97.0	425	170	4.9	5-2420	937	34
Highland Park, Ill. .	24	4,834-5,512	9,360	56-24	SH	0-2-0-1-0-0	155.1	0	176.9	522	35	1.4	5-2436	708	58
Highland Park, Mich.	109†	5,689-5,897	10,258	56-24	. . . .	. . . .	693.4	0	755.3	510	181	4.8	3-1475	605	58
Hobbs, N. M.	20	3,822-3,924	6,300	96-24	None	2-0-0-0-0-0	78.8v	3	92.6	141	170	6.5	7-3390	1,411	58
Hoboken, N. J.	. . .	4,500-5,200	8,500	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	889.7	0	1,029.7	320	330	6.8	4-1645	543	59

Table XIII—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Method	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1960 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Popu-lation		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Hollywood, Fla.	54	$3,504-4,056	$ 8,904	56-24	T	0-5-0-1-0-1	$ 266.3	$ 27	$ 378.3	$ 40	105	3.0	5-2041	658	60
Hot Springs, Ark.	45	....-....	....	72-24	None	1-5-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	137^{9}	184	6.5	5-2472	871	51
Huntington Park, Calif.	56†	5,952-6,984	11,784	62-24	....	....	390.4	1	437.4	59^{9}	162	5.4	4-1881	482	51
Hutchinson, Kan.	55	3,672-4,020	9,232	84-24	None	0-4-0-1-0-1	245.2	41	306.4	68	116	3.1	4-1848	568	37
Idaho Falls, Idaho	41	4,465-4,740	6,420	72-24	None	2-2-0-0-1-0	208.7	0	225.5	63^{9}	193	5.8	6-2723	851	48
Inkster, Mich.	17	4,945-5,600	8,206	63-24	T	0-2-0-0-0-0	101.7	0	133.7	56	98	2.5	6-2746	1,042	56
Iowa City, Iowa	21	4,428-4,800	6,600	68-24	T	1-1-0-0-1-1	103.0	20	133.0	33	116	3.5	6-2857	1,096	46
Irving, Tex.	...	3,939-4,428	6,576	..-..	....	....	138.4v	0	156.4	285^{10}	160	3.5	35-Note 1		
Ithaca, N. Y.	42	4,214-4,930	7,297	56-10	T	2-5-0-0-0-2	204.5v	0	230.4	204	93	3.2	4-1854	647	59
Jackson, Tenn.	53	3,185-3,570	6,269	84-24	O	0-5-0-0-0-1	198.7	0	220.6	245	200	5.9	5-2466	973	37
Jamestown, N. Y.	86	4,118-5,242	7,030	56-10	T	1-4-0-0-0-2	436.1	31	514.2	135^{9}	131	3.1	3-1316	433	41
Janesville, Wis.	39	4,836-5,340	8,225	67-24	None	2-3-0-0-0-1	208.3	53	318.5	169	160	4.5	5-2102	841	58
Jefferson City, Mo.	...	....-....	4,800	..-..	....	....	....	...	....	45^{9}	72	2.6	6-Note 2		
Johnson City, Tenn.	35	3,240-3,636	6,276	72-24	None	0-4-0-1-0-1	115.6	0	142.3	234	121	4.0	5-2169	662	52
Joplin, Mo.	56	3,744-4,260	5,844	72-24	S	1-6-0-0-0-1	224.3	15	248.3	96^{9}	225	5.8	6-2580	917	60
Kankakee, Ill.	37	4,200-4,920	6,900	56-24	O	0-3-0-0-0-1	167.7	33	212.6	196	59	2.1	6-2754	1,113	53
Kearny, N. J.	114	5,136-5,671†	8,560	56-24	T	0-5-0-0-0-3	....	...	....	244	114	3.0	3-1256	499	60
Key West, Fla.	40	2,880-3,300	6,019	60-24	T	0-6-0-0-0-0	158.5	4	186.9	80	29	0.9	6-2590	672	56
Kingsport, Tenn.	24	3,162-4,344	5,544	84-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	93.5v	2	105.5	5,066	78	3.0	5-2075	773	53
Kingston, N. Y.	52	4,640-5,000	7,312	56-10	S	....	274.7	0	305.8	45^{9}	138	4.7	4-1791	637	60
Kingsville, Tex.	10	3,411-3,576	....	72-24	O	2-2-1-0-0-0	46.3v	0	57.6	....	....	..	30-Note 1		
Kirkwood, Mo.	27	3,842-5,246	7,277	72-24	S	0-0-0-4-0-0	133.2	0	....	8	113	3.8	6-Note 2		
Kokomo, Ind.	80	4,560-4,980	6,600	63-24	None	0-4-0-0-1-1	379.1	80	486.8	547^{9}	238	4.8	5-2401	884	51
La Crosse, Wis.	93	4,380-5,100	8,520	67-24	T	1-4-0-1-1-1	470.2	0	488.5	49	288	5.5	3-1434	368	38
La Habra, Calif.	...	5,010-6,048	9,000	..-..	....	....	89.5v	0	171.2	27^{9}	75	2.7	6-2184	...	31
La Mesa, Calif.	26	5,940-7,044	10,392	72-24	T	1-2-0-0-0-0	168.8	0	192.1	69^{9}	79	2.6	4-1882	448	55
Lackawanna, N. Y.	87†	5,300-5,300	7,100	48-8	....	....	437.7	32	491.4	115	102	3.4	5-2140	888	53
Lafayette, Ind.	84	....-....	....	63-24	None	2-5-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	178^{9}	158	3.7	5-2374	844	34
Lafayette, La.	49	3,600-4,016	6,818	60-10	H	1-4-0-0-0-1	217.1	20	252.6	139	140	3.5	5-2090	900	58
Lakeland, Fla.	60	3,540-3,720	7,800	72-24	ST	3-4-0-0-0-1	261.6	42	321.5	1,005	201	4.9	5-2241	885	55
Lancaster, Ohio	...	4,605-4,680	6,300	..-..	....	....	147.6	0	162.8	31	93	3.1	6-2672	1,136	50
Las Cruces, N. M.	10	2,880-3,600†	5,600†	45-08	S	1-2-0-0-0-0	....	...	....	274	54	1.8	8-3865	1,475	59
Laurel, Miss.	31	3,780-....	5,250	72-24	S	2-3-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	136	173	6.2	7-3027	1,146	58
Lawrence, Kan.	29	3,690-4,080	6,000	64-24	S	0-3-0-0-0-1	112.2	5	168.0	197	136	4.1	5-2326	769	29
Lebanon, Pa.	18	....-....	....	84-24	None	0-7-0-0-0-2	....	...	....	2,184	100	3.3	5-2317	965	53
Leominster, Mass.	57	4,600-5,200	7,280	56-24	ST	3-4-0-0-0-2	261.5v	17	302.1	21^{9}	102	3.6	4-B-Note 2		
Lewiston, Me.	77	3,848-4,212	6,344	63-24	O	0-6-0-0-0-2	317.8v	0	326.4	166	155	3.8	4-B-Note 2		
Lexington t, Mass.	...	....-....	....	..-..	....	....	....	...	....	66^{9}	127	4.4	5-B-Note 2		
Linden, N. J.	107†	5,500-6,100	9,100	56-10	....	....	714.5	127	884.7	195	155	3.9	3-1497	419	50

Lockport, N. Y. . . .	55	$4,295-4,992	$ 5,949	56-10	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	$	$. . .	$	$ 849	151	5.7	4-1858	580	55
Long Beach, N. Y. .	25	6,000-6,000	7,100	56-24	T	2-3-0-0-0-2	156.6	0	182.7	. . . .	. . . .	. .	6-2567	803	58
Long Branch, N. J. .	18	4,675-4,975	. . . .	48-24	None	0-8-0-0-0-2	95.3v	12	151.8	. . . .	. . . .	. .	D-Note 5		
Longview, Tex. . . .	49	. . . .-. . . .	6,600	72-24	T	4-5-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	190	229	5.7	20-Note 1		
Lynwood, Calif. . . .	26	5,610-6,564	10,824	68-24	T	0-0-0-2-0-0	167.4	2	204.6	68^9	60	1.9	4-1937	554	53
McAllen, Tex.	19	3,390-3,600	7,800	72-12	None	0-4-0-2-0-1	66.2v	7	110.7	29	98	3.0	24-Note 1		
McKeesport, Pa. . .	80	4,690-4,909	6,000	40-08	S	0-6-0-0-1-1	. . . .	. . .	384.9	26	147	3.2	6-2541	939	60
Madison Hgts., Mich. .		5,213-5,650	7,400	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	97.2v	0	122.0	76	159	4.8	7-3038	1,090	56
Manchester t, Conn.	35	5,221-5,970	8,153	56-10	ST	0-5-0-0-1-1	183.8	35	250.5	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-C-Note 2		
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	28	5,406-6,444	10,344	72-24	H	0-0-0-3-0-0	160.5v	0	185.5	48	77	2.3	4-1566	514	60
Manitowoc, Wis. . . .	49	4,296-4,680	6,650	74-24	T	0-3-0-0-0-1	237.2	65	311.1	47	106	3.4	4-1896	618	58
Mansfield, Ohio . . .	63	4,371-4,548	5,400	56-24	None	0-8-0-0-0-2	297.4	0	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2234	788	59
Maple Hgts., Ohio . .	27	4,574-4,574†	. . . .	63-24	T	2-3-0-1-0-0	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	35	80	2.5	5-2042	685	58
Marietta, Ga.	40†	3,600-4,440	7,600	72-24	. . . .	. . . .	182.7	0	218.0	35^9	140	5.5	4-1619	556	54
Marion, Ind.	66	4,380-0,000	5,800	63-24	None	0-5-0-0-1-1	293.5	0	323.5	116	368	9.7	5-2340	898	48
Marion, Ohio	40	4,200-4,440	5,670	72-24	None	0-4-0-1-0-1	186.1	46	308.3	112	148	4.0	5-2154	816	58
Mason City, Iowa . .	39	4,860-4,860	6,980	68-24	S	0-2-0-1-0-0	191.4	0	217.4	40	86	2.8	4-1750	602	54
Massillon, Ohio . . .	32†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	158^9	98	3.1	5-2261	735	46
Maywood, Ill.	28	5,000-5,100	7,750	56-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	156.7	0	173.5	73	83	3.0	6-2809	1,171	44
Melrose, Mass. . . .	52	3,986-5,000	7,903	56-10	None	0-4-0-1-0-1	277.4	11	306.8	192^9	42	1.4	4-B-Note 2		
Menlo Park, Calif. .	78	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	65-. .	None	0-8-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	314	201	3.1	4-1829	337	57
Meridian, Miss. . . .	59†	3,240-4,032	7,344	84-24	. . . .	. . . .	238.5	0	262.0	626^9	475	9.6	5-2143	801	53
Mesa, Ariz.	36	4,875-5,400	9,600	84-24	. . . .	0-0-2-4-0-0	194.0v	0	209.4	53	115	3.4	4-1810	692	60
Mesquite, Tex.	. . .	4,020-4,620	7,200	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	66.1v	0	107.7	51	118	3.8	25-Note 1		
Methuen t, Mass. . .	53	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	S	2-2-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	74	96	3.4	4-B-Note 2		
Michigan City, Ind. .	78	4,560-4,850	6,500	63-24	None	1-6-0-0-1-1	370.7	61	508.3	156	271	7.4	6-2085	810	52
Middletown, Conn. .	27	4,150-5,028	7,450	56-24	S	0-3-0-0-0-1	146.0v	0	176.7	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-B-Note 2		
Middletown, Ohio . .	70	4,768-5,484	8,625	56-24	None	3-1-0-0-0-1	380.2	0	403.0	128	202	4.8	4-1593	482	55
Middletown tp, Pa. .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	8	14.7	. . . .	. . . .	. .	Data Not Available		
Midland, Mich.	28	5,390-5,840	9,300	72-24	None	2-2-1-0-0-0	172.8	31	214.5	106	140	5.0	6-2647	946	58
Midwest City, Okla. .	24	3,735-4,212†	6,120	72-24	None	3-1-0-0-0-0	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	131	112	3.1	6-2934	1,128	49
Milford t, Conn. . . .	67	3,900-4,680†	7,540†	56-10	S	5-5-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	104	66	1.6	5-C-Note 2		
Millcreek tp, Pa. . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	.0	6	6.5	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2287	573	57
Milton t, Mass. . . .	50	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-12	S	0-3-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	84^6	92	3.5	4-B-Note 2		
Minnetonka, Minn. .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	5.9v	0	9.6	77^6	27	1.1	9 & 10-Note 3		
Minot, N. D.	28	3,900-4,800	7,740	62-24	S	0-2-0-0-0-1	117.2	0	128.2	597	108	2.9	6-2669	895	59
Mishawaka, Ind. . . .	70	5,328-. . . .	6,684	63-24	None	1-4-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	68	183	5.5	4-1604	617	55
Missoula, Mont. . . .	38	. . . .-. . . .	6,396	40-08	None	0-0-0-2-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	164^9	158	5.8	6-2667	1,169	59
Modesto, Calif. . . .	52	4,404-5,364	10,092	67-24	O	3-3-0-0-0-1	290.3v	0	321.5	216	174	4.4	2-958	182	53
Moline, Ill.	62†	4,200-4,884	6,540	56-24	. . . .	. . . .	298.3	0	325.9	140	185	4.3	4-1758	746	57
Monrovia, Calif. . . .	30	5,376-6,216	10,356	67-24	T	0-2-0-0-0-0	171.0	0	211.8	55	100	3.7	5-2202	655	59
Montclair, N. J. . . .	84	4,500-6,100	10,000	56-10	None	0-5-0-2-0-2	528.6	40	588.8	127	317	7.4	3-1150	390	48
Montebello, Calif. . .	48	5,346-6,444	10,800	72-24	S	1-3-0-0-0-1	334.6	4	398.4	55^6	105	3.2	6-2595	738	39
Monterey Park, Calif.	40	4,520-6,492	10,899	68-24	S	0-3-0-0-0-0	241.1	0	267.6	49	114	2.9	5-2276	617	59
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa. .	10	4,476-5,040	8,016	44-08	. . . .	0-3-0-0-0-1	63.2v	16	86.8	27	110	3.1	4-Note 4		
Mountain View, Calif.	26	5,772-6,850	10,104	68-24	T	0-3-0-0-1-0	139.9v	9	176.6	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2453	734	53
Muskegon, Mich. . .	83	4,750-5,100	8,300	63-24	None	0-5-0-1-0-1	442.1	27	504.8	95	147	3.2	4-1837	598	54
Muskogee, Okla. . . .	59	3,090-3,252	6,324	56-10	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	220.4	0	245.9	236	223	5.9	4-1876	683	56
Nashua, N. H.	86	3,905-4,070†	8,000†	72-24	S	0-4-0-4-1-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	201^9	203	5.1	4-1552	516	50

Table XIII—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Method	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1960 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Popu-lation			
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Natick t, Mass. . . .	64	$. . . .-. . . .	$	56-10	None	2-4-0-0-0-1	$	$. . .	$	$ 464	123	4.3	4-B-Note 2		
National City, Calif. .	27	5,670-6,708	9,924	72-24	T	0-0-0-2-0-0	159.2	16	184.7	44^9	108	3.3	6-2816	897	52
Needham t, Mass. . .	60	4,885-5,550	8,805	50-10	O	1-3-0-0-0-1	347.1	0	409.0	37^7	114	4.4	4-B-Note 2		
New Albany, Ind. . .	51	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-24	None	1-3-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	133	195	5.2	6-2802	942	46
New Brunswick, N. J.	81	4,600-5,500	8,000	56-10	None	0-6-0-0-0-1	429.0	10	473.5	256^9	217	5.4	4-1823	577	57
New Castle, Pa. . . .	58	3,936-4,204†	5,100	56-12	None	3-4-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	431^9	158	3.5	6-2694	991	54
New Iberia, La. . . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	8-3891	1,205	47
New London, Conn. .	48	4,864-5,164	7,390	48-10	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	253.1v	0	291.4	126	125	3.7	5-B-Note 2		
Newark, Ohio	45	3,900-4,320†	5,600	56-24	None	3-1-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	239	119	2.8	6-2706	1,053	55
Newburgh, N. Y. . . .	78	4,600-5,000	. . . .	56-10	H	0-5-0-0-0-2	388.6v	0	424.9	103	199	6.4	3-1172	430	42
Newport, Ky.	49	2,285-4,395	6,600	63-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	239.3	0	259.2	145	217	7.2	4-1967	842	51
Newport, R. I.	74	4,035-4,335	6,624	56-10	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	362.1v	0	383.1	84^9	260	5.5	5-C-Note 2		
Newport Beach, Calif.	42	5,262-6,240	10,668	72-24	S	0-5-0-0-0-0	271.2v	0	335.1	383	109	4.1	5-2266	573	57
Norman, Okla.	32	3,060-3,360	5,460	72-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	101.3	0	115.6	54^9	63	1.9	6-2757	701	39
Norristown, Pa. . . .	10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	T	1-8-0-0-0-2	3.4v	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-2109	864	47
North Miami, Fla. .	35	3,861-4,732	6,890	56-24	S	1-2-0-0-0-0	154.3	5	190.5	42	39	. .	7-3244	1,015	59
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	. . .	4,858-5,058	6,317	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	196.1v	0	228.7	52	56	1.6	5-2174	827	59
Northampton, Mass. .	60	3,900-5,424	6,364†	48-10	S	2-2-0-0-0-1	289.0	0	330.0	91^9	57	1.9	5-B-Note 2		
Norwich, Conn. . . .	53	4,362-4,809	6,825	56-10	None	5-0-0-0-0-1	238.4	60	351.0	211	122	3.2	4-B-Note 2		
Norwood, Ohio	66	4,750-5,890	9,000	56-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	381.7	5	413.3	88	144	3.8	4-1899	650	54
Nutley, N. J.	20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	T	0-4-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	249	93	3.2	4-1662	819	49
Oak Lawn, Ill.	0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	2-0-0-1-0-1	23.0v	0	52.4	38	73	2.7	6-2958	1,094	60
Oak Park, Mich. . . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	54	158	4.3	5-2178	937	59
Oak Ridge, Tenn. . .	. . .	4,056-4,862	7,202	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	220.3	0	257.3	12	90	3.3	4-1655	455	52
Ontario, Calif.	55	5,280-6,192	10,656	72-24	None	0-5-0-0-0-1	327.1	0	400.6	81^9	130	2.8	5-2311	626	56
Orange, Calif.	25	5,420-5,880	9,840	72-24	S	0-0-0-3-0-0	165.2v	0	225.9	53	90	3.2	6-2978	948	52
Orange, N. J.	64	. . . .-. . . .	8,300	56-10	None	2-1-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	115	206	5.8	4-1618	527	60
Orange, Tex.	37	3,720-3,960	6,420	72-24	None	1-4-0-0-0-1	159.7v	0	191.1	68	116	3.9	22-Note 1		
Oshkosh, Wis.	81	4,188-5,076	7,872	72-24	None	0-5-0-1-0-1	394.5	80	528.3	99^6	155	3.4	4-1995	444	59
Ottumwa, Iowa	41†	4,236-4,884	7,344	68-24	. . . .	. . . .	207.0	42	260.9	171	131	3.9	5-2459	1,026	51
Owensboro, Ky. . . .	93	3,708-4,020	6,180	56-24	. . . .	2-3-0-0-0-2	263.5	0	304.5	151^6	325	7.4	5-2484	1,034	58
Oxnard, Calif.	38	5,058-5,988	10,008	72-24	T	0-4-0-0-0-0	215.5	5	259.6	103^6	82	2.0	4-1917	480	57
Paducah, Ky.	77	3,240-3,480	5,880	63-24	T	0-0-0-5-0-1	293.4	47	356.4	236	280	8.1	4-1790	597	54
Panama City, Fla. .	36†	3,016-3,484	5,668	66-24	. . . .	0-0-0-4-0-0	134.0	14	160.6	131	141	4.2	6-2534	717	56
Paramount, Calif. . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2249	254	55
Park Forest, Ill. . .	13	5,040-6,060	9,300	56-24	S	1-2-0-0-0-0	94.3v	29	131.7	26	38	1.3	5-2272	734	60
Park Ridge, Ill. . . .	12	4,800-6,000	. . . .	56-24	O	1-2-0-0-0-1	56.9v	0	80.0	106	23	0.7	5-2165	825	51
Parkersburg, W. Va. .	42	. . . .-. . . .	5,940	60-24	T	1-2-0-2-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	121^9	79	1.8	5-2034	917	40
Par-Troy Hills tp, N. J.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	.0	0	.0	. . . .	. . . .	. .	E-Note 5		

Peabody, Mass. . . .	. . .	$. . . .-. . . .	$ 7,099	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	$	$. . .	$	$ 389[6]	197	6.1	5-B-Note 2		
Pekin, Ill.	22	4,992-5,244	6,360	56-24	T	1-3-0-0-0-1	111.9	15	128.3	261[9]	108	3.8	6-2691	1,028	59
Perth Amboy, N. J. .	56	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2213	906	56
Petersburg, Va. . . .	52	3,772-4,032	6,024	84-24	S	3-4-0-1-1-1	213.3	0	240.3	71	330	9.0	4-1543	427	56
Phenix City, Ala. . .	. . .	2,880-3,287	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	55.7	16	79.5	. . . .	. . . .	. .	6-2593	947	58
Pico Rivera, Calif. .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	132	57	1.2	5-2219	341	58
Pine Bluff, Ark. . . .	51	3,182-3,445	5,868	72-24	None	2-3-1-0-0-1	175.5	0	222.0	489[8]	246	5.6	6-2486	873	59
Plainfield, N. J. . . .	87	4,700-5,760	9,500	56-10	T	0-4-0-0-0-2	476.0	90	601.5	66[6]	240	5.3	3-1493	466	55
Pocatello, Idaho . . .	29	4,572-4,692	5,180	72-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	139.6	0	158.4	208	114	3.7	5-2476	983	54
Port Huron, Mich. .	60	4,438-4,900†	6,696	63-24	None	0-5-0-0-1-1	310.6	0	363.3	238[9]	188	5.2	4-1991	655	56
Portsmouth, N. H. .	25	3,962-4,779	6,778	75-24	T	3-2-0-0-0-1	142.8v	0	167.9	172	. . . .	. .	6-2944	1,053	50
Portsmouth, Ohio . .	49	4,220-4,620	6,900	72-24	None	0-4-0-1-0-1	233.9	0	251.0	197	189	5.6	4-1576	597	55
Pottstown, Pa.	8	5,100-5,100	. . . .	75-10	. . . .	0-4-0-0-0-2	54.2v	4	80.8	111	53	2.0	4-1802	643	60
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. .	71†	4,800-5,700	9,250	56-10	. . . .	. . . .	385.9v	0	439.6	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1564	587	50
Prairie Village, Kan.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	240	67	1.7	Data Not Available		
Provo, Utah	31	3,438-4,200	6,720	56-24	O	0-0-0-4-0-1	138.3v	0	161.9	45	85	2.2	5-2443	771	53
Quincy, Ill.	55	. . . .-. . . .	5,526	56-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	227	129	2.9	5-2237	733	55
Rahway, N. J.	65	4,524-5,814†	8,036	56-10	T	0-4-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	25	110	4.0	B-Note 5		
Rapid City, S. D. . .	60	3,600-4,080	6,600	56-24	None	2-3-0-0-0-1	205.6	0	252.2	1,169[9]	124	2.9	Data Not Available		
Redlands, Calif. . . .	24	4,974-5,712	9,156	66-24	T	2-2-0-0-0-1	142.8v	0	163.5	153	56	2.1	5-2360	667	55
Redondo Beach, Calif.	50	5,772-6,768	12,564	67-24	O	0-4-0-0-0-1	285.7	14	371.3	118	136	2.9	5-2377	753	55
Redwood City, Calif. .	52	5,568-6,588	11,832	63-24	H	2-5-0-0-0-1	370.0	0	414.2	209	107	2.3	3-1437	520	54
Revere, Mass.	117	4,850-5,500	7,400	48-10	S	0-5-0-0-0-2	599.8	0	627.8	557	64	1.6	4-B-Note 2		
Richfield, Minn. . . .	16	5,580-6,180	8,004	68-24	S	0-0-3-1-0-0	85.9v	0	91.4	83	134	3.2	9-Not graded		
Richmond, Ind.	70	4,565-4,685	6,300	63-24	None	0-0-0-6-0-1	329.7	65	488.7	84[9]	332	7.5	4-1868	689	40
Ridgewood, N. J. . .	37	. . . .-6,000†	. . . .	56-24	O	1-4-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	253[9]	196	7.7	B-Note 5		
Ridley tp, Pa.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2423	1,030	46
Rochester, Minn. . . .	72	4,815-5,350	8,162	58-24	None	0-3-0-0-1-2	335.9	21	470.4	420	239	5.8	4-1751	675	57
Rock Hill, S. C. . . .	30	3,540-3,720	5,640	84-24	None	3-2-0-0-1-0	115.7	0	130.3	121	81	2.8	5-2276	922	57
Rockville, Md.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	96	87	3.3	6-2772	1,026	60
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	0†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	5.8	0	61.4	256	35	1.3	5-2076	804	33
Rocky Mount, N. C. .	41	3,288-3,804	6,204	84-24	None	1-4-0-0-0-1	163.9v	0	178.3	79	91	2.8	5-2167	770	58
Rome, Ga.	68	3,283-3,462†	6,800	74-24	None	1-7-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	398	223	6.4	4-1774	501	57
Ross tp, Pa.	0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	4-0-4-0-6-0	.0	0	12.0	. . . .	33	1.3	Data Not Available		
Roswell, N. M.	32	4,224-4,584	7,512	84-24	None	1-3-0-0-0-0	113.8	0	135.2	191	162	4.0	6-2733	1,007	53
St. Cloud, Minn. . . .	33	3,960-4,680	6,360	72-24	None	1-3-0-0-0-1	158.0	34	207.7	31	122	3.6	Data Not Available		
St. Louis Park, Minn.	18	5,092-6,110	8,486	63-24	None	2-1-0-1-0-0	114.7v	0	124.6	100	159	3.7	6-2783	1,039	54
Salem, Mass.	96	4,862-5,252	7,930	56-10	S	1-6-0-0-0-2	490.5	0	512.6	210[9]	362	9.2	3-B-Note 2		
Salem, Ore.	82	4,080-4,860	7,846	56-24	None	2-4-0-0-0-1	399.9	0	455.9	8[9]	299	6.1	4-1932	447	51
Salina, Kan.	48	3,540-3,960	7,200	72-24	None	3-3-0-1-0-0	208.1	1	226.7	48	186	4.3	5-2353	675	29
Salinas, Calif.	40	4,980-5,916	10,581	70-24	ST	1-4-0-0-0-1	226.7v	26	283.1	154[9]	128	4.4	5-2280	755	54
San Bruno, Calif. . .	22	5,352-6,480	9,852	60-24	S	0-0-2-3-0-0	152.3v	0	167.9	94	55	1.9	4-1962	624	59
San Buenaventura, Calif.	40	5,172-6,156	10,008	72-24	O	0-3-0-1-0-0	243.9	0	281.7	30	189	6.5	4-1919	374	52
Sandusky, Ohio	37	4,560-4,800	6,720	63-24	O	0-3-0-0-0-1	189.2	0	205.0	431	66	2.1	5-2337	875	45
Santa Cruz, Calif. . .	37	5,172-6,108	10,392	72-24	None	2-3-0-0-0-1	224.7	0	267.7	53	80	3.1	3-1405	396	57
Santa Fe, N. M. . . .	18	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	. . . .	2-4-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	242	85	2.4	7-3464	1,228	59
Santa Rosa, Calif. . .	45	4,572-5,712	10,800	67-24	S	2-2-0-0-0-1	247.7v	0	298.8	157[9]	141	4.5	3-1466	360	55
Sarasota, Fla.	52	4,100-4,100†	8,250	56-24	None	6-2-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	173	133	3.9	6-2542	693	58
Selma, Ala.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	252[9]	201	0.7	6-2810	1,006	57

TABLE XIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Method	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1960 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Shaker Hgts., Ohio .	72	$4,635-5,439	$10,500	56-24	S	0-2-0-1-0-0	$ 395.5	$ 0	$ 453.1	$ 58	450	12.3	3-1474	483	48
Sharon, Pa.	28	. . . .-. . . .	6,894	56-24	None	2-1-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	84^{9}	69	2.7	6-2572	971	55
Sheboygan, Wis. . . .	67	4,202-4,930	8,102	70-24	None	0-3-0-0-1-1	355.5	91	467.5	120^{9}	546	11.9	4-1625	609	54
South Euclid, Ohio .	32	4,800-5,800	8,700	56-24	O	0-1-0-1-0-0	195.4	0	223.2	35	146	5.3	4-1574	425	59
S. San Francisco, Calif.	43	5,388-6,552	10,896	60-24	S	0-4-0-0-0-1	284.4	9	324.9	. . . .	72	1.8	3-1452	561	53
Southfield, Mich. . .	. . .	5,746-5,746	7,410	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	139.0	0	159.0	104	192	6.1	8-3512	1,421	58
Spartanburg, S. C. .	64	3,770-3,952	6,006	72-12	T	1-4-0-0-0-1	249.7	0	269.6	450	221	5.0	4-1953	857	58
Springfield tp, Pa. .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	1.1v	8	25.7	25	35	1.3	4-1797	687	47
Steubenville, Ohio . .	59†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	71^{9}	107	3.3	5-2367	901	45
Stratford t, Conn. . .	64	4,388-5,127	8,434	56-10	None	6-1-0-0-0-1	316.0	96	447.0	146	139	3.1	5-C-Note 2		
Superior, Wis.	74	4,626-4,920	7,320	67-24	S	0-3-0-1-0-1	39.8	87	419.1	128	189	5.6	4-1705	288	53
Tallahassee, Fla. . .	76	3,780-4,132†	8,500†	61-24	S	4-5-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	570^{9}	155	3.2	3-1203	487	57
Taunton, Mass. . . .	87	3,733-3,921	5,376	56-10	None	2-4-0-0-0-2	430.5v	0	452.4	82	216	5.2	4-B-Note 2		
Teaneck tp, N. J. . .	58	4,863-6,219	8,305†	63-24	None	0-4-0-0-1-2	339.6	65	442.0	125	224	5.3	3-1291	554	59
Temple, Tex.	38	3,060-3,060	5,580	72-24	H	3-4-0-0-0-1	127.4	0	144.3	360	55	1.6	6-Note 1		
Texarkana, Tex. . . .	39	3,600-3,600	5,052	72-24	S	1-4-0-0-1-1	165.3	13	198.5	124^{12}	120	3.9	6-2574	822	55
Texas City, Tex. . .	. . .	4,080-4,620	7,200	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	211.7	0	226.7	110^{6}	134	4.2	39-Note 1		
Torrington, Conn. . .	56†	4,354-4,414	7,480	56-10	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-B-Note 2		
Upper Arlington, Ohio	. . .	4,932-5,232	7,800	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	122.9	0	135.1	16	117	4.1	5-2057	605	60
Urbana, Ill.	. . .	4,500-4,500	7,200	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	120.7	8	137.8	43	87	3.2	5-2485	1,057	56
Valdosta, Ga.	42	3,445-4,040	6,045	84-24	None	2-2-0-0-0-1	104.6	0	260.2	465	188	6.1	7-3137	1,094	57
Vancouver, Wash. . .	71	4,440-5,316	7,620	56-24	None	1-5-1-1-1-1	377.3	2	410.0	41	162	5.0	3-1406	460	57
Vicksburg, Miss. . .	41	3,311-3,463	4,860	80-24	None	1-3-0-0-0-1	144.5	0	159.2	104	159	5.5	5-2386	1,154	56
Victoria, Tex.	49	3,384-4,080	6,000	72-24	H	1-4-0-0-0-1	166.9	0	180.9	170^{6}	170	5.2	2-=Note 1		
Vineland, N. J.	12†	4,020-5,220	. . . .	56-24	. . . .	. . . .	58.4	11	122.3	. . . .	. . . .	. .	6-2550	1,073	56
Wallingford t, Conn. .	28	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	S	0-2-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	120^{9}	81	2.7	6-C-Note 2		
Watertown, N. Y. . .	72	4,150-5,050	7,650	56-24	None	0-5-0-0-0-2	336.1	0	388.5	84^{9}	115	3.5	3-1316	367	54
Watertown t, Mass. .	103	5,000-5,500	7,345	48-10	T	0-5-0-0-0-2	517.4	0	570.3	81	113	2.9	3-B-Note 2		
Waukesha, Wis. . . .	44	5,430-5,430	8,250	72-24	None	1-3-0-0-0-1	242.3	112	366.8	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2191	729	40
Wausau, Wis.	46	4,145-4,372	6,489	72-24	None	0-0-0-4-0-1	210.5	65	291.7	36	197	6.2	4-1831	584	52
Webster Groves, Mo.	25	4,344-5,160	6,912	72-24	ST	0-2-0-1-0-0	122.4	0	183.4	. . . .	. . . .	. .	6-Note 2		
Weirton, W. Va. . . .	7	4,884-5,490	6,057	60-24	S	3-3-0-0-0-0	35.7v	10	59.2	132	44	1.6	7-3170	1,149	49
Wellesley t, Mass. .	48	4,298-5,159	8,842	56-10	O	0-3-0-0-0-2	291.5v	10	325.5	48^{7}	46	1.8	4-B-Note 2		
West Mifflin, Pa. . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	6-2419	941	24
West New York, N. J.	85	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	139	127	3.6	3-1403	517	58
West Orange, N. J. .	73	4,700-5,600†	7,950†	56-10	T	0-2-0-2-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	126	3.2	4-1820	626	57
Westfield, Mass. . .	46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	S	1-0-0-3-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	167^{9}	114	4.3	5-B-Note 2		
Westfield, N. J. . . .	31	4,600-5,800	8,400	56-10	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	176.6v	80	273.5	. . . .	169	5.4	C-Note 5		
Westminister, Calif. .	. . .	5,040-5,040	7,920	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	10.0v	0	74.0	. . . .	. . . .	. .	7-3342	833	50

Weymouth t, Mass. .	84	$. . . . -. . . .	$ 7,413	48-10	S	0-5-0-0-0-2	$	$. . .	$	$ 160	82	1.7	4-B-Note 2		
Whittier, Calif. . . .	50	5,664-6,492	10,900	72-24	S	1-4-0-1-0-1	346.5v	0	377.6	15	98	2.8	4-1855	597	56
Wilkinsburg, Pa. . .	36	4,500-5,040	7,560	72-24	S	0-3-0-0-0-1	181.0	8	199.6	37	38	1.2	5-2152	838	58
Williamsport, Pa. . .	70	3,951-3,951	5,444	56-10	None	0-7-0-0-0-1	276.4	0	350.4	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2251	704	59
Wilmette, Ill.	25	4,920-5,940	9,200	56-24	None	0-2-0-1-0-0	136.8	0	146.3	65	145	5.1	5-2029	981	57
Wilmington, N. C. . .	86	3,660-3,900†	6,924	72-24	None	1-4-0-1-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	171	325	7.6	3-1430	577	57
Wilson, N. C.	37	3,816-3,816	6,480	84-24	. . . .	0-3-0-0-0-1	149.5	0	169.7	89[9]	236	8.2	5-2402	866	60
Woburn, Mass.	34	5,000-5,000	7,000	48-10	. . . .	1-3-0-0-0-1	196.6v	0	212.9	119	166	5.3	4-B-Note 2		
Woonwocket, R. I. . .	124	3,640-4,160	6,500	56-10	T	0-7-0-0-0-3	505.9	0	533.3	202	193	4.1	4-B-Note 2		
Wyandotte, Mich. . .	55	5,093-5,705	9,245	63-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	339.5	0	366.6	121	225	5.2	5-2118	816	51
Wyoming, Mich. . . .	. . .	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	. . -. .	. . . .	. . . .	38.8v	45	115.2	41	88	1.9	Data Not Available		
Yakima, Wash.	80	4,770-5,580	8,520	56-24	None	0-2-0-2-0-1	431.5	0	476.1	102[9]	256	5.9	3-1446	412	58
Zanesville, Ohio . . .	50	3,684-4,716	6,276	56-24	T	0-5-0-0-0-1	205.4	0	237.2	64[9]	155	3.9	6-2801	968	44

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[1] Some Texas cities are graded by engineers of the Texas Board of Insurance Commissioners. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis is determined.

[2] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association (covering all states in New England except New Hampshire) supplied only the total or final classification as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the national board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to the minimum rates on dwelling house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest.

[3] The rating organization in Minnesota supplied only the total or final class for Bloomington, Edina, and Minnetonka.

[4] The rating organization in Pennsylvania supplied only the total or final class for Aliquippa and Mount Lebanon Township.

[5] In classifying the fire defenses of some cities, the rating organization in New Jersey uses letters instead of figures to cover nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the national board grading schedule, a class "B" city, 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A class "A" city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a class 2 city elsewhere, class "B" the same as class 3, and so on.

[6] Estimated.

[7] Incomplete.

[8] Insured losses only.

[9] Buildings and contents only.

[10] Estimated buildings and contents.

[11] Incomplete buildings and contents.

[12] Insured buildings and contents only.

[13] Estimated insured losses only.

[14] Estimated insured buildings and contents losses only.

TABLE XIV

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1961

This table includes 435 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. All data were reported by city officials late in 1960 or early in 1961, except insurance gradings supplied by state rating agencies or state officials. Employees: to the left, number of full-time paid employees, including civilians; to the right, number of paid call men and volunteers. Salary of Firemen — Entrance, Maximum: entrance figure is total salary paid to full-time fireman during first 12 months on duty; maximum is the highest figure paid to a full-time fireman not holding any promotional rank. Duty Hours per Week, Hours on Day Shift: to the left, average hours per week for full-time firemen; to the right, number of hours on duty for regular daytime shift. Overtime Pay: "S" indicates straight time pay for overtime; "H," pay at time and one-half; "T," equal time off; "O," other plans; "None," no overtime compensation or time off. Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment: the three columns show, in order, number of pumpers, number of pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints), and the number of service and aerial ladder trucks. Fire Department Expenditures: figures are for calendar year 1960 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. Salaries and Wages: "V" shows figures reported include payments to volunteers and part-time firemen. Total Expenditures: all expenditures other than to retirement funds or to retired employees. Fire Insurance Class, Deficiency Points: last four columns show, in order, total or final fire insurance class, total points of deficiency for the city, number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and year last grading was made. See Table V for population figures. Single dagger (†) indicates 1959 figures; notes on fire insurance grading at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported; superior numerals (^{1}) indicate footnotes.

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Overtime Method	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Aberdeen, Wash. .	37-0	$. . . .-. . . .	$	56-24	None	3-0-1	$. . . .	$. . . .	4-1737	605	59
Ada, Okla.	25-7	3,300-3,600	4,800	84-24	None	2-4-1	62.5v	68.1	6-2753	886	56
Adrian, Mich. . .	27-0	4,164-4,920	6,300	68-24	None	3-0-1	127.3	143.7	6-2526	941	52
Aiken, S. C.	9-25	3,300-3,780†	4,944	84-24	None	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2810	1,091	58
Albany, Calif. . .	20-0	5,964-6,642	10,104	63-24	None	2-2-0	139.9	149.3	3-1443	354	54
Albany, Ore. . . .	16-45	3,870-4,740	6,600	72-24	O	6-0-1	79.8v	111.6	5-2332	665	33
Albert Lea, Minn. .	18-4	4,428-4,776	6,090	72-24	S	2-0-1	91.5	106.4	6-2753	967	49
Alice, Tex.	76-60	3,180-3,576	4,752	72-24	None	5-0-0	51.9	59.2	37-Note 1		
Alpena, Mich. . .	26-0	4,004-4,680	6,292	63-24	S	2-1-0	128.2	197.6	6-2883	756	30
Anaconda, Mont. .	15-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	40-08	O	1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2615	1,150	59
Antioch, Calif. . .	21-29	5,378-6,360	9,312	63-24	T	3-0-0	127.9v	141.3	4-1949	669	59
Ardmore, Okla. .	26-10	. . . .-3,288	4,650	72-24	None	5-0-1	76.1	89.4	6-2642	814	53
Arkansas City, Kan.	17-13	3,800-3,800	5,352	72-24	None	5-1-1	64.9	73.3	5-2423	708	39
Asbury Park, N. J.	46-25	5,600-5,600	6,800	56-10	T	2-0-1	259.5v	286.6	D-Note 3		
Ashland, Ohio . .	12-35	4,336-4,536	6,090	72-24	None	3-0-1	57.0v	68.2	6-2848	1,013	57
Ashland, Wis. . .	20-0	4,063-4,476	5,390	. .-24	None	3-1-0	90.4	130.9	6-2696	745	54
Ashtabula, Ohio .	36-10	4,030-4,675†	6,526	56-24	None	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2581	966	49
Astoria, Ore. . . .	20-7	4,410-5,160	6,780	72-24	None	0-4-0	136.9	153.1	4-1920	842	34
Atchison, Kan. . .	19-0	. . . .-3,900	6,480	72-24	S	2-0-1	72.1	93.7	4-1700	571	39
Athens, Ohio . . .	8-10	. . . .-. . . .	5,580	72-24	None	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2771	1,076	53
Auburn, Me. . . .	42-0	3,380-3,952†	5,720	72-24	S	7-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	4-B-Note 2		
Augusta, Me. . . .	35-30	3,510-4,030	5,519	72-11	O	4-0-1	145.5v	195.2	4-B-Note 2		
Azusa, Calif. . . .	15-15	5,496-6,516	5,784	65-24	S	0-3-0	246.0v	287.9	6-2678	867	39
Barre, Vt.	15-30	3,770-3,900	5,200	72-24	S	2-0-1	62.9v	83.9	5-C-Note 2		
Batavia, N. Y. . .	37-0	4,020-4,752	6,720	56-10	T	2-0-1	162.5	173.3	5-2452	647	56
Bath, Me.	12-50	3,448-4,137	5,740	78-24	H	3-0-1	59.4v	80.3	4-B-Note 2		
Beaver Dam, Wis. .	6-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-24	None	2-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2658	954	56
Beaver Falls, Pa. .	11-90	4,680-4,680	6,000	56-24	None	4-0-2	59.0v	87.3	4-1972	467	60

Table XIV—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Overtime Method	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Department Deficiency Points	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Beckley, W. Va.	17-7	$4,295-4,620	$5,820	60-24	None	3-1-0	$ 80.0v	$ 95.3	7-3305	1,188	42
Bedford, Ind.	27-0	....-....	5,520	63-24	None	3-1-0	....	....	6-2738	893	52
Bell, Calif.	20-0	5,388-6,384	9,000	67-24	T	2-0-0	123.9	140.4	5-2431	637	56
Bellaire, Ohio	7-20	3,900-3,900†	4,500	72-24	None	0-3-0	....	....	7-3441	1,424	58
Bellaire, Tex.	17-10	4,065-4,320	6,192	72-24	H	4-0-0	73.8	95.4	29-Note 1		
Bellefontaine, Ohio	13-8	....-....	....	72-24	None	3-1-0	....	....	6-2954	1,129	58
Bend, Ore.	16-33	4,680-5,040	6,492	56-24	None	4-0-1	87.5v	105.2	5-2425	744	50
Benton Harbor, Mich.	37-0	4,075-4,602	6,600	63-24	STO	3-0-1	187.0	256.6	5-2487	670	48
Berea, Ohio	13-9	....-....	....	60-24	None	1-1-0	....	....	5-2221	779	59
Berkley, Mich.	13-18	5,000-5,700	7,077†	63-24	None	2-0-0	76.4v	84.0	6-2620	1,059	56
Berlin, N. H.	31-20	4,337-4,337	5,489	67-10	O	4-0-2	150.9v	168.6	5-2439	901	38
Biddeford, Me.	17-69	....-....	....	84-24	None	4-0-1	....	....	6-C-Note 2		
Bloomsburg, Pa.	1-500	....-....	....	..-..	....	7-0-1	1.3v	13.6	5-2401	859	59
Bluefield, W. Va.	29-0	3,864-4,044	5,400	60-24	S	3-0-1	133.8	153.8	6-2862	1,069	55
Boone, Iowa	13-10	4,320-4,740	5,760	68-24	O	4-1-0	65.8	71.8	6-2980	1,203	38
Borger, Tex.	17-0	3,000-3,300	5,700	72-24	S	0-2-0	60.9	68.8	39-Note 1		
Bozeman, Mont.	13-0	....-4,620	6,840	48-24	None	1-1-0	61.0	76.0	5-2412	1,004	59
Brainerd, Minn.	5-40	4,595-4,949	6,081	40-08	None	2-0-1	32.6v	50.4	7-3264	1,256	53
Brawley, Calif.	19-14	4,620-4,620	8,064	70-24	ST	3-0-1	96.4v	111.4	4-1974	349	60
Bridgeton, N. J.	12-41	....-....	....	42-08	S	5-0-1	....	....	E-Note 3		
Bristol, Pa.	7-50	4,080-4,080	....	48-08	S	4-1-0	42.7v	58.6	4-1675	581	50
Bristol, Va.	16-0	3,213-4,221	5,800	84-24	None	3-0-2	67.4	100.7	4-1852	688	55
Bristol t, R. I.	0-20	....-....	....	..-..	....	4-0-1	3.7v	35.3	6-C-Note 2		
Brookfield, Ill.	7-14	4,650-5,340	7,500	56-24	None	3-0-1	41.6v	48.8	5-2240	856	52
Brownfield, Tex.	67-0	3,660-3,660	....	72-24	H	7-0-2	8.9v	15.1	33-Note 1		
Brownwood, Tex.	25-8	2,838-2,928	4,632	72-24	H	3-0-2	80.8v	90.6	33-Note 1		
Brunswick, Ga.	25-0	3,145-3,400	5,150	84-24	S	0-3-0	100.4	118.7	6-2627	860	60
Bucyrus, Ohio	11-14	3,848-4,158	5,544	56-24	O	2-0-1	49.3v	57.8	6-2808	918	59
Burlingame, Calif.	29-2	5,964-6,528	9,626	60-24	O	2-0-2	205.6v	223.6	3-1389	507	60
Butler, Pa.	31-0	4,800-4,800	6,000	56-10	S	2-0-1	157.2	214.3	5-2423	798	57
Cadillac, Mich.	13-12	3,900-4,542	5,786	68-24	SO	3-1-1	63.5v	90.7	6-2788	904	54
Caldwell, Idaho	15-8	3,320-4,080†	5,650†	72-24	None	0-4-0	....	....	6-2727	819	47
Cambridge, Ohio	17-0	3,480-3,600	4,080	63-24	O	2-0-1	66.5	73.8	6-2737	1,145	58
Camden, Ark.	17-21	3,510-3,600	4,800	72-24	T	3-0-1	64.2v	71.0	6-2867	1,055	57
Canonsburg, Pa.	0-25	....-....	....	..-..	None	3-0-1	1.7v	18.2	7-Note 2		
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	33-0	2,940-3,120	4,500	68-24	O	2-3-2	106.5	119.9	7-Note 2		
Carbondale, Pa.	6-100	....-....	....	40-08	....	0-2-0	....	....	6-2824	1,053	56
Carlisle, Pa.	5-1,000	....-....	....	..-24	None	5-0-1	.9v	61.4	5-Note 2		
Carnegie, Pa.	10-0	4,680-4,752	5,520	60-10	None	1-1-1	48.6	65.4	6-2895	1,167	24
Carteret, N. J.	11-50	5,700-5,700	....	40-08	None	2-0-1	75.6v	115.9	D-Note 3		
Carthage, Mo.	13-0	3,300-3,600	5,340	70-24	H	3-1-0	51.6	61.3	6-Note 2		
Cedar Falls, Iowa	21-15	3,923-4,560	6,313	56-24	T	4-1-0	91.9v	106.7	6-2896	1,087	50
Central Falls, R. I.	41-16	3,848-3,848	5,400	65-10	None	1-2-1	108.8v	122.1	5-B-Note 2		
Centralia, Ill.	14-4	4,700-4,700	5,242	56-24	S	0-3-0	69.4v	75.6	7-3306	1,132	58
Chanute, Kan.	11-22	3,504-3,636	5,424	84-24	None	2-1-1	43.9v	46.5	6-2751	996	39
Chico, Calif.	23-38	4,284-5,220	9,840	68-24	T	3-0-1	138.1	190.1	3-1400	369	56
Chillicothe, Ohio	33-0	3,848-4,446	6,266	56-24	O	5-0-1	142.0	198.8	6-2656	1,039	53
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	17-0	3,780-4,452	5,004	72-24	S	0-3-0	72.0	92.0	6-2548	880	60
Clairton, Pa.	20-0	....-....	7,008	40-08	None	0-2-0	None	None	6-2649	938	28
Claremont, N. H.	13-38	3,732-4,122	5,885	72-24	S	4-0-1	66.4v	86.2	5-2303	681	52
Clayton, Mo.	22-0	5,030-5,030	7,800	67-24	None	1-1-0	116.5	150.0	6-Note 2		
Cleburne, Tex.	17-20	3,180-3,480	5,100	72-24	H	5-0-0	64.1v	82.5	29-Note 1		
Clovis, N. M.	13-12	3,000-3,300†	4,800†	84-24	None	0-3-0	....	....	7-3429	1,218	57
Cohoes, N. Y.	55-0	....-....	....	56-24	None	5-0-1	....	....	4-1842	529	56
Colton, Calif.	30-12	5,106-5,988	9,852	72-24	S	6-1-0	169.2	189.0	3-1484	290	60
Columbia, Tenn.	15-0†	3,000-4,020	5,600	..-..	....	....	69.1	110.9	7-3120	1,164	46
Columbus, Ind.	41-0	....-....	....	63-24	None	5-0-1	....	....	5-2199	672	55
Concord, N. C.	21-12	3,690-4,020	5,340	78-24	None	3-1-0	89.6v	102.8	6-2634	969	59

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Overtime Method	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Department Deficiency Points	Year
Connersville, Ind.	26-0	$3,720-4,080†	$5,940	63-24	None	2-3-2	$. . . .	$. . . .	6-2856	1,058	50
Corning, N. Y.	28-0	3,830-4,545	6,900	56-10	None	2-0-1	133.0	145.2	4-2042	849	60
Corona, Calif.	12-15	5,106-6,060	8,520	72-24	None	0-3-0	66.9v	99.4	6-2998	993	50
Coronado, Calif.	17-0	5,226-6,204	9,156	72-24	H	1-1-0	107.8	128.7	4-1999	746	54
Corsicana, Tex.	30-0	2,538-3,000	4,620	72-24	H	5-0-1	76.7	91.4	21-Note 1		
Corvallis, Ore.	19-65	4,116-5,256	6,780	72-24	None	5-1-1	80.6	102.6	4-1743	541	59
Coshocton, Ohio	16-12	. . . .-. . . .	4,720	56-24	S	3-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2932	1,170	59
Crawfordsville, Ind.	21-0	3,960-4,260	5,592	63-24	None	3-0-1	90.2	99.5	6-2688	762	40
Danbury, Conn.	48-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-. .	None	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-B-Note 2		
Danvers t, Mass.	31-14	4,400-5,000	7,200	56-24	None	4-0-1	153.8v	166.1	5-B-Note 2		
Darby, Pa.	0-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	4-0-1	.0	8.9	5-2291	812	47
De Kalb, Ill.	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	4-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2378	828	58
Dedham t, Mass.	31-20	4,717-5,287	7,938	56-. .	None	3-0-2	165.3v	262.1	5-B-Note 2		
Defiance, Ohio	10-73	3,960-4,422	5,280	72-24	None	3-2-2	51.5v	80.7	4-1915	505	58
Delano, Calif.	8-25	4,008-4,452	7,884	84-24	None	4-0-0	39.8v	57.0	4-1855	693	59
Delaware, Ohio	11-10	4,108-4,498	5,720	72-24	None	2-1-0	50.5v	77.8	6-2710	1,894	51
Denison, Tex.	29-0	3,200-3,540	6,060	72-24	None	3-0-1	116.3	140.8	16-Note 1		
Derby, Conn.	0-200	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	5-0-1	.0	37.2	5-C-Note 2		
Dixon, Ill.	16-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	HT	2-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2640	828	59
Dormont, Pa.	4-20	4,620-5,040	. . . .	40-08	S	1-1-0	27.4v	35.5	4-1801	582	24
Dover, N. J.	6-125	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	40-08	T	2-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	D-Note 3		
Du Bois, Pa.	0-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	5-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2314	704	54
Dublin, Ga.	12-4†	2,904-2,904	3,267	84-24	. . . .	. . . .	26.8v	29.1	7-3485	1,378	55
Duncan, Okla.	18-3	3,240-3,492	4,572	78-24	None	4-0-0	58.3v	63.5	7-3466	1,360	54
Dunkirk, N. Y.	27-250	4,550-4,784	5,720	48-10	T	4-0-1	141.4	160.1	4-1998	788	34
Duquesne, Pa.	21-0	4,560-5,113	6,420	40-08	None	2-0-1	110.7	112.7	5-2348	1,002	28
Durant, Okla.	13-6	. . . .-3,780	3,780	74-24	None	3-1-1	30.7	32.7	7-3257	1,068	58
Dyersburg, Tenn.	24-0	. . . .-. . . .	4,200	84-24	S	4-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2669	927	50
E. Liverpool, Ohio	31-0	4,260-4,260	5,400	56-24	O	5-0-1	132.9	141.9	6-2608	926	50
East Moline, Ill.	19-0	4,620-4,680	5,960	56-24	None	3-0-0	85.7	100.9	6-2502	914	59
Ecorse, Mich.	32-0	5,818-5,948	7,952	64-. .	None	2-0-0	199.4	212.1	6-2571	1,058	54
El Centro, Calif.	23-1	4,590-5,400	8,460	63-24	None	3-0-1	128.4	139.6	5-2478	672	60
El Dorado, Kan.	14-12	2,916-3,120	5,172	72-10	H	3-1-0	53.5	60.4	6-2649	818	38
El Reno, Okla.	16-7	2,880-2,940	4,500	65-24	None	4-0-1	44.6v	47.9	6-2897	988	56
El Segundo, Calif.	39-9	5,670-6,720	10,416	67-24	H	2-1-0	260.0v	330.4	4-1994	446	60
Elizabeth City, N. C.	18-30	2,660-3,112	4,409	84-24	None	5-0-1	56.6v	73.1	5-2465	839	60
Elizabethton, Tenn.	10-12	2,880-3,060	4,080	72-11	None	3-0-0	27.7	31.9	6-2893	1,082	50
Ellwood City, Pa.	5-35	4,080-4,260†	5,376†	65-24	S	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2899	1,015	56
Elmwood Park, Ill.	16-16	5,050-5,250	8,400	56-24	None	1-2-0	85.0v	93.2	4-1722	539	55
Emporia, Kan.	18-0	3,360-3,840	5,400	72-24	None	3-1-0	68.9	80.3	6-2873	897	21
Escanaba, Mich.	25-0	4,008-4,356	6,192	63-24	H	2-0-1	120.6	151.0	6-2635	825	58
Fairbanks, Alaska	27-3	7,908-9,240	13,680	72-24	. . . .	3-1-0	221.1v	286.7	6-2928	1,180	56
Faribault, Minn.	16-0	4,680-4,680	6,120	72-24	None	3-0-1	77.0	91.4	6-2655	1,046	53
Fayetteville, Ark.	13-25	3,216-3,456	4,572	60-24	O	4-2-0	46.3	58.1	5-2252	977	60
Fergus Falls, Minn.	2-29†	4,020-4,320	. . . .	44-8	. . . .	. . . .	15.0v	27.2	6-2647	917	52
Ferguson, Mo.	10-8	4,782-5,088	6,735	75-24	None	3-0-0	49.7	66.8	6-Note 2		
Florence, S. C.	37-0	3,000-3,600	5,760	84-24	T	5-0-1	130.7	143.7	5-2039	587	51
Forest Park, Ill.	16-1	5,390-5,390†	7,590†	56-24	None	0-3-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2683	887	54
Fort Madison, Iowa	16-0	3,780-4,284	5,292	68-24	S	0-2-0	75.4	99.2	6-2964	1,134	49
Frankfort, Ind.	31-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-24	None	4-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2750	873	38
Frankfort, Ky.	32-0	3,240-3,360	4,800	72-24	O	3-1-0	78.0	98.5	6-2578	900	60
Franklin Park, Ill.	9-30	4,500-5,400	. . . .	. .-24	None	2-0-0	36.8v	51.5	6-2743	888	58
Frederick, Md.	14-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	6-0-1	.0	85.2	6-2616	992	49
Fredericksburg, Va.	11-42	3,760-4,000	5,200	72-24	None	5-1-1	43.3	76.6	7-3284	1,354	57
Fremont, Neb.	16-8	3,480-3,990	4,680	84-24	None	3-1-0	67.3v	82.7	6-2791	1,083	48
Gainesville, Ga.	31-0	3,651-3,921	5,678	72-24	S	4-0-1	121.0	138.8	5-2061	748	58
Gainesville, Tex.	11-40	3,084-3,420	. . . .	72-24	H	4-0-1	36.5	57.6	37-Note 1		
Garden City, Kan.	0-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	0-4-1	4.2v	78.7	7-3245	1,255	39

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Overtime Method	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Garden City, N. Y.	25-86	$4,700-6,000	$. . . .	56-10	T	3-0-1	$145.8	$172.9	5-2190	811	34
Gardner, Mass.	36-48	3,901-4,365	5,812	56-10	T	6-0-2	172.9v	192.9	4-B-Note 2		
Girard, Ohio	8-18	. . . .-. . . .	5,940	56-24	None	2-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-3112	1,166	60
Glen Cove, N. Y.	0-140	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	7-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2661	1,021	57
Glens Falls, N. Y.	43-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2152	863	58
Glenview, Ill.	0-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	2-1-0	9.8v	22.4	6-2430	816	59
Gloversville, N. Y.	34-10	3,588-3,900	5,460	56-24	T	4-0-1	143.5v	155.6	4-1695	646	41
Goshen, Ind.	24-0	4,506-4,686	5,850	63-24	None	3-1-0	116.3	150.3	6-2551	998	43
Grand Junction, Colo.	26-0	4,068-5,100	6,528	74-24	None	2-0-0	123.3	142.7	7-3132	1,334	55
Great Bend, Kan.	15-15†	3,600-4,800	6,000	72-24	. . . .	. . . .	72.3v	90.8	6-2920	1,094	41
Greenville, N. C.	20-36	. . . .-. . . .	5,400	84-24	None	5-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2550	876	56
Greenville, Tex.	41-0	3,240-3,480	5,340	72-24	H	8-0-1	129.6	145.4	18-Note 1		
Greenwood, Miss.	26-0	3,210-3,660	5,400	84-24	None	0-4-0	89.9	100.4	5-2329	679	55
Greenwood, S. C.	28-10	3,432-3,640	5,278	84-24	None	3-0-1	64.5v	76.5	5-2389	1,066	59
Griffin, Ga.	28-0	3,540-3,600	5,520	64-24	None	5-0-1	107.3	119.7	5-2086	726	54
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	21-0	5,658-5,958	8,652	63-24	O	2-1-1	128.1	138.5	5-2388	847	31
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	25-0†	4,999-5,899	8,304	63-24	. . . .	. . . .	151.3	158.6	5-2151	742	61
Hanford, Calif.	15-7	4,716-5,652	8,892	84-24	ST	0-3-1	80.1v	94.2	3-1375	340	60
Hanover, Pa.	8-0	2,860-2,860	. . . .	72-24	S	3-0-1	26.2v	33.9	5-2494	803	61
Harrisonburg, Va.	7-100	3,340-3,460	4,500	54-24	S	4-0-1	25.9v	43.3	6-2663	868	60
Hastings, Neb.	19-20	3,612-3,852	6,300	67-24	O	3-1-1	75.5v	79.4	6-2638	904	53
Helena, Mont.	19-0	4,200-5,130	6,300	40-08	None	3-2-1	94.9	104.1	6-2791	1,143	42
Henderson, Ky.	31-0	3,000-3,240	5,000	72-24	O	2-0-1	108.3v	122.7	6-2707	837	58
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	9-12	5,424-6,420	8,376	68-24	H	0-2-0	54.1v	66.2	6-2826	981	59
Hibbing, Minn.	40-0	4,320-4,440	5,760	42-08	H	4-0-2	177.5	191.0	6-2696	1,079	52
Hickory, N. C.	36-25	3,100-3,600	6,000	84-24	None	3-0-1	136.4v	173.9	4-1510	444	58
Highland Park, Tex.	24-0	4,400-5,040	9,000	72-24	T	0-2-0	111.1	114.0	19-Note 1		
Hillside tp, N. J.	61-0	. . . .-. . . .	9,000	42-10	None	2-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	B-Note 3		
Hobart, Ind.	10-14	5,280-5,280	6,240	62-24	None	2-0-0	32.2v	39.0	7-3115	1,253	54
Holland, Mich.	19-32	4,160-5,070	3,352	63-24	None	3-0-1	112.8v	157.5	5-2485	844	53
Homewood, Ill.	0-30	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	0-3-1	6.9v	37.5	5-2405	822	58
Hopewell, Va.	19-25	3,800-4,010	5,848	72-24	T	5-0-1	71.6	96.6	6-2815	1,082	58
Hopkinsville, Ky.	28-0	3,240-3,300	5,000	72-24	O	4-0-1	98.2	156.2	5-2045	549	60
Hoquiam, Wash.	22-0	4,942-. . . .	6,265	56-24	None	1-1-1	110.2	119.6	5-2385	723	34
Hornell, N. Y.	23-15	4,102-4,300	5,500	56-10	T	3-0-1	93.8	101.1	5-2005	789	53
Huntington, Ind.	29-0	4,200-4,200	5,400	63-24	T	4-0-1	128.8	139.2	6-2954	971	42
Huntington Bch., Cal.	56-0	5,028-6,060	9,168	62-24	S	3-0-2	113.2	175.3	4-1881	482	51
Huron, S. D.	6-39	3,744-3,864	4,945	70-24	S	2-1-0	30.5v	31.8	7-3061	1,058	55
Hyattsville, Md.	11-50	3,800-4,000†	5,500	72-10	None	3-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2180	867	51
Independence, Kan.	14-0	3,300-3,660	5,040	84-24	None	4-0-1	50.0	54.5	6-2628	880	41
Indiana, Pa.	1-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	5-0-1	3.9v	13.3	6-Note 2		
Ironton, Ohio	17-0	3,788-4,040	5,400	56-24	S	1-1-0	70.6	80.2	7-3041	1,169	60
Ironwood, Mich.	15-25	3,998-4,118	5,360	63-24	O	3-0-1	69.3v	78.7	7-3197	1,066	58
Jeannette, Pa.	7-26	4,656-4,920	5,436	56-24	S	2-1-0	43.3v	67.2	5-Note 2		
Jeffersonville, Ind.	27-0	3,780-3,780	5,200	63-24	None	21-10	. . . .	. . . .	5-2430	750	60
Jennings, Mo.	15-18	4,680-. . . .	. . . .	70-24	None	2-1-0	71.7	90.1	6-Note 2		
Johnson City, N. Y.	40-0	. . . .-4,904	6,854	56-24	T	3-0-1	191.9	209.7	4-1883	696	54
Johnstown, N. Y.	19-8	3,300-3,900	5,600	56-24	None	2-0-1	63.5v	72.0	5-2313	742	59
Junction City, Kan.	18-0	3,300-3,600	4,800	84-24	None	4-0-1	67.0	72.7	6-2939	1,085	42
Keene, N. H.	15-58	3,833-4,593	6,177	72-24	None	4-0-1	72.7v	. . . .	5-2294	734	50
Kenmore, N. Y.	9-94	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	40-08	None	2-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2111	758	53
Kennewick, Wash.	13-15	4,938-5,004	6,780	65-24	None	5-0-2	79.1v	105.2	5-2474	773	58
Kent, Ohio	6-22	5,020-5,020	5,580	72-24	O	3-1-0	42.6v	53.3	5-2323	980	56
Kingston, Pa.	11-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-08	None	2-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2791	990	56
Kinston, N. C.	44-0	3,288-4,632	6,516	84-24	None	5-0-1	196.8	229.8	4-1731	649	59
Kirksville, Mo.	11-4	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	0-2-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-Note 2		
Klamath Falls, Ore.	24-8	. . . .-4,500	5,850	72-24	. . . .	4-0-1	114.2	138.1	5-2487	828	57
La Grange, Ga.	27-0	2,820-3,420	. . . .	72-24	None	4-1-0	94.1	143.8	5-2329	822	58

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Method	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
La Grange, Ill.	14-25	$5,240-5,760	$8,400	56-24	O	3-0-1	$ 22.8v	$101.0	4,1973	740	59
Laconia, N. H.	22-40	....-....	....	70-24	None	6-0-2	....	....	5-2202	745	54
Lake Worth, Fla.	25-1	3,720-3,720	6,420	56-24	H	4-0-1	108.7	121.3	6-2891	996	56
Lamesa, Tex.	10-20	3,584-3,717	....	72-24	S	4-2-0	40.5	49.3	28-Note 1		
Lansing, Ill.	0-48	....-....	....	..-..	....	0-4-0	....	....	6-2764	865	53
Laramie, Wyo.	18-..	4,116-5,496	6,120	72-24	None	4-0-1	85.3	90.6	6-2536	1,012	51
Leavenworth, Kan.	26-0	3,960-3,960	5,700	84-24	T	4-0-1	....	....	5-2297	718	40
Lewiston, Idaho	23-15	4,020-4,740	6,900	74-24	None	0-3-1	104.4	116.3	4-1816	603	58
Lexington, N. C.	23-16	3,168-3,960	6,300	84-24	None	4-0-1	91.9v	101.5	5-2252	709	59
Lodi, Calif.	29-10	4,860-5,772	9,300	63-24	O	3-1-0	170.0v	182.5	4-1873	609	54
Lodi, N. J.	0-80	....-....	....	..-..	....	3-1-0	....	....	D-Note 3		
Logan, Utah	23-0	3,900-4,140	5,340	68-10	None	0-3-1	95.1	103.2	5-2366	708	52
Logansport, Ind.	46-0	....-....	....	63-24	None	4-0-1	....	....	5-2284	727	48
Lombard, Ill.	0-27	....-....	....	..-..	....	0-4-1	6.0v	18.0	6-2932	1,313	58
Lufkin, Tex.	28-12	3,180-3,180	5,520	72-24	H	8-0-2	84.5v	94.9	18-Note 1		
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	0-55	....-....	....	....	....	2-0-1	10.1v	21.0	D-Note 3		
McAlester, Okla.	21-0	2,550-2,700	4,200	76-24	None	6-0-1	62.7	72.3	6-3046	898	50
Macomb, Ill.	10-2	3,900-3,900	4,800	84-24	None	2-1-0	38.9	40.9	6-2764	985	59
Madera, Calif.	15-9	4,116-5,004	7,392	..-24	T	2-1-0	69.2v	81.0	5-2375	922	47
Madison, N. J.	6-65	4,757-6,017	....	56-10	T	3-0-1	34.1v	56.9	C-Note 3		
Manhattan, Kan.	19-0	3,000-3,720	5,220	72-24	S	3-1-0	64.1	71.0	6-2753	944	42
Mankato, Minn.	30-3	4,128-4,650	7,000	67-24	H	4-0-1	140.8	151.3	5-2440	716	50
Maplewood, Mo.	10-0	4,574-4,574	....	..-24	None	1-1-0	....	....	6-Note 2		
Maplewood tp, N. J.	47-0	4,644-6,348	9,324	56-10	None	3-0-1	282.3	329.6	3-1231	436	47
Marietta, Ohio	19-0	4,110-4,350	5,520	56-24	None	3-0-1	90.4	94.7	6-2727	980	60
Marinette, Wis.	17-0	3,984-4,368	5,100	72-24	O	2-0-1	85.1	131.3	6-2899	905	46
Marlborough, Mass.	19-36	....-....	....	56-10	S	4-0-1	....	....	4-B-Note 2		
Marquette, Mich.	27-0	3,600-4,140	5,700	63-24	O	4-0-1	125.0	165.2	6-2655	983	60
Marshall, Tex.	28-0	3,184-2,952	5,400	72-24	H	0-7-1	94.3	134.6	24-Note 1		
Marshalltown, Iowa	21-0	4,306-4,793	5,834	68-24	O	3-1-1	102.1v	160.8	5-2450	850	51
Marshfield, Wis.	18-0	3,990-4,782	6,687	72-24	S	4-0-1	....	91.4	5-2352	713	53
Martinsburg, W. Va.	19-35	2,803-3,043	4,141	60-24	S	5-0-1	60.0	65.4	6-2995	1,032	59
Martinsville, Va.	18-35	3,480-4,380	7,080	84-24	None	5-1-1	75.5v	91.8	6-2868	867	55
Mattoon, Ill.	24-0	3,900-4,500	6,000	56-24	None	2-0-1	108.3	121.5	6-2560	832	56
Maywood, Calif.	15-0	5,004-6,384	7,392	..-24	T	0-2-0	88.6	99.7	7-3326	1,010	56
Medford, Ore.	39-12	4,320-5,160	7,980	72-24	T	0-5-1	198.5v	225.4	5-2133	816	33
Melrose Park, Ill.	0-27	5,244-5,520	8,225	56-24	None	3-0-0	150.3	162.4	6-2934	1,112	60
Menasha, Wis.	19-0	4,516-5,326	6,700	68-24	None	2-0-1	98.9	132.0	6-2720	1,016	56
Menominee, Mich.	17-0	3,450-3,750	5,000	67-24	O	1-0-1	68.6	118.7	6-2843	885	58
Merced, Calif.	35-5	4,512-5,448	8,868	72-24	T	5-1-1	193.2	218.8	3-1230	291	56
Mexico, Mo.	11-6	3,384-3,912	5,760	84-24	....	3-1-0	41.1v	57.5	7-Note 2		
Miami, Okla.	22-0	3,397-3,528	5,880	84-24	None	4-0-0	81.7	97.8	6-2855	1,078	60
Middlesborough, Ky.	9-12	....-....	....	..-24	S	0-3-0	....	....	7-3306	1,199	53
Millburn tp, N. J.	34-39	5,100-6,240	9,000	56-..	None	4-1-1	204.0v	261.0	B-Note 3		
Mission, Tex.	3-30	3,300-3,600	....	70-09	None	3-0-1	10.0	16.9	29-Note 1		
Mitchell, S. D.	12-32	3,210-3,300	4,440	66-24	None	4-1-0	39.3	46.1	6-2737	839	57
Moberly, Mo.	18-0	3,176-3,216	4,992	72-24	None	2-1-0	57.0	62.8	6-Note 2		
Monmouth, Ill.	9-20	3,600-3,780	5,400	72-24	None	2-1-0	36.0	44.0	6-2511	913	56
Monroe, Mich.	34-0	4,647-5,047	6,788	69-24	O	4-0-1	174.1	224.7	5-2387	843	60
Monroe, N. C.	12-25	3,168-3,780	4,800	84-24	T	4-0-1	44.3v	76.8	6-2587	1,091	60
Monterey, Calif.	39-10	4,698-5,568	9,528	69-24	O	0-5-1	257.3v	308.4	3-1470	429	53
Morgantown, W. Va.	32-10	3,600-4,008	5,076	60-24	None	4-0-1	144.8	187.9	6-2924	1,008	48
Morristown, N. J.	18-150	....-....	7,725	56-10	S	4-0-1	....	....	C-Note 3		
Moscow, Idaho	2-50	....-....	6,000	48-08	None	0-6-1	10.6	19.4	6-2675	890	36
Moultrie, Ga.	23-0	....-....	....	84-24	None	0-4-0	....	....	5-2154	794	57
Moundsville, W. Va.	11-0	3,960-3,960	4,920	60-24	None	2-0-1	46.1	58.9	7-3417	1,140	57
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	22-25	4,947-5,356	7,371	65-24	S	3-0-1	131.2v	147.0	6-2663	953	54
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	4-16	4,300-4,645	....	84-24	None	4-0-0	29.8v	39.1	7-3305	1,149	29

Table XIV—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Overtime Method	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Mount Vernon, Ill.	13-0	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	56-24	ST	0-3-0	$. . . .	$. . . .	7-3188	1,237	59
Munhall, Pa. . . .	0-300	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	5-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2402	820	24
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	36-0	3,056-3,334	5,292	84-12	None	5-1-0	103.8	131.8	5-2270	754	55
Murray, Utah . . .	0-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	14.2	18.4	6-2935	702	25
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	17-0	4,600-4,800	7,150	63-24	None	4-0-0	85.1	108.3	6-2901	1,183	54
Nampa, Idaho . . .	21-0	3,942-. . . .	6,042	72-10	O	4-1-0	91.2	102.7	5-2226	526	56
Napa, Calif.	27-7	4,836-5,868†	8,436†	67-24	ST	3-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	3-1313	372	51
Naugatuck, Conn. .	17-90	4,541-4,541†	6,000†	56-08	None	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-C-Note 2		
New Bern, N. C. .	12-25	3,360-3,720	. . . .	84-24	None	3-0-1	52.1v	73.8	6-2672	987	59
New Braunfels, Tex.	17-60	3,270-3,360	3,960	72-24	None	4-0-1	58.0	71.6	16-Note 1		
New Castle, Ind. .	19-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-24	None	2-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2814	1,029	38
New Kensington, Pa.	5-125	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-08	None	7-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	4-1743	536	41
New Philadelphia, Ohio	11-12	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	T	4-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2810	1,092	57
Newburyport, Mass.	21-30	4,176-4,766	. . . .	48-12	T	3-0-1	97.3v	118.0	6-C-Note 2		
Newton, Kan. . . .	17-0	3,672-4,200	6,000	72-24	None	3-1-0	60.6	68.1	5-2198	755	57
Niles, Mich. . . .	21-0	4,380-. . . .	7,300	68-24	H	3-0-1	99.8	117.8	5-2376	805	58
Niles, Ohio	20-0	4,668-5,208	6,348	56-24	T	2-0-1	104.7v	108.0	5-2354	965	55
Norfolk, Neb. . . .	11-15	3,420-3,660	4,560	72-24	None	2-0-1	40.0	42.6	6-2689	781	52
North Adams, Mass.	36-0	4,207-4,558	5,902	56-10	None	3-0-2	169.9	179.4	4-B-Note 2		
North Plainfield, N. J.	19-15	4,680-5,772	7,488	56-10	HT	2-0-1	104.1v	132.4	D-Note 3		
North Platte, Neb.	13-35†	3,315-3,528	5,100	72-24	. . . .	. . . .	47.8	63.5	6-2994	1,149	51
Norwood t, Mass. .	37-0	4,497-5,127	7,860	56-24	S	4-0-1	202.9	232.0	4-B-Note 2		
Ocala, Fla.	19-10	3,780-4,320	6,000	78-24	None	4-0-2	84.7	116.6	6-2504	892	56
Oceanside, Calif. .	23-15	5,388-6,384	9,173	72-24	T	2-0-1	146.2	156.4	5-2372	823	48
Oil City, Pa. . . .	27-0	4,020-4,500	5,400	56-24	None	0-3-2	120.2	136.2	6-2528	826	48
Okmulgee, Okla. .	24-0	2,820-3,120	5,100	72-24	T	3-0-0	73.4	80.3	6-2881	1,238	46
Olean, N. Y. . . .	31-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	3-0-3	. . . .	. . . .	4-1713	634	39
Olympia, Wash. .	29-0	4,512-5,136	7,200	56-24	S	4-0-1	144.1	165.6	4-1826	709	49
Oneonta, N. Y. . .	16-22	4,074-4,314	5,400	56-24	T	3-0-1	74.4v	82.1	4-1748	541	60
Orangeburg, S. C. .	18-6	3,360-3,360	6,200	84-24	None	4-1-1	69.7v	96.0	5-2080	689	58
Oskaloosa, Iowa .	12-7	3,720-3,720	4,320	68-24	S	3-1-0	49.4v	58.4	6-2827	960	40
Oswego, N. Y. . .	45-0	3,940-4,780	5,700	56-10	T	3-0-1	201.4	214.9	5-2344	984	59
Ottawa, Ill.	21-8†	4,891-4,891	6,500	56-24	. . . .	. . . .	103.3v	128.9	6-2785	1,020	59
Ottawa, Kan. . . .	12-0	3,240-3,600†	4,560	84-24	None	1-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2709	1,038	39
Owatonna, Minn. .	7-28	3,720-4,200	. . . .	84-24	S	4-0-1	36.3v	47.1	6-2911	827	56
Owosso, Mich. . .	32-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	64-24	None	4-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	5-2433	695	55
Painesville, Ohio .	20-12	4,560-5,712	7,212	56-24	SH	3-0-1	111.1v	145.6	5-2482	883	56
Palestine, Tex. .	16-0	3,240-3,300	4,512	72-24	S	0-3-0	55.1	62.1	21-Note 1		
Palm Springs, Calif.	27-0	4,860-5,772	8,940	66-24	None	0-2-0	138.9	178.2	6-2971	789	51
Pampa, Tex. . . .	33-2	3,600-3,960	6,000	72-24	None	6-0-1	132.8v	141.1	17-Note 1		
Paris, Tex.	30-0	2,910-3,000	5,038	72-24	T	0-4-1	102.2	127.9	18-Note 1		
Parsons, Kan. . .	19-0	3,210-3,660	4,920	72-24	None	4-0-1	72.2	79.6	5-2427	893	39
Pascagoula, Miss. .	20-0	. . . .-. . . .	5,160	72-24	S	4-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2875	886	53
Pasco, Wash. . . .	16-21	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	6-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2356	701	58
Peekskill, N. Y. .	4-600	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-. .	None	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2092	728	58
Pendleton, Ore. .	18-40	3,948-4,548†	6,612	72-. .	O	5-0-1	85.3v	131.8	5-2320	834	33
Peru, Ind.	28-0	. . . .-. . . .	5,760	56-24	None	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2174	770	41
Petaluma, Calif. .	17-10	4,860-5,772	7,356	74-24	None	5-0-1	92.0v	112.5	3-1459	422	52
Piedmont, Calif. .	21-4	5,280-6,168	7,932	67-24	S	2-0-1	142.4v	179.2	3-1474	421	50
Piqua, Ohio	20-13	4,416-4,680	6,100	63-24	None	2-0-1	99.2v	111.0	5-2176	713	59
Pittsburg, Calif. .	18-12	5,328-6,324	7,890	56-24	T	2-1-0	121.8v	128.0	5-2092	921	53
Pittsburg, Kan. .	25-0	3,450-3,780	5,520	84-24	None	4-0-1	89.8	115.1	6-2612	940	38
Plainview, Tex. .	21-0	2,790-3,360	4,800	72-24	H	4-0-0	75.3	94.3	30-Note 1		
Plattsburg, N. Y. .	29-106	3,718-4,472	6,240	60-24	None	0-4-1	129.4v	144.9	4-1647	457	58
Port Angeles, Wash.	13-22	4,980-5,340	6,780	56-24	None	7-1-0	96.6v	111.2	5-2339	913	40
Princeton, N. J. .	0-150	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	4-0-1	.0	19.3	D-Note 3		
Puyallup, Wash. .	12-30	4,680-5,340	7,020	56-24	S	3-0-0	70.0v	76.7	5-2460	1,023	54
Radnor tp, Pa. . .	2-45	. . . .-. . . .	6,300	48-. .	. . . .	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2189	769	47

Table XIV—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Overtime Method	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Randolph t, Mass.	36-40	$4,475-5,000	$ 7,165	56-10	ST	3-0-1	$111.4v	$124.4	5-C-Note 2		
Redding, Calif.	18-34	4,536-5,364	8,000	68-24	None	3-0-1	102.5	122.1	3-1477	491	54
Reidsville, N. C.	7-18	3,168-3,960	4,560	84-24	None	2-1-0	28.4v	34.3	7-3246	1,421	61
Renton, Wash.	29-16	5,298-5,868	7,848	56-24	T	4-1-0	172.6v	191.4	5-2442	801	48
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	12-0	4,560-4,770	6,510	84-24	None	2-0-1	54.1	65.2	6-Note 2		
River Forest, Ill.	16-12	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	O	1-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2546	901	55
River Rouge, Mich.	29-0	5,000-6,000	8,500	56-24	O	2-0-1	194.5	215.5	6-2868	1,118	53
Rochester, N. H.	78-63	3,796-3,878	5,497	84-. .	None	7-0-1	75.9v	84.5	5-2204	517	54
Rocky River, Ohio	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	T	2-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	4-1951	745	60
Roseville, Calif.	11-25	4,434-5,220	8,268	56-24	O	3-1-0	62.4v	76.4	4-1841	631	55
Rutland, Vt.	29-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	S	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	4-B-Note 2		
Ruston, La.	23-0	3,000-3,300†	6,000	60-24	None	4-2-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2157	777	56
Rye, N. Y.	11-210	4,016-5,928	. . . .	56-12	None	3-0-2	62.5	122.7	5-2071	693	37
St. Augustine, Fla.	22-20	3,475-3,737	5,275	72-24	None	4-0-1	85.6	109.6	5-2096	654	59
St. Charles, Mo.	21-0†	4,180-4,500	4,620	82-24	. . . .	. . . .	52.8v	63.8	7-Note 2		
St. Joseph, Mich.	18-0	4,254-4,680	7,656	63-24	S	2-1-0	88.1	120.6			
Salisbury, N. C.	36-4	3,212-3,586	6,180	72-12	None	5-0-2	134.9v	153.7	5-2014	679	54
San Benito, Tex.	4-36	3,000-3,600	4,800	48-08	None	0-3-0	17.9v	33.4	34-Note 1		
San Carlos, Calif.	32-12	5,034-6,120†	10,332	60-24	H	2-3-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2272	660	58
San Fernando, Calif.	20-0	5,934-6,828	10,068	65-24	O	0-3-0	134.7	141.4	5-2394	649	50
San Gabriel, Calif.	31-0	5,432-6,396	10,874	69-24	T	3-0-0	181.6	200.0	4-1978	497	60
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	24-0	4,812-5,856	9,660	72-24	None	3-0-1	131.0	199.3	4-1811	578	57
San Marino, Calif.	22-0	5,238-6,312	10,620	68-24	S	2-0-1	159.0	177.6	4-1742	444	57
San Pablo, Calif.	23-5	5,628-6,672	10,344	67-24	None	9-4-0	187.4	215.8	4-1742	387	53
San Rafael, Calif.	39-15	5,502-6,348	9,600	72-24	O	4-0-2	190.1v	275.9	4-1844	694	47
Sanford, Fla.	21-0	3,702-4,154	6,313	84-24	None	6-1-1	88.8	119.2	5-2316	824	58
Sanford, N. C.	5-31	2,778-3,168	. . . .	48-08	None	3-1-0	27.1v	43.6	7-3121	1,261	57
Santa Maria, Calif.	7-14	4,860-5,772	8,940	63-24	S	2-0-1	42.0v	49.3	5-2412	663	59
Santa Paula, Calif.	0-22	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	3-0-0	10.2v	21.1	6-2749	932	51
Sapulpa, Okla.	18-0	3,960-3,960	4,650	72-24	None	4-0-1	68.1	74.2	6-2559	685	49
Saugus t, Mass.	30-1	4,750-5,200	6,500	48-10	None	3-0-1	149.5v	155.4	5-C-Note 2		
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	25-8	3,740-4,360†	6,419†	63-24	H	2-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2631	823	51
Scarsdale, N. Y.	32-125	5,250-6,050	8,100	56-10	None	3-0-2	189.9	259.1	4-1755	598	36
Scottsbluff, Neb.	9-31	3,372-3,792	6,072	72-24	O	3-1-0	40.5	59.0	6-2694	1,059	57
Sedalia, Mo.	27-0	3,300-4,080	5,160	72-24	S	2-1-0	100.6	132.1	7-3279	1,314	45
Shawnee, Okla.	31-0	3,048-3,120	4,920	72-24	None	5-0-1	99.0	105.5	6-2914	1,147	59
Sheffield, Ala.	17-0	3,600-. . . .	5,355	84-24	None	4-0-0	60.9	77.7	6-2615	762	56
Shelbyville, Ind.	19-6	4,100-4,100	5,872	63-24	None	3-1-0	85.9v	116.1	5-2358	789	40
Sheridan, Wyo.	13-66	3,780-4,800	5,880	66-24	None	0-2-0	67.3	73.8	7-3385	1,389	57
Sherman, Tex.	38-0	3,000-3,828	5,280	72-24	H	5-0-1	137.8v	167.4	17-Note 1		
Shorewood, Wis.	25-0	5,328-6,336	9,660	70-24	T	2-0-1	152.3	163.6	4-1856	718	52
Sidney, Ohio	15-0	4,253-4,515	5,775	72-24	H	3-0-1	73.1	77.6	5-2490	858	58
Sikeston, Mo.	4-16	2,925-3,120	3,120	54-09	None	2-0-0	19.9v	26.7	8-Note 2		
Snyder, Tex.	11-35	3,750-3,900	6,000	72-24	H	4-0-0	53.4v	67.0	34-Note 1		
S. Charleston, W. Va.	23-20	3,780-4,140†	4,567	60-24	None	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2514	913	49
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	35-22	5,325-6,325	8,460	68-24	H	3-0-1	92.5v	138.2	5-2385	864	58
South Norfolk, Va.	18-70	3,504-4,104	6,000	84-24	T	0-6-0	84.8v	105.6	7-3013	952	56
South Orange, N. J.	29-0	4,680-5,954	8,944	56-10	T	3-0-1	179.1v	212.2	C-Note 3		
S. Pasadena, Calif.	22-0	5,196-6,108	9,636	66-24	O	2-0-0	148.5	156.9	4-1991	610	49
S. Portland, Me.	31-100	3,557-3,878†	6,032	64-24	None	8-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	3-B-Note 2		
Springfield, Ore.	26-50	4,320-4,680	6,720	63-24	O	6-0-0	112.9v	133.3	5-2110	584	52
Springfield tp, Pa.	0-101	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	8-0-1	.0	33.1	5-2149	733	49
Statesville, N. C.	21-18	3,120-4,128	5,304	84-24	O	4-0-1	80.2v	102.9	5-2253	1,034	58
Staunton, Va.	6-40	3,600-3,840†	. . . .	84-24	None	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2983	1,134	60
Sterling, Ill.	13-15	4,260-4,500	5,640	56-24	S	3-0-1	75.4v	95.2	5-2466	851	54
Stevens Point, Wis.	18-0	4,323-4,447	5,844	72-24	T	2-0-1	82.6	125.1	5-2257	871	56
Stillwater, Okla.	17-30	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	None	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2264	584	53
Stowe tp, Pa.	0-90	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	5-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-Note 2		

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Overtime Method	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Struthers, Ohio	9-25	$5,120-5,394	$ 6,294	56-24	S	2-0-0	$ 54.9v	$ 73.3	5-2033	796	55
Suffolk, Va.	21-20	3,402-3,582	5,800	84-24	None	3-1-1	82.2	101.8	5-2268	697	54
Summit, N. J.	27-45	4,900-6,100	9,100	63-. .	None	4-0-1	110.9v	228.0	C-Note 3		
Sumter, S. C.	21-9	3,192-3,792	5,520	84-24	None	0-6-1	736.0v	84.0	6-2908	1,167	59
Swampscott t, Mass.	33-0†	4,440-5,382	7,122	56-10	. . . .	. . . .	191.9	340.4	4-B-Note 2		
Sweetwater, Tex.	24-0	3,517-3,780	6,120	72-24	. . . .	4-1-0	97.2	109.7	18-Note 1		
Takoma Park, Md.	14-40	4,100-4,994	6,500	56-10	T	3-0-1	59.7	80.1	5-2066	845	57
Terrell, Tex.	5-25	3,000-3,000	. . . .	72-24	S	3-0-0	22.2v	30.7	34-Note 1		
Texarkana, Ark.	28-0	3,181-3,517	4,650	72-24	None	4-0-1	97.1	119.4	5-2413	883	58
Thomasville, Ga.	25-0	3,300-3,600	4,800	84-24	None	5-0-1	86.7	91.3	4-1622	570	55
Thomasville, N. C.	29-12	3,000-3,540	5,400	72-24	None	4-0-0	61.0v	67.3	6-2678	1,035	59
Tonawanda, N. Y.	25-800	5,100-5,100	6,250	56-10	None	3-1-0	135.0	159.0	4-1574	509	55
Traverse City, Mich.	15-6	3,828-4,368	6,132	72-24	H	4-0-1	68.4v	87.2	6-2951	1,190	58
Trinidad, Colo.	14-84	3,300-3,720	4,800	84-24	None	2-0-1	54.6	75.1	7-3055	1,077	54
Troy, Ohio	13-. .†	4,524-5,196	6,228	72-24	. . . .	. . . .	63.8	73.3	6-2543	930	54
Tulare, Calif.	11-15	4,194-4,984	8,520	72-24	S	0-4-0	55.3v	65.5	4-1882	560	50
Turtle Creek, Pa.	3-45	4,000-4,000	. . . .	40-08	S	1-0-1	25.1v	32.0	5-2245	929	29
Twin Falls, Idaho	26-0	3,552-4,260	6,216	56-24	None	3-0-0	108.1	119.1	5-2392	806	52
Two Rivers, Wis.	15-0	4,092-5,232	6,684	72-24	T	0-2-0	71.8	108.7	5-2212	821	58
Uniontown, Pa.	16-65	. . . .-4,080	5,500	56-24	S	5-0-1	68.2	83.8	6-Note 2		
University Hgts., O.	25-0	4,728-5,904	8,886	72-24	None	1-1-0	151.0	168.8	4-1684	524	57
University Pk., Tex.	26-0	4,828-5,160	. . . .	72-24	T	3-0-1	156.5	171.0	19-Note 1		
Upland, Calif.	27-20	4,944-6,024†	8,904	40-08	None	0-2-0	38.4v	45.9	6-2903	821	50
Uvalde, Tex.	30-0	3,600-4,200	. . . .	40-08	T	3-0-1	8.8	12.6	30-Note 1		
Vernon, Tex.	12-19	3,300-3,300	4,248	72-24	None	3-0-0	46.3v	50.6	23-Note 1		
Villa Park, Ill.	0-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	O	3-0-0	9.9v	16.2	6-2512	1,083	57
Visalia, Calif.	22-10	4,320-4,992	9,600	72-24	None	4-0-1	103.4v	137.5	4-1957	611	53
Wabash, Ind.	17-0	3,840-4,200	. . . .	63-24	None	2-0-1	73.7	90.9	7-3191	1,188	39
Wakefield t, Mass.	32-20	4,750-5,050	6,750	56-10	S	4-0-1	164.4v	199.3	5-B-Note 2		
Walla Walla, Wash.	47-0	4,380-4,800	7,000	63-24	S	3-0-1	235.9	266.3	3-1477	538	55
Warren, Pa.	22-0	3,708-4,164	5,376	84-24	None	3-0-1	89.4	93.7	6-2957	898	54
Wash. Ct. Hse., Ohio	7-17	3,907-4,024	4,857	66-. .	None	2-0-1	33.1v	45.6	7-3399	1,261	58
Watertown, S. D.	15-. .†	3,600-4,140	5,520	66-24	. . . .	. . . .	73.0	187.0	Data Not Available		
Watertown, Wis.	18-15	4,624-5,170	6,257	72-24	None	3-0-1	96.6v	148.9	5-2361	891	51
Waterville, Me.	13-78	3,744-3,744	. . . .	72-10	S	4-0-1	61.9v	91.0	4-B-Note 2		
Watervliet, N. Y.	28-250	3,600-3,800	. . . .	56-24	None	0-4-1	107.6	116.6	6-2634	1,093	58
Watsonville, Calif.	14-20	4,728-5,748	7,704	72-24	T	3-0-1	81.3v	105.6	4-1901	587	58
Waxahachie, Tex.	16-0	2,670-2,760	4,560	72-24	None	2-0-0	44.0	53.6	28-Note 1		
Waycross, Ga.	25-0	3,300-3,500	5,400	84-24	None	3-0-1	85.8	95.8	6-2710	1,079	58
Wayne, Mich.	26-55	5,513-5,756	10,550	63-24	T	5-1-0	153.1v	176.0	6-2537	879	60
Waynesboro, Pa.	5-50	3,120-3,822	. . . .	72-24	. . . .	4-0-1	17.4	26.7	5-Note 2		
Waynesboro, Va.	5-35	3,336-3,336	5,460	84-24	None	3-0-0	20.8	40.0	7-3062	1,148	56
West Lafayette, Ind.	13-0	4,500-4,900	6,600	60-24	None	0-2-0	69.1	72.9	6-2926	993	39
West Memphis, Ark.	19-4	3,000-. . . .	5,280	72-24	None	4-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-3009	924	55
W. University Pl., Tex.	8-27	4,380-4,620	6,180	72-24	None	3-0-0	39.9v	47.7	30-Note 1		
Wethersfield t, Conn.	0-90	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	4-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-C-Note 2		
Wheaton, Ill.	0-31	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	4-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2863	1,104	60
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	23-0	4,296-6,072	8,376	68-24	None	2-0-1	140.0	185.6	4-1908	696	54
Willimatic, Conn.	18-29	4,368-4,368	5,980	56-10	None	3-1-1	81.7v	94.0	6-C-Note 2		
Winchester, Va.	9-40	3,060-4,080	. . . .	84-24	None	7-0-1	34.2	61.7	6-2852	709	55
Winchester t, Mass.	44-9	4,950-5,150	7,700	56-10	T	4-0-1	195.9v	209.8	4-B-Note 2		
Winfield, Kan.	14-0	3,300-4,140†	4,740†	72-24	O	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2391	683	40
Winnetka, Ill.	19-12	4,770-5,880	11,100	56-08	HT	2-0-1	124.9v	148.8	3-1410	440	60
Winona, Minn.	44-25	4,230-4,530	6,930	68-24	O	4-1-2	197.6	263.5	Data Not Available		
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	20-0	4,889-5,136	6,776	68-24	O	0-2-0	101.6	164.4	6-2689	964	51
Wood River, Ill.	5-18	5,220-5,220	6,300	72-24	S	0-2-0	31.2v	36.9	7-3038	952	58
Woodbury, N. J.	6-80	4,410-5,075	. . . .	56-08	None	4-2-1	25.2	40.8	C-Note 3		
Woodland, Calif.	13-29	4,968-4,968	7,860	72-24	None	4-0-1	82.4v	89.9	4-1842	705	59

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Over-time Method	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Department Deficiency Points	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Wooster, Ohio . .	17-30	$3,960-4,752	$6,864	63-24	O	3-0-1	$ 74.6v	$ 87.0	5-2472	861	58
Xenia, Ohio	19-0	4,095-4,699	6,274	63-24	T	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2401	820	55
Ypsilanti, Mich. .	23-0	4,518-5,034	7,068	63-24	S	2-0-1	120.0	152.7	6-2766	995	60

[1] Some Texas cities are graded by engineers of the Texas Board of Insurance Commissioners. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis is determined.

[2] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association (covering all states in New England except New Hampshire) supplied only the total or final classification as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the national board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling house property, "A" being the best and "F" being the poorest. The rating organizations in Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin supplied only the total or final class for some cities.

[3] In classifying the fire defenses of some cities, the rating organization in New Jersey uses letters instead of figures to cover nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the national board grading schedule, a class "B" city, 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A class "A" city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a class 2 city elsewhere, class "B" the same as class 3, and so on.

[4] No public fire protection.

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Sources of Statistics: Fire

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OFFICER TRAINING. Fire Protection Department, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater. 1960. 88pp. $2.50.

OPERATING FIRE DEPARTMENT PUMPERS.

National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1960. 180pp. $4.

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RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT'S PROGRAM OF PRE-FIRE PLANNING AND FIRE PREVENTION. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1960. 28pp. 50 cents.

STANDARDS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. Standards recommended by NFPA and published in a separate 1960 edition with the same pamphlet number and substantially identical text as NFPA edition. Complete list of all standards and prices upon request. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 38.

--SPRINKLER SYSTEMS. No. 13. 164pp.

--MOTOR FIRE APPARATUS SPECIFICATIONS. No. 19. 56pp.

--FLAMMABLE ANESTHETICS. No. 56. 48pp.

--LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES. No. 58. 68pp.

--MUNICIPAL FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS. No. 73. 40pp.

--HOME FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS. No. 74. 8pp.

--INCINERATORS. No. 82. 20pp.

--TANK VEHICLES FOR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS. No. 385. 24pp.

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--SPRINKLER SYSTEMS. No. 13. 180pp. $1.25.

--MOTOR FIRE APPARATUS SPECIFICATIONS. No. 19. 76pp. 75 cents.

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--HOME FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS. No. 74M. 12pp. 35 cents.

--HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS. No. 76-T. 24pp. 50 cents.

--INCINERATORS (No. 82), RUBBISH HANDLING (No. 82A). 32pp. 50 cents.

--BUILDING EXITS CODE. 17th edition. No. 101. 260pp. $1.50.

--PROTECTION OF RECORDS. No. 232. 114pp. $1.

--BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS, STANDARD METHODS OF FIRE TESTS OF. No. 251. 24pp. 50 cents.

--FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, GASES AND VOLATILE SOLIDS, FIRE HAZARD PROPERTIES OF. No. 325. 130pp. $1.50.

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--AIRCRAFT RESCUE AND FIRE FIGHTING SERVICES FOR AIRPORTS AND HELIPORTS. No. 403. 68pp. $1.

--TRAILER COURTS. No. 501A. 16pp. 40 cents.

--IDENTIFICATION OF FIRE HAZARDS OF MATERIALS. No. 704M-T. 24pp. 50 cents.

--NUCLEAR REACTORS. No. 802. 76pp. 75 cents.

A SYSTEM OF RADIO FIRE COMMUNICATIONS FOR CUYAHOGA COUNTY. Cleveland Bureau of Governmental Research, 1010 Euclid Building, Cleveland 15. 1960. 22pp.

WORKING SCHEDULES OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS. By Warren Y. Kimball. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1960. 8pp. 35 cents.

Selected Periodicals: Fire

FIRE CHIEFS' NEWS LETTER. International Association of Fire Chiefs, 232 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

FIRE ENGINEERING. Magazine Publishing Division, Reuben H. Donnelly Corp., 466 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. $4.

FIRE NEWS (monthly newsletter), FIREMEN (monthly), QUARTERLY. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. For members $15 (not available separately).

INTERNATIONAL FIRE FIGHTER. International Association of Fire Fighters, AFL-CIO Building, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $5.

Police Administration

Developments in 1960

By A. F. Brandstatter

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SERIOUS crimes continue to increase in the United States at a rate that exceeds population growth by four to one. At the close of 1959, crime incidence reached the highest point in history. There was 69 per cent more crime than in 1950 and 128 per cent more than in 1940. The outlook for 1960 is even darker. In the first nine months, serious crime increased 11 per cent over a similar period in 1959. Crimes against property represented the sharpest rise with robbery increasing 16 per cent, burglary 15 per cent, and auto theft 6 per cent. The same trend continued in crimes against the person, with forcible rape increasing an alarming 8 per cent, followed by murder and aggravated assault with 4 and 3 per cent, respectively.

The declining conviction rate has been of grave concern to police in recent years. A significant decline was noted in 1958. However, comparison of 1958 and 1959 conviction rates with the average for the previous five-year periods in a number of serious offenses reveals that the downward trend in convictions has lessened and for some offenses rose appreciably in 1959. Table 1 reflects this development.

TABLE 1

PER CENT OF CONVICTIONS BY TYPES OF OFFENSES, 1953-1959[1]

Type of Offense[1]	Average: 1953-1957	1958	Per Cent Change	Average: 1954-1957	1959	Per Cent Change
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	62.2	59.5	-2.7	62.2	59.4	-2.8
Robbery	74.0	60.8	-13.2	71.5	64.8	-6.7
Aggravated assault	58.5	41.8	-16.7	56.6	43.9	-12.7
Burglary — breaking and entering	72.8	67.8	-5.0	71.2	71.4	+0.2
Larceny — theft	74.2	71.0	-3.2	73.3	72.6	-0.7
Auto theft	64.2	64.0	-0.2	63.8	67.5	+3.7
Stolen property: buying and receiving	53.5	45.6	-7.9	52.0	51.4	-0.6
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	73.5	63.3	-10.2	70.7	67.2	-3.5
Narcotic drug laws	69.9	65.5	-4.4	68.2	65.2	-3.0
Gambling	61.1	45.1	-16.0	56.4	53.6	-2.8

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports* (Washington, D.C.: The Bureau, 1953-1959).

[1] Rape not included because statutory rape was dropped in 1958.

A study of 1,940 fatal accidents occurring during 1957-58 in 61 Michigan counties revealed that of 1,730 drivers who survived, only 71 received jail sentences. Of those who survived, 753 committed traffic law violations and were charged by police; prosecutors denied action against 456 and instituted court proceedings against 297 drivers. Manslaughter and negligent homicide convictions resulted in jail sentences ranging from 10 days to 15 years, fines or costs from $100 up, and isolated court orders of restitution, probation, and restricted driving.[1]

Education and Training. The rapid and continued expansion of education and training programs by police agencies and higher institutions of learning is significant. It indicates a high level of interest and desire to provide improved and expanded programs at the in-service and pre-service levels.

The 1960 Year Book reported training programs of an in-service, state-wide character established by the California and New York legislatures. Other states with similar programs are Illinois, Maine, and Minnesota.

The Illinois program authorizes the University of Illinois to establish a program titled the Police Training Institute. The curricula are determined by a joint committee of three chiefs of police and three representatives of the university. Enrollment is limited to members of police agencies in Illinois, including state, county, city, park district, and village officers. A sum of $30,000 was appropriated for the program at the time the statute was enacted in 1960.

The Minnesota program directs the superintendent of the bureau of criminal apprehension to provide training for police officers. A police officers' training and advisory board is established to assist and advise the superintendent. It is composed of representatives of several law enforcement associations, chiefs from three specific communities and the highway patrol, and the superintendent of the bureau of criminal apprehension. A modest sum has been appropriated to implement the training program.

The Maine program establishes a Maine State Police Training Council. Its membership is composed of the area FBI agent, the chief of the state police, three members of the police chiefs' association, and a representative from the Maine Municipal Association and from the Maine Town and City Managers' Association. The function of this council is to provide uniform training standards and criteria for municipal police officers and, at the outset, a two-week recruit training program for all new officers.

Some police departments are actively recruiting from the ranks of college graduates, even though their minimum educational qualifications require only a high school diploma. The continuing interest of some departments in the graduates of higher institutions of learning is a significant trend. The Oakland, California, department sends two men at least once every two years on a tour of the nation, visiting selected campuses for the purpose of recruitment. The Berkeley and San Jose, California, departments have joined the ranks of other departments now requiring two years of college education as a requirement for appointment.

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[1] Harry E. Taylor, *Prosecution in Fatal Traffic Accidents in Michigan, 1957-58:* A Summary Report of a Doctoral Dissertation by James Edwin Carnahan of the Prosecution of Surviving Drivers in Fatal Motor Vehicle Accidents. (East Lansing: Michigan State University Highway Traffic Safety Center, January, 1961), 6 pp.

New offerings in law enforcement education leading to degrees or diplomas were instituted at Temple University, Philadelphia; St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg, Florida; and Northeastern University, Boston. A four-year curriculum plan received approval at New Mexico State University, University Park. The number of bachelor's and master's degrees awarded to students since July, 1950, by universities and colleges offering major areas of study in law enforcement is listed below:

	Degrees Awarded 1950-1960	
Law Enforcement	Bachelor's	Master's
Florida State University	3	0
Indiana University	97	0
Michigan State University	699	5
University of California, Berkeley	220	15
University of Southern California	115	40
Fresno State College	200	1
Long Beach State College	44	0
Los Angeles State College	252	7
Sacramento State College	357	2
San Jose State College	181	0
Washington State College	170	9
City College of New York	7	10
Total	2,345	89
Criminalistics		
Michigan State University	18	0
Sacramento State College	6	0
University of California, Berkeley	54	4
Total	78	4

The Northwestern University School of Law conducted an International Conference on Criminal Law Administration in observance of its one-hundredth anniversary. Sessions included several police topics; namely, "Police Practices and Policies Regarding 'On the Street' Detention, Questioning, and 'Frisking' of Suspected Persons"; "Police Arrest Privileges"; "Police Interrogation Privileges and Limitations"; and "The Exclusionary Rule Regarding Illegally Seized Evidence."

Court Decisions. In June, 1960, the United States Supreme Court in two historic decisions abrogated the so-called "Silver Platter" doctrine as far as it pertained to certain kinds of searches and seizures made by state officers. Prior to the decisions, evidence illegally obtained by a state officer could be used by a federal officer in a federal prosecution, providing there had been no active participation or collusion in the search and seizure on the part of a federal officer. Use of federal-gathered evidence in state courts under like circumstances is not affected by the ruling.

Police Programs. The renewed interest of many departments in the use of police dogs is noteworthy. From 1905 to early 1957, the cities of New York; Detroit; Berkeley, California; Dearborn, Michigan; and Portland, Oregon, at one time undertook, but subsequently abandoned, the use of trained dogs in their municipal police programs. In March, 1957, the Baltimore police implemented a canine program. From the inception of the Baltimore program, the use of dogs has increased substantially. In December, 1960, at least 23 cities used over 150 trained dogs in their law enforcement programs. Most cities report favorably on their canine programs, and many plan to add more animals. The German shepherd is the favorite; 90 per cent of the dogs are of this breed.

Interest in employing police cadets to meet the personnel needs of departments continues with the addition of New York and Philadelphia to the ranks of departments using police cadets. The growth of this program is reflected by Table 2.

TABLE 2

DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYING POLICE CADETS: 1960

Jurisdiction	Year Established	Employed to Date	Currently in Training
Cincinnati, Ohio	1955	32	29
Detroit, Michigan	1953	225	69
Essex County, England	1934	92	50
London, Canada (Ontario Province)	1957	25	14
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1952	106	46
New York, New York	1960	190	190
Pasadena, California	1954	20	6
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1960	8	8
Port of New York Authority	1955	128	21
San Diego, California	1959	3	3
Seattle, Washington	1959	7	7

Source: International Association of Chiefs of Police, Committee on Education and Training, *Annual Report 1959-1960*, Annex "D" (Washington, D.C.: The Association, 1960).

Psychological testing in the police service continues with the New York City Police Department initiating a four-year program of research and experimentation with psychological testing of recruits. The program will be administered by the American Institute for Research and is financed by a grant of $140,000 from the Russell Sage Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

Professional Organization. During the 67th annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, held in September, 1960, in Washington, D.C., the president of the Association summarized its many programs and announced new activities to be undertaken. Most significant, perhaps, is the purchase of a building located at 1319 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., to house the Association's 60 employees and many activities now located in several buildings in Washington. A research committee has been established as a new responsibility of the Field Service Division.

Police Department Statistics

TABLE XV presents information about police departments in cities over 10,000 population which were surveyed late in 1960. The expenditures shown are for the 1960 fiscal year. Because preparations for the survey were started before the final reports of the 1960 Census of Population were available, certain data were obtained only from cities over 10,000 population by count of the 1950 census. All cities shown in the 10,000-to-25,000 group are in this category. Cities of less than 10,000 prior to 1960 which rose above the 25,000 mark are listed with partial information reported. Summary Tables 1-4 in this section contain data from all reporting cities over 10,000 according to the 1960 census, except where otherwise indicated by footnotes.

TABLE 1

POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1960)[1]						
Over 500,000	20	1.12	1.85	2.49	3.08	4.30
250,000 to 500,000	28	1.09	1.37	1.55	1.86	3.75
100,000 to 250,000	77	1.00	1.41	1.58	1.91	2.99
50,000 to 100,000	169	0.24	1.24	1.48	1.79	4.22
25,000 to 50,000	323	0.57	1.15	1.38	1.67	3.16
10,000 to 25,000	477	0.54	1.17	1.40	1.68	5.09
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1961)						
Over 500,000	20	$3,780	$4,550	$5,082	$5,310	$6,552
250,000 to 500,000	27	3,810	4,206	4,565	5,244	6,696
100,000 to 200,000	69	3,312	3,949	4,324	4,895	6,288
50,000 to 100,000	151	2,340	3,997	4,500	5,051	6,432
25,000 to 50,000	319	3,024	3,888	4,411	4,965	7,488[2]
10,000 to 25,000	730	2,400	3,600	4,156	4,746	7,908[2]
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1961)						
Over 500,000	20	$4,680	$5,225	$5,950	$6,343	$7,392
250,000 to 500,000	29	4,416	4,771	5,220	5,878	7,152
100,000 to 250,000	69	3,648	4,546	5,109	5,510	6,948
50,000 to 100,000	148	2,340	4,620	5,100	5,869	7,176
25,000 to 50,000	317	3,420	4,388	4,992	5,709	8,760[2]
10,000 to 25,000	728	2,520	4,020	4,700	5,400	9,240[2]
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1961)						
Over 500,000	18	$10,442	$12,550	$14,560	$19,430	$30,000
250,000 to 500,000	29	7,200	10,380	10,573	13,100	17,724
100,000 to 250,000	75	5,280	8,578	9,451	11,588	14,712
50,000 to 100,000	165	4,800	7,532	8,688	10,462	14,004
25,000 to 50,000	345	4,800	6,600	7,344	8,494	14,604
10,000 to 25,000	794	3,600	5,445	6,202	7,239	13,772

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[1] Includes only cities with official population over 10,000 prior to 1960 Census.

[2] Cities in Alaska.

The statistics cover number of police employees, salaries of patrolmen and police chiefs, work week, overtime compensation, use of one-man patrol cars, number of four-wheeled cars and motorcycles, and departmental expenditures. For comparison of police and fire data, see the preceding fire department section of the Year Book.

Comparisons with Prior Years. Care should be taken when comparing population group statistics in this section of the Year Book with similar data in editions of the past few years. Without such care proper consideration will not be given to the elements contributing to any changes found. Undoubtedly the biggest single factor is the impact in this edition of the latest census figures, which are used here for the first time. Their influence is felt particularly in comparisons, one year with another, of mean averages, medians, quartiles, and per capita figures by population groups. This influence works two ways, and at the same time:

1. Per capita figures tend to be lower in this Year Book than in immediately prior years. This would be expected in a period of rapid population growth such as the 1950's. As current actual population moved further and further away from 1950 census figures, there inevitably was some overstatement when 1950 population figures were used in computations involving current costs, current salaries, and the like.

2. The census served to redistribute cities within the population groups used in the Year Book. The number of cities in each group increased considerably in terms of percentage growth. Typically individual cities, if they moved from one population group to another, moved from a lower one to a higher one. However, as a city changed population groups, it typically moved from the upper reaches of the scale of statistics for its former population group into the lower reaches of its new population group. This meant that the cluster of cities in each population group lost high-value cities (in terms of their contributions to the statistical group) and gained low-value cities. While there was some low-value to high-value movement by cities which remained within population groups, this was usually more than offset by the influx of cities new to the population group.

TABLE 2

MANNING OF POLICE PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960

Population Groups	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Over 500,000	20	5	25	14	70	1	5
250,000 to 500,000	27	2	7	20	74	5	19
100,000 to 250,000	77	7	9	60	78	10	13
50,000 to 100,000	168	21	13	108	64	39	23
25,000 to 50,000	232	25	11	132	57	75	32
10,000 to 25,000	475	34	7	236	50	205	43
All cities over 10,000	999 [1]	94	9	570	57	335	34

[1] Table limited to cities with official populations of 10,000 or more prior to the 1960 Census of Population.

Number of Employees. Table 1 summarizes the total number of full-time paid employees, uniformed and civilian. The median number of police employees per 1,000 population is 1.43 for all cities over 10,000. It ranges from 1.40 in the 10,000-to-25,000 group to 2.49 in cities over 500,000.

Number of Civilian Employees. The number of civilian employees utilized by police departments ranged from 1 to 1,344. A total of 163 cities (all but 62 with less than 25,000 population) did not use civilian employees. The median number of civilian employees by population groups was: cities over 500,000 -- 195; 250,000 to 500,000 – 73; 100,000 to 250,000 – 24; 50,000 to 100,000 – 8; 25,000 to 50,000 – 3; and 10,000 to 25,000 – 1.

Police Salaries. Table 1 also summarizes the patrolmen entrance and maximum salaries and the police chiefs' salaries as reported by city officials early in 1961. Median entrance figures range from $4,156 in the smaller cities to $5,082 in the largest. All medians represented increases over 1960. Similarly, increases were represented in the median maximum salaries (top pay without attaining a higher rank by promotion). These medians ranged from $4,700 to $5,950. The policeman earning the median starting salary for all cities over 10,000 population makes about $82 per week. His counterpart at the low extreme earns $45 while the weekly salary at the high (an Alaskan city) is approximately $152.

The median salaries of police chiefs range from $6,202 in the group of smaller cities to $14,560 in the largest ones. Comparison of police chief salaries with those of fire chiefs and other city officials can be made in Table VII elsewhere in this Year Book.

Hours of Work. The work week of policemen in cities over 10,000 ranges from 38 to 72 hours. The median, with a substantial number of cities clustered about it, is 40 hours. Among the population groups, only the 10,000-to-25,000 group differed, with a median of 42 hours. This was a drop from 44 hours for the same group in 1959.

A total of 75 cities in the surveyed group reduced the work week in 1960, compared with 99 in 1959.[1] As would be expected, given the medians above, the overwhelming majority of these cities are in the 10,000-to-25,000 population group. Thirty-four cities reduced the work week to 40 hours, 37 cities to between 42 and 44 hours, and three cities to 48 hours. San Angelo, Texas, bucked the trend by increasing the work week from 40 to 44 hours.

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[1] The 75 cities reducing the policeman's work week during 1960 were: Birmingham, Alabama; El Dorado, Arkansas; Hollywood, Lakeland, Sarasota, and Talahassee, Florida; Albany, Georgia; Boise City, Idaho; Arlington Heights, Canton, East Moline, Elmhurst, Freeport, Highland Park, La Salle, Maywood, Oak Lawn, Pekin, and Streator, Illinois; Evansville, Richmond, and West Lafayette, Indiana; Cedar Falls and Waterloo, Iowa; Manhattan and Wichita, Kansas; Augusta and Westbrook, Maine; Hagerstown, Maryland; Newburyport, Massachusetts; Battle Creek, Flint, Menominee and Monroe, Michigan; Clarksdale, Mississippi; Kirkwood and University City, Missouri; Claremont, New Hampshire; Las Vegas, Nevada; Durham, North Carolina; Toledo, Ohio; Bartlesville and El Reno, Oklahoma; Philadelphia, Phoenixville, and Wilkensburg, Pennsylvania; Alice, Beaumont, Borger, Brownwood, Bryan, El Paso, Harlingen, Lamesa, Longview, McAllen, McKinney, Mercedes, Midland, Odessa, Paris, San Antonio, Sherman, Victoria, and Waxahachie, Texas; Ogden, Utah; Barre, Vermont; Martinsville and Newport News, Virginia; Pasco and Wenatchee, Washington; Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, and West Allis, Wisconsin.

One-Man Patrol Cars. Table 2 shows that 335 cities use one-man cars exclusively for police patrol. Another 570 cities use a combination of one-man and two-man cars, and 94 cities report use of two-man patrol cars exclusively. Of the 335 cities using one-man patrol cars exclusively, almost two-thirds (205) are in the 10,000-to-25,000 population group.

Table XV shows the cities using one-man patrol cars and the shifts on which they are used. Of the 905 cities using one-man cars, 712 use them around the clock, 135 use them on the day shift only, and the other 58 use various combinations of shifts.

Police Vehicles. The median number of patrol cars in use in 1,052 cities over 10,000 population during 1960 was six. Cities over 500,000 had a median of 228; cities of 250,000 to 500,000 had 91; 100,000 to 250,000 had 37; 50,000 to 100,000 had 15; 25,000 to 50,000 had 7; and 10,000 to 25,000 had 4.

The median number of two-wheeled motorcycles in cities over 500,000 was 44; 250,000 to 500,000 — 21; 50,000 to 250,000 — 7; and 25,000 to 50,000 -- 1. Only 145 of 477 cities under 25,000 reported that they had one or more two-wheeled motorcycles, and the median for this group was less than 1.

Cities reported less use of three-wheeled motorcycles. Here the medians were: over 500,000 — 19; 250,000 to 500,000 — 12; 100,000 to 250,000 — 6; 50,000 to 100,000 — 2; and 10,000 to 50,000 — 1. Note that the smaller cities (under 50,000) use three-wheeled motorcycles as much as, or more than, two-wheeled ones.

Overtime Compensation. A total of 662 cities indicated that they have plans for providing overtime compensation to policemen. Another 363 said they have no plan. Of the 662 cities with overtime compensation plans, 117 also utilize one or more alternative methods depending on circumstances or the preference of the affected policeman. Table 3 shows the utilization of overtime compensation methods. Straight time pay for overtime is the most common compensation method, followed by equal time off, pay at time and one-half, and other methods, in that order.

Police Department Expenditures. Table 4 shows data, by population groups, for expenditures for police salaries and wages and for total de-

TABLE 3

OVERTIME COMPENSATION METHODS FOR POLICEMEN

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Method Used				No Overtime Pay
		Straight Time Pay	Time and One-Half	Equal Time Off	Other Method	
Over 500,000	20	5	4	13	1	3
250,000 to 500,000	28	1	4	20	1	4
100,000 to 250,000	75	23	11	29	1	19
50,000 to 100,000	109	32	27	61	10	59
25,000 to 50,000	322	86	36	122	16	104
10,000 to 25,000	471	131	48	135	27	174
All cities over 10,000	1,025[1]	380	130	278	56	363

[1] Includes only cities with official population over 10,000 prior to the 1960 Census.

partmental expenditures. The former comprised 90 per cent of the latter in the 1,303 reporting cities over 10,000 population. Of $11.95 per capita total expenditures for all cities over 10,000, $10.75 was for salaries and wages.

Expenditures per capita are generally higher as the number of people in the population group increases. Total expenditures per capita range from $7.85 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 up to $17.39 in cities over 500,000. Salary and wage expenditures range from $6.51 to $16.28 per capita.

TABLE 4
POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1960

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1960				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Over 500,000	20	27,834	$453,225.9	$16.28	$484,009.1	$17.39	93.6
250,000 to 500,000	27	9,436	81,846.9	8.67	95,553.1	10.13	85.7
100,000 to 250,000	70	10,270	82,800.9	8.06	96,710.8	9.42	85.6
50,000 to 100,000	149	10,301	88,173.0	8.56	95,750.6	9.29	92.1
25,000 to 50,000	307	10,696	78,212.0	7.31	92,892.1	8.68	84.2
10,000 to 25,000	730	11,175	72,802.4	6.51	87,769.9	7.85	83.9
All cities over 10,000	1,303	79,712	$857,079.1	$10.75	$952,685.6	$11.95	90.0

TABLE XV

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961

This table shows 1,207 municipalities over 10,000 population. All data were reported by city officials in late 1960 or early 1961. Number of Employees: to left of dash, total number of police department employees; to right, number of civilian employees. Salary of Patrolmen – Entrance, Maximum: number to left, salary of a patrolman during his first 12 months on the force; to right, maximum annual salary paid to full-time patrolman not holding any promotional rank. Work Hours per Week: average number of hours worked in seven days. Overtime Compensation Methods: "S" indicates overtime pay at straight-time rates, "H," pay at time and one-half, "T," compensatory time off, and "O," other methods. Shifts with One-Man Patrol Cars: shifts on which one-man patrol cars are regularly used: "D" for day, "E" for evening, and "N" for night shifts; double dagger (‡), only one-man patrol cars are used on all shifts. No. Four-Wheel Police Cars: does not include ambulances, patrol wagons, and rescue trucks. No. Motorcycles – Two-Wheel, Three-Wheel: to left, number of two-wheel motorcycles; to right, number of three-wheel motorcycles. Police Department Expenditures: column at left shows amount paid to policemen as salaries and wages; to right, total departmental expenditures for all purchases except payments by city to pension or retirement funds or payments to retired employees. Single dagger (†) indicates figures are for 1959; leaders (. . .) for data not reported.

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	10,587-496	40	$5,280-6,360	$30,000	T	DEN	770	19-294	$$64,530.6	$ 67,093.6
Detroit, Mich.	4,701-414	40	5,210-6,057	. . . .	HT	None	642	171-54	29,219.0	30,470.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	6,035-1,334	40	5,868-6,900	20,600	T	DEN	838	372-105	39,941.2	43,396.2
New York, N. Y.	24,456-1,107	40	5,200-6,581	25,000	S	None	1,168	124-7	153,244.9	160,935.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	6,005-552	42	5,056-5,540	22,000	T	DEN	515	48-104	29,968.6	31,825.1
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	3,332-329	42	4,500-5,250	12,500	None	DEN	348	50-17	16,548.6	17,818.6
Boston, Mass.	2,995-214	40	4,880-5,500	15,000	S	None	116	36-14	17,304.9	18,256.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,534-180	40	4,700-5,300	. . . .	None	None	. . .	44-21	7,366.1	7,793.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	986-86	40	5,175-6,030	14,370	SHT	DEN	182	14-13	5,542.2	6,170.6
Cleveland, Ohio	2,107-159	40	5,064-6,000	14,520	T	DEN	271	26-17	13,026.3	14,412.2
Dallas, Tex.	1,214-185	40	4,236-5,172	13,600	H	DEN	286	30-45	5,913.1	6,891.0
Houston, Tex.	1,400-240	40	4,470-5,136	12,600	O	DEN	302	42-35	6,596.1	7,278.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,856-90	40	5,340-6,324	17,280	ST	DEN	145	78-37	11,217.3	12,214.8
New Orleans, La.	1,091-72†	48	3,780-4,680	11,000	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	5,164.2	6,022.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,500-38	40	5,097-5,900	11,682	T	DEN	68	33-10	9,011.5	9,614.5
St. Louis, Mo.	2,488-567	45	4,600-5,200	13,000	None	DEN	414	0-32	12,559.5	14,674.6
San Antonio, Tex.	661-111	40	4,440-4,680	10,442	HT	DEN‡	154	24-11	2,860.3	3,519.3
San Diego, Calif.	797-128	40	5,940-7,392	16,883	T	DEN	176	50-6	4,708.7	5,431.7
San Francisco, Calif.	1,383-104	40	6,552-7,152	19,260	ST	DEN	184	85-79	12,808.1	13,738.1
Seattle, Wash.	1,022-145	40	5,448-6,060	15,000	T	DN	145	43-1	5,694.7	6,451.3
Washington, D. C.	2,732-204	42	4,800-6,000†	17,630	T	None	141	99-16	. . . . .	. . . . .
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	317-20	42	5,491-5,990	10,500	T	DEN	65	8-12	1,729.6	1,876.3
Atlanta, Ga.	740-90	48	3,913-4,836	12,298	None	DEN	117	59-23	3,472.1	4,186.3
Birmingham, Ala.	503-61	40	4,224-5,088	10,800	T	DEN	95	18-24	2,431.7	2,777.7
Columbus, Ohio	626-114	40	4,368-5,196†	12,168	HT	DEN	153	38-27	. . . . .	. . . . .

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
250,000 to 500,000—continued										
Dayton, Ohio	413-47	40	$5,002-5,543	$10,764	H	DEN	81	14-12	$ 2,333.4	$ 2,592.3
Denver, Colo.	861-119	45	4,716-4,716	11,856	T	DEN	158	28-32	4,440.1	5,581.0
El Paso, Tex.	382-37	40	4,332-5,220	9,408	T	DEN	71	10-5	1,887.5	2,107.8
Fort Worth, Tex.	669-71	40	4,428-4,560	11,724	T	DEN‡	105	53-12	2,836.1	3,252.9
Honolulu, Hawaii	. . .-. .	. .	5,328-6,792	14,500	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	3,796.3	4,734.3
Indianapolis, Ind.	872-. .	42	4,600-4,600	9,300	T	DEN	150	45-18	4,010.0	4,501.9
Jersey City, N. J.	1,035-185	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	None	46	31-12	. . . . .	. . . . .
Kansas City, Mo.	1,071-206	49	4,400-5,220	15,000	T	DEN‡	214	54-41	4,848.7	5,656.2
Long Beach, Calif.	569-75	40	5,898-7,044	13,920	H	DEN	102	51-12	3,778.2	4,302.4
Louisville, Ky.	609-88	48	3,912-4,416	7,200	T	DEN	111	18-16	2,653.0	3,041.8
Memphis, Tenn.	. . .-. .	. .	3,810-4,800	10,890	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	3,028.2	3,445.4
Miami, Fla.	830-228	40	4,212-4,968	14,407	ST	DEN	125	57-2	4,291.7	5,035.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	648-58	40	5,542-6,264	13,200	T	None	71	0-8	4,113.1	4,435.4
Newark, N. J.	1,381-95	40	4,500-5,400†	13,000	T	DEN	. . .	11-44	. . . .	. . . .
Norfolk, Va.	456-35	48	3,900-4,680	12,000	None	DEN	81	30-8	2,246.5	2,611.1
Oakland, Calif.	788-141	40	6,696-7,152	17,724	T	DEN	192	37-18	5,936.0	7,114.6
Oklahoma City, Okla.	361-50	44	4,284-4,986	9,300	T	D	80	18-15	1,576.4	1,827.8
Omaha, Neb.	451-58	40	4,530-5,580	10,920	T	DEN	76	10-15	2,194.1	2,514.7
Phoenix, Ariz.	599-81	40	4,680-5,760	13,860	T	DEN	139	20-6	2,538.1	3,235.0
Portland, Ore.	779-133	40	4,800-5,574†	12,252	T	DN	120	22-15	4,133.3	5,071.2
Rochester, N. Y.	575-68	40	4,602-5,598	12,540	None	DEN‡	52	10-24	3,019.6	3,630.8
St. Paul, Minn.	431-37	40	5,298-6,216	12,612	T	. . .	43	0-7	2,619.7	2,880.7
Tampa, Fla.	423-80	40	4,200-4,740	10,000	T	DEN	86	34-5	1,722.1	2,087.6
Toledo, Ohio	544-41	40	5,189-5,765	10,260	H	DEN	110	0-5	3,052.3	3,386.7
Tulsa, Okla.	318-41	40	3,864-5,280	9,264	T	DEN‡	66	12-8	1,459.3	1,624.2
Wichita, Kan.	333-73	40	4,164-4,992	11,400	O	DEN‡	67	. .-. .	1,717.8	2,041.6
100,000 to 250,000										
Albany, N. Y.	277-36	40	3,400-3,950	6,775	None	DE	31	0-9	. . . . .	. . . . .
Albuquerque, N. M.	305-40	40	4,243-5,408	9,420	S	DEN‡	30	17-3	1,462.7	1,819.6
Allentown, Pa.	151-22	44	. . . .-. . . .	6,450	T	DEN	15	4-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Amarillo, Tex.	199-30	40	3,960-4,140	8,700	HT	DEN	39	10-4	735.7	927.9
Anaheim, Calif.	150-11	40	5,496-6,516	13,230	S	DEN‡	31	17-2	1,038.0	1,229.7
Arlington, Va.	. . .-. .	. .	4,670-5,800	12,900	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	1,069.7	1,247.2
Austin, Tex.	303-75	40	4,080-4,080	9,482	H	DEN‡	56	0-14	1,103.2	1,387.1
Baton Rouge, La.	311-26	48	3,780-4,320	10,200	S	D	. . .	14-14	1,200.0	1,585.0
Beaumont, Tex.	141-10	40	4,140-4,444	8,785	H	DEN	25	6-1	584.4	670.5
Berkeley, Calif.	152-9	40	6,204-6,840	14,556	ST	DEN‡	107	0-8	1,050.8	1,275.0
Bridgeport, Conn.	387-25	40	4,385-4,917	8,771	S	D	28	8-8	1,828.2	2,118.9
Cambridge, Mass.	240-10	40	4,880-5,500	10,000	S	None	17	3-0	1,260.9	1,324.4
Camden, N. J.	299-64	42	. . . .-. . . .	8,600	None	None	42	5-10	. . . . .	. . . . .
Canton, Ohio	165-06	40	4,320-5,280	8,500	T	D	43	8-4	890.6	984.4
Charlotte, N. C.	326-33	40	4,056-4,956	11,280	T	DEN	52	13-4	1,383.9	1,688.8
Chattanooga, Tenn.	198-9	48	3,600-4,560	7,500	None	DEN	46	5-2	851.9	1,001.9
Columbus, Ga.	170-8	48	3,360-4,180†	7,040	S	DE	29	18-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Corpus Christi, Tex.	203-26	40	3,828-4,092	8,536	HT	DEN	44	12-2	850.3	1,032.9
Dearborn, Mich.	190-18	40	5,285-5,885	. . . .	T	DE	40	4-5	1,308.7	1,353.8
Des Moines, Iowa	232-24	43	4,608-5,580	11,700	T	DEN	43	0-13	1,263.6	1,464.9
Duluth, Minn.	145-17	42	4,482-5,256	8,832	O	DEN	28	0-2	737.5	887.1
Elizabeth, N. J.	262-9	40	4,977-5,577	8,773	T	DEN	26	13-0	1,593.9	1,736.3
Erie, Pa.	198-15	40	4,444-4,744	6,768	None	D	30	10-2	891.9	1,061.7
Evansville, Ind.	205-13	40	4,500-5,470†	6,250	T	DEN	40	7-3	. . . . .	. . . . .
Flint, Mich.	302-47	40	4,687-5,460	11,024	H	DEN	54	5-6	1,999.2	2,259.5
Fort Wayne, Ind.	253-10	40	5,092-5,122	8,008	T	None	31	3-8	1,327.1	1,472.5
Fresno, Calif.	256-24	40	5,748-6,756	14,508	T	DEN	45	23-12	1,658.1	2,035.5
Gary, Ind.	257-31	40	. . . .-. . . .	9,420	None	DEN	50	0-12	. . . . .	. . . . .

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Glendale, Calif. .	168-26	40	$5,766-6,948	$13,164	T	DEN	36	8-5	$ 1,189.8	$ 1,397.6
Grand Rapids, Mich.	255-37	40	4,550-5,122	11,674	ST	DEN	57	6-8	1,405.3	1,615.2
Greensboro, N. C.	217-27	44	3,936-5,052	9,600	T	DEN	46	2-8	870.2	1,090.8
Hammond, Ind. . .	161-10	42	5,120-5,520	8,910	None	DEN	26	12-6	953.5	1,062.0
Hartford, Conn. .	426-48	40	4,264-5,096	10,920	S	DEN‡	45	12-0	2,427.4	2,576.1
Jackson, Miss. .	244-45	48	4,194-4,632	8,640	S	DEN	41	11-7	1,043.0	1,196.7
Jacksonville, Fla. .	474-70	40	4,348-4,650	11,280	H	DEN	98	21-10	2,492.3	2,959.4
Kansas City, Kan. .	189-41	48	4,620-4,800	7,860	T	DEN	39	20-5	942.9	1,119.4
Knoxville, Tenn. .	214-43	48	3,726-4,086	6,570	S	DEN	38	4-3	867.5	1,176.8
Lansing, Mich. . .	162-8	40	5,157-5,599	11,000	T	DE	21	13-6	844.1	1,015.7
Lincoln, Neb. . . .	129-23	48	4,215-4,530	8,500	T	D	23	9-5	560.0	706.3
Little Rock, Ark. .	189-20	40	3,540-4,440	7,020	S	DEN	34	6-5	712.4	852.5
Lubbock, Tex. . .	188-9	40	4,050-4,260	8,721	H	DE	38	0-7	762.5	933.1
Madison, Wis. . .	211-37	40	4,908-5,304	10,608	T	DEN‡	40	0-8	1,193.2	1,411.5
Mobile, Ala. . . .	275-59	40	3,768-4,692	10,008	None	DEN	43	10-8	1,117.5	1,230.0
Montgomery, Ala. .	194-15	40	3,456-4,140	8,880	T	DEN	30	24-7	788.5	964.7
Nashville, Tenn. .	359-40	40	3,312-4,416	9,000	None	DE	56	22-10	1,563.0	1,750.8
New Bedford, Mass.	235-13	40	3,350-3,850†	7,100	None	DEN‡	20	3-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
New Haven, Conn. .	455-55	40	4,365-4,920†	12,000	S	DEN	30	15-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Newport News, Va.	144-8	40	3,900-4,680	8,800	S	DEN‡	24	6-4	625.4	760.0
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	189-17	40	4,607-5,411	8,840	T	DEN	16	4-8	1,114.3	1,265.4
Pasadena, Calif. .	206-38	40	5,710-6,660	12,948	SHT	DEN	32	22-11	1,424.0	1,594.5
Paterson, N. J. .	297-24	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	None	24	6-6	. . . . .	. . . . .
Peoria, Ill.	179-23	40	4,598-5,264	8,554	H	DEN	27	0-12	952.9	1,118.5
Portsmouth, Va. .	136-11	48	3,900-4,620	8,400	None	DEN	20	11-2	531.8	607.7
Providence, R. I. .	584-72	40	4,300-4,657	9,282	None	DEN	62	25-8	2,839.6	3,166.2
Richmond, Va. . .	458-36	44	4,264-4,992	8,190†	None	DEN	90	0-12	1,971.1	2,405.2
Rockford, Ill. . . .	139-9	40	5,034-5,499	10,750	T	DE	25	0-5	847.6	927.8
Sacramento, Calif.	313-58	40	5,880-6,900	13,500	T	DE	46	16-9	1,948.0	2,184.6
St. Petersburg, Fla.	237-40	48	4,186-5,200	12,750	S	DEN	48	8-8	964.2	1,360.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	330-52	40	4,080-5,280	10,000	None	DEN	76	18-14	1,526.8	2,140.9
San Jose, Calif. .	250-19	40	5,724-6,936	14,712	ST	DEN	82	18-7	1,508.1	1,794.0
Santa Ana, Calif. .	137-31	40	5,760-6,780	12,960	ST	DEN‡	24	6-2	735.9	933.7
Savannah, Ga. . .	190-28	48	3,348-3,648	9,216	S	DEN‡	46	7-5	743.4	969.5
Scranton, Pa. . . .	176-1	48	3,767-4,357	5,280	. .	D	6	4-4	819.6	834.6
Shreveport, La. .	215-20†	48	3,672-3,794	7,772	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	1,008.8	1,212.6
South Bend, Ind. .	205-10	40	4,860-5,288	9,780	None	D	41	2-9	1,164.0	1,340.7
Spokane, Wash. .	251-39	40	4,608-4,992	9,300	None	DEN	31	20-8	1,299.2	1,510.1
Springfield, Mass.	375-21	40	4,326-5,242	11,502	S	None	21	20-3	2,006.8	2,138.1
Syracuse, N. Y. .	409-40	40	4,665-5,265	13,500	T	DEN	35	16-15	2,190.4	2,368.2
Tacoma, Wash. .	260-20	40	5,160-6,000	13,150	H	DEN	49	18-6	1,598.0	1,872.8
Topeka, Kan. . . .	163-43†	40	. . . .-. . . .	7,740	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Torrance, Calif. .	110-. .	40	6,288-6,936	12,432	H	D	20	5-1	712.6	842.2
Trenton, N. J. . .	289-34	40	4,700-6,000	10,000	None	None	29	4-4	1,662.5	1,782.9
Tucson, Ariz. . .	280-57	40	4,230-5,040	12,000	S	DEN	51	13-5	1,216.8	1,614.1
Utica, N. Y.	188-13	40	4,200-4,200	7,150	None	DEN	12	5-6	909.8	1,012.0
Waterbury, Conn. .	266-9	40	4,303-4,602	9,865	S	DEN	23	. .-3	1,349.4	1,465.5
Wichita Falls, Tex.	106-7	40	3,660-3,960	9,000	. .	DEN	. .	0-2	435.8	563.7
Winston Salem, N. C.	172-16	44	3,870-5,040	12,355	None	DEN	29	2-6	977.5	1,226.3
Worcester, Mass. .	397-45	40	4,258-5,260	10,126	S	DEN	52	0-10	1,893.2	2,075.3
Yonkers, N. Y. . .	350-30	40	4,620-5,865	. . . .	T	None	40	10-4	2,017.2	2,148.4
Youngstown, Ohio .	303-24	40	. . . .-. . . .	10,000	T	DEN	52	4-5	. . . . .	. . . . .
50,000 to 100,000										
Abilene, Tex. . . .	120-11	44	4,128-4,428	8,208	H	DEN	22	7-2	463.4	600.4
Abington tp, Pa. .	55-0	42	4,625-5,300	9,200	None	DEN	14	0-0	280.8	331.2

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Alameda, Calif.	74-4	40	$6,204-6,840	$12,276	T	DEN	16	0-2	$ 531.1	$ 563.9
Albany, Ga.	64-1	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DEN	9	5-3	. . . . .	. . . . .
Alexandria, Va.	143-25	40	4,550-5,500†	11,020	None	DEN‡	22	8-3	. . . . .	. . . . .
Alhambra, Calif.	91-13	40	5,478-6,660	11,652	ST	DEN	17	5-4	589.6	692.7
Altoona, Pa.	106-12	40	3,678-4,169†	5,377	T	D	7	. .-4	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ann Arbor, Mich.	95-14	40	4,651-5,309	9,993	ST	DEN	14	0-6	510.0	603.5
Asheville, N. C.	115-4	48	3,384-4,260	7,800	None	DEN	23	0-3	499.3	604.5
Atlantic City, N. J.	208-37	40	4,300-4,800	7,600	None	DEN	26	16-4	981.3	1,056.6
Augusta, Ga.	152-13	48	3,240-3,600	6,990	None	DEN	24	21-4	581.1	701.4
Aurora, Ill.	77-11†	40	5,166-5,166†	7,212	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Bakersfield, Calif.	162-35	40	5,328-6,324	13,052	ST	EN	31	34-8	944.9	1,214.4
Bay City, Mich.	94-5	40	4,817-5,196	8,138	H	DEN	19	0-0	546.5	602.5
Bayonne, N. J.	160-10	40	5,000-. . . .†	8,500†	None	None	13	6-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Berwyn, Ill.	. . .-. .	. .	4,707-4,965	5,962	. .	None	. .	. .-. .	319.2	360.7
Bethlehem, Pa.	107-12	40	3,900-4,680	6,110	S	D	14	4-4	544.3	610.1
Billings, Mont.	67-5	40	. . . .-. . . .	7,878	T	DEN	6	1-4	. . . . .	. . . . .
Binghamton, N. Y.	144-9	40	4,408-4,961	9,546	None	DEN‡	12	10-2	790.7	865.8
Bloomfield, N. J.	93-. .	40	4,470-5,700	9,000	T	DEN‡	14	6-0	560.6	611.5
Bloomington, Minn.	. . .-. .	. .	4,968-6,048	8,136	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	156.8	197.3
Bristol tp, Pa.	. . .-. .	. .	4,220-5,305	. . . .	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	225.5	271.0
Brockton, Mass.	103-3	39	3,950-4,400†	8,444	None	None	7	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Brookline t, Mass.	151-8	42	5,084-5,084	8,700	None	DEN	22	. .-1	812.4	912.1
Burbank, Calif.	165-28	40	5,916-6,948	13,164	SH	DEN	41	24-0	1,176.9	1,383.8
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	113-14	44	4,476-4,800†	7,824†	None	DE	20	0-5	. . . . .	. . . . .
Charleston, S. C.	146-17	48	3,484-3,900	6,890	T	DEN‡	19	12-4	536.0	619.5
Charleston, W. Va.	150-10	40	. . . .-4,140	7,200	S	DEN	17	8-3	672.7	752.9
Chester, Pa.	100-23	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	None	13	0-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Chicopee, Mass.	86-3	40	4,075-4,525	9,700	None	DEN‡	8	0-0	447.5	489.4
Cicero, Ill.	100-4	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	None	11	3-10	. . . . .	. . . . .
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	70-3	40	5,050-5,850	9,500	O	DEN	15	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Clifton, N. J.	113-5	40	4,526-5,660	9,111	None	DEN	24	3-2	725.3	844.6
Colorado Sprgs. Colo.	113-14	47	4,188-5,038	9,564	None	DEN	21	4-6	578.8	698.4
Columbia, S. C.	168-13	48	3,783-4,082	8,424	H	DEN‡	33	9-4	718.0	892.4
Compton, Calif.	95-12	40	6,162-6,696	11,472	ST	DE	26	4-3	655.4	763.9
Council Bluffs, Iowa	56-3	48	4,356-4,620	7,200	T	D	7	0-0	238.0	270.1
Covington, Ky.	80-0	40	5,089-5,089	7,200	H	DEN	12	0-3	457.7	495.2
Cranston, R. I.	98-4	40	3,600-4,100†	6,315	ST	DEN‡	. .	4-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Davenport, Iowa	115-15	42	4,464-. . . .	7,440	H	DEN	19	2-7	484.0	586.6
Decatur, Ill.	86-13	40	4,260-5,040	8,520	T	DEN	12	0-4	343.1	374.0
Downey, Calif.	. . .-. .	. .	5,772-6,852	12,900	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	544.6	680.8
Dubuque, Iowa	66-4	40	4,530-4,620	8,940	None	DN	6	1-3	308.8	353.7
Durham, N. C.	128-10	42	3,804-5,100	8,316	None	DEN	24	5-4	524.4	619.0
East Chicago, Ind.	139-5	41	5,100-5,400†	9,000	None	None	21	2-13	. . . . .	. . . . .
East Orange, N. J.	150-1	40	5,200-6,000	9,900	None	DEN	22	2-4	940.7	1,019.7
East St. Louis, Ill.	93-10†	40	. . . .-. . . .	7,800	None	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Euclid, Ohio	71-2	40	4,703-6,060	10,500	T	DEN	20	2-0	492.3	549.1
Eugene, Ore.	78-5	40	4,272-5,004	7,992	H	DEN‡	20	2-2	252.2	328.2
Evanston, Ill.	140-21	40	5,328-6,228	11,976	HT	D	16	8-11	830.3	920.4
Fall River, Mass.	258-20	40	3,744-4,472	8,195	S	D	12	6-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	222-38	40	3,874-4,797	9,841	H	DEN‡	34	11-5	910.2	1,109.8
Fort Smith, Ark.	63-5	40	3,216-3,420	4,860	ST	. . .	. .	2-3	277.3	347.8
Fullerton, Calif.	95-20	40	5,388-6,384	12,024	None	DEN‡	20	9-1	526.7	634.0
Gadsden, Ala.	94-2	40	3,300-3,780	5,880	None	None	15	8-3	405.3	504.6
Galveston, Tex.	99-5	40	3,900-3,900	7,320	None	D	27	2-1	407.9	490.0
Garden Grove, Calif.	. . .-. .	. .	5,442-6,360	12,360	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	440.2	552.5
Great Falls, Mont.	60-3	40	4,938-5,010	7,920	T	DEN	9	2-2	296.6	363.2

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Green Bay, Wis.	101-12	48	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	O	DE	8	6-5	$	$ . . . . .
Greenville, S. C.	129-13	48	3,465-4,514	7,200	None	DEN	18	4-7	588.2	742.5
Greenwich t, Conn.	153-28†	40	5,226-6,006	12,116	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	808.3	1,071.3
Hamilton, Ohio	100-3	40	4,945-5,420	8,538	T	DE	20	2-0	473.7	571.9
Hamilton tp, N. J.	81-4	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	None	13	2-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Hampton, Va.	91-12	48	3,900-4,500	8,000	None	DEN	25	0-0	393.0	466.7
Harrisburg, Pa.	162-7†	40	3,939-4,071	5,736	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	760.8	936.9
Haverford tp, Pa.	55-3	42	4,556-5,184	9,450	T	DEN	10	1-0	269.9	338.6
Hayward, Calif.	86-11	40	5,772-6,840	12,888	None	DEN‡	18	0-2	499.4	607.2
Hialeah, Fla.	. . .-. .	. .	4,257-4,788	9,900	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	420.7	509.6
High Point, N. C.	96-8	48	3,690-4,800	7,920	None	DEN	. .	1-5	351.9	450.0
Huntington, W. Va.	121-16	40	4,200-4,320	8,160	None	DE	20	7-5	497.5	589.5
Huntsville, Ala.	91-2	48	3,993-4,211	6,897	S	DEN	10	10-3	407.9	523.1
Independence, Mo.	51-3	48	3,840-4,224	6,500	H	DEN‡	10	3-1	186.7	251.2
Inglewood, Calif.	106-26	40	5,718-6,900	13,596	S	DEN‡	19	8-5	596.3	770.2
Irvington, N. J.	99-9	40	4,500-5,900	8,500†	T	D	6	2-2	537.2	568.3
Jackson, Mich.	84-12	40	4,642-5,313	10,882	None	DEN‡	15	0-2	525.4	486.4
Johnstown, Pa.	96-15	40	3,684-4,140	5;900	None	None	9	8-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Joliet, Ill.	83-6	40	4,900-5,100	7,200	None	. . .	12	2-8	447.9	493.9
Kalamazoo, Mich.	130-23	40	4,524-5,470	11,700	ST	DEN‡	25	3-5	707.5	828.5
Kenosha, Wis.	97-11	42	5,052-5,196	10,572	T	DEN	13	3-2	563.8	646.1
Kettering, Ohio	33-3	40	5,115-5,596	8,719	HT	DEN‡	8	0-0	179.9	217.7
Lake Charles, La.	44-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	HT	DEN	11	3-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lakewood, Ohio	69-5	40	4,371-5,352	9,166	T	DEN	. .	0-0	335.0	445.0
Lancaster, Pa.	94-5	40	3,952-4,680	6,760	None	DEN	9	4-4	449.5	505.2
Laredo, Tex.	. . .-. .	. .	2,340-2,340	4,800	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	165.4	202.0
Las Vegas, Nev.	164-37	44	4,884-5,868	13,260	S	DE	26	16-6	833.8	1,094.3
Lawrence, Mass.	152-9	40	4,931-4,931	6,997	S	DE	7	2-5	675.2	698.9
Lawton, Okla.	67-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DEN	13	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lexington, Ky.	134-4	40	4,074-4,440	7,200	T	DEN	20	9-8	584.8	659.0
Lima, Ohio	81-9	40	4,368-4,684	7,900	T	DEN	13	0-6	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lincoln Pk., Mich.	61-3	40	5,623-5,949	8,200	T	D	13	0-1	358.1	422.0
Livonia, Mich.	64-7	40	5,250-5,910	9,500	None	DEN	16	3-0	422.2	479.4
Lorain, Ohio	65-1†	40	5,043-5,043	7,594	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	323.5	388.5
Lowell, Mass.	167-6	40	4,550-5,317	7,725	S	DEN‡	9	2-2	937.2	1,018.7
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	125-6	43	4,831-5,505	11,605	H	DEN	23	0-0	679.6	787.7
Lynchburg, Va.	78-5	48	3,676-4,368	7,800	None	DEN‡	20	3-0	310.7	376.8
Macon, Ga.	121-4†	48	3,660-3,840	7,100	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	517.2	589.4
Malden, Mass.	118-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	None	8	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Manchester, N. H.	123-5	40	3,890-4,278	7,562	None	DEN	8	3-7	563.4	647.8
Medford, Mass.	117-4	40	4,810-5,500	9,385	None	DEN‡	8	0-0	604.0	627.5
Meriden, Conn.	89-3	40	4,438-4,640	7,632	S	DEN‡	8	0-3	454.4	536.7
Miami Beach, Fla.	266-54	40	4,464-5,532	11,028	T	DE	39	13-16	1,443.3	1,681.2
Midland, Tex.	93-2	40	4,200-4,560	10,000	H	DEN	19	9-2	418.7	533.4
Monroe, La.	74-10	47	3,600-. . . .	6,735	H	DEN‡	14	6-2	272.2	343.6
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	178-12	40	4,850-5,850	10,000	None	DEN	23	4-2	1,051.2	1,172.4
Muncie, Ind.	115-0	40	4,640-4,640	6,600	None	DEN	12	4-4	423.3	469.7
New Britain, Conn.	174-11	40	4,468-4,692†	7,893†	S	DE	14	4-3	. . . . .	. . . . .
New Rochelle, N. Y.	156-13	40	4,875-5,935	12,370	HO	DEN‡	23	2-4	945.1	1,031.8
Newton, Mass.	166-7†	40	4,550-5,000	9,100	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	895.5	971.5
N. Little Rock, Ark.	84-2	40	3,570-4,095	6,060	HT	DEN	11	4-2	344.4	412.7
Norwalk, Conn.	16-4	40	4,540-5,660	11,910	None	DEN‡	13	0-0	735.4	845.9
Oak Park, Ill.	84-7	40	5,040-6,240	11,100	None	D	9	2-7	500.4	575.0
Odessa, Tex.	115-15	40	4,290-4,620	10,500	H	DEN	17	5-0	500.4	609.1
Ogden, Utah	64-4	40	4,050-5,040	10,920	T	DEN‡	17	2-. .	326.5	454.3
Orlando, Fla.	144-16	48	3,840-4,020	9,500	ST	DEN‡	25	10-6	634.1	733.5

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Palo Alto, Calif.	73-2	40	$5,718-6,960	$13,608	ST	DEN‡	14	4-2	$ 396.6	$ 465.8
Parma, Ohio	64-12	40	....-....	7,985	T	DE	8	5-1	.....	.....
Passaic, N. J.	133-10	40	4,650-5,750	8,750	None	None	10	3-6	784.6	836.6
Pawtucket, R. I.	156-13†	. .	3,848-4,160	6,812†	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	6,712.5	725.8
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	28-3	40	4,080-5,244	7,313	None	None	6	0-0	166.3	220.7
Pensacola, Fla.	131-11	40	4,200-4,920	9,624	H	None	16	4-4	600.6	701.7
Pittsfield, Mass.	87-4†	40	4,160-4,888	7,982	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	479.3	510.5
Pomona, Calif.	82-16	40	5,412-4,651	10,422	T	DEN	17	0-2	539.2	704.7
Pontiac, Mich.	131-26	40	4,905-5,870	8,700	H	DEN‡	32	0-4	746.4	797.0
Port Arthur, Tex.	93-19	40	4,046-4,745	....	H	None	18	4-2	430.5	549.1
Portland, Me.	132-15	44	3,681-4,437	8,352	T	DEN‡	18	0-6	594.8	684.7
Pueblo, Colo.	113-11	40	4,488-5,052	8,916	H	DE	18	4-0	551.4	645.0
Quincy, Mass.	169-6	40	4,440-5,540	10,573	O	DEN	13	2-1	970.0	1,084.5
Racine, Wis.	134-5	40	5,004-5,364	....	T	DEN	13	0-5	742.7	838.5
Raleigh, N. C.	141-17	44	3,744-4,560	8,676	None	DEN	20	9-3	576.7	720.8
Reading, Pa.	170-22	40	4,000-....	6,383	None	DEN	17	4-2	732.1	781.6
Reno, Nev.	129-27	40	4,536-5,292	9,996	None	DEN	17	5-4	578.6	699.3
Richmond, Calif.	152-23	40	6,432-7,044	14,004	T	DEN	39	0-3	1,043.5	1,175.1
Riverside, Calif.	130-24	40	5,196-6,180	12,234	T	DEN‡	23	15-2	734.3	901.5
Roanoke, Va.	132-6	45	3,960-4,860	7,890	H	None	19	10-7	606.9	657.6
Rock Island, Ill.	77-13	40	4,284-5,220	7,716	None	DEN	12	0-4	332.8	385.7
Rome, N. Y.	57-3	40	....-....	....	None	D	5	2-3	.....	.....
Roseville, Mich.	53-2	40	5,312-5,762	8,262	S	D	12	0-0	333.2	387.7
Royal Oak, Mich.	85-14	40	5,121-5,759	9,334	T	DEN	18	0-0	483.2	558.0
Saginaw, Mich.	161-11	40	4,990-5,470	10,840	S	DEN	40	0-4	876.5	994.4
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	59-4	40	5,198-5,985	9,269	S	DE	14	0-0	376.3	429.4
St. Joseph, Mo.	109-13	48	3,660-3,660	5,490	T	D	16	3-2	267.2	314.3
San Angelo, Tex.	72-0	44	3,660-3,660	6,600	H	DE	12	9-1	278.2	361.9
San Bernardino, Cal.	154-25	40	5,358-6,336	12,216	T	DEN‡	28	16-3	1,065.0	1,251.7
San Leandro, Calif.	64-59	40	6,060-7,176	13,200	H	DEN‡	16	0-2	441.0	510.0
San Mateo, Calif.	82-4	40	5,916-6,768	11,928	T	DEN	13	2-4	535.3	609.8
Santa Barbara, Calif.	83-13	40	4,986-5,916	10,608	T	DEN	15	8-2	418.4	650.1
Santa Clara, Calif.	62-5	40	5,628-6,840	12,264	SO	DEN‡	16	6-1	471.6	564.2
Santa Monica, Calif.	174-39	40	5,970-7,176	13,440	ST	DEN	26	10-10	1,303.1	1,698.9
Schenectady, N. Y.	156-8	40	4,330-4,651	8,925	None	DEN	14	2-2	804.7	856.8
Sioux City, Iowa	116-27	44	4,260-5,100	8,040	T	DEN‡	21	0-4	513.4	614.8
Sioux Falls, S. D.	74-9	40	3,780-4,860	8,100	ST	DEN‡	14	2-3	344.4	418.6
Skokie, Ill.	74-8	44	5,280-5,520†	9,420	TO	DEN‡	10	2-4	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.	174-4	40	....-....	7,300	None	None	14	0-0	.....	.....
South Gate, Calif.	88-6	40	5,598-6,636	11,928	S	DEN	20	7-0	585.1	691.8
Springfield, Ill.	110-19	40	4,476-4,824	7,008	T	DEN	17	3-6	545.9	601.1
Springfield, Mo.	115-6	48	3,660-4,800	7,440	T	DEN	22	8-4	438.4	530.1
Springfield, Ohio	104-9	44	4,125-5,000	8,662	O	DEN	23	0-3	527.6	614.7
Stamford, Conn.	200-10	40	4,615-5,400	10,000	None	DEN	20	3-2	1,155.6	1,278.8
Stockton, Calif.	162-18	40	5,630-6,792	13,788	T	DEN	37	7-7	1,028.7	1,263.5
Sunnyvale, Calif.	56-15	40	5,486-6,656†	12,000†	H	DEN	20	0-0	.....	.....
Terre Haute, Ind.	110-2	40	4,240-4,420	6,100	T	None	. .	5-3	493.1	576.9
Troy, N. Y.	185-40	40	3,735-3,900	5,700	None	None	8	10-2	581.5	597.4
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	84-4	44	....-....	....	S	DE	7	7-2	.....	.....
Tyler, Tex.	66-2	44	3,810-3,900	7,200	T	D	11	2-2	275.7	340.1
Union City, N. J.	127-10†	. .	4,900-5,300	7,900	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	.....	723.0
Union tp, N. J.	79-1	40	5,400-5,800†	9,200	T	DEN	8	3-1	.....	.....
University City, Mo.	53-2	44	4,308-4,896	8,280	T	DE	11	2-3	275.5	333.3
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	155-22	43	....-....	....	None	DEN	12	3-1	.....	.....
Vallejo, Calif.	78-6	40	5,364-6,360	10,596	T	D	16	2-2	478.8	528.2
Waco, Tex.	124-17	42	3,870-3,960	8,280	T	DEN‡	36	0-2	517.8	609.1

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Waltham, Mass.	103-3	40	$4,000-4,500†	$ 8,300	None	None	9	0-0	$	$ .....
Warren, Ohio	71-2	40	....-....	8,256	T	DE	12	4-2	.....	.....
Warwick, R. I.	89-3	40	....-....	....	S	DEN‡	22	4-1	.....	.....
Waterloo, Iowa	99-7	42	4,500-5,140	8,020	O	DEN	12	0-3	510.0	597.4
Waukegan, Ill.	61-4	40	4,350-5,398	7,500	O	DE	11	3-3	378.9	462.9
Wauwatosa, Wis.	79-4	42	5,233-5,233	10,410	T	DEN	14	2-2	490.7	563.2
West Allis, Wis.	119-12	40	5,919-6,191	11,455	T	DEN	18	4-3	680.9	750.0
West Covina, Calif.	49-8	40	5,292-6,432	11,028	HO	DEN‡	9	0-0	319.3	393.0
W. Hartford t, Conn.	107-7	40	4,443-5,400	9,900	S	DEN‡	..	0-0	595.5	738.6
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	121-11	40	3,780-5,280	9,000	S	DEN	22	9-2	557.4	664.4
Wheeling, W. Va.	94-3	40	4,184-4,664	6,424	T	None	10	8-0	437.6	494.7
White Plains, N. Y.	154-4	40	4,750-6,000	8,900	None	DEN	10	2-6	1,025.9	1,089.2
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	97-5	40	3,534-4,007†	....	None	DEN	7	1-4	.....	.....
Wilmington, Del.	225-39	40	4,600-5,000	10,000	None	DEN	20	7-5	1,374.7	1,564.1
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	102-0	40	4,900-....	....	T	None	11	7-0	.....	.....
York, Pa.	80-5	40	3,900-4,400	5,300	None	None	7	2-3	364.2	402.6
25,000 to 50,000										
Alexandria, La.	51-0	48	....-....	6,225	ST	DE	6	1-0	.....	.....
Aliquippa, Pa.	31-1	43	5,040-5,040	5,985	None	DEN	3	0-1	166.2	194.4
Allen Park, Mich.	44-0	40	6,041-6,041	8,717	T	DEN	11	0-1	259.9	309.6
Alliance, Ohio	33-3	40	4,500-4,740	5,880	T	DEN	4	0-3	150.1	164.4
Alton, Ill.	52-6	40	5,040-5,280	6,960	H	DEN‡	6	4-2	246.4	282.5
Ames, Iowa	26-0	40	4,566-5,136	7,447	S	DEN	4	1-1	126.6	149.3
Amsterdam, N. Y.	43-1	48	3,710-4,010	5,300	None	DE	3	1-2	188.7	205.9
Anchorage, Alaska	63-3	40	7,488-8,760	14,604	None	DEN‡	13	0-3	591.1	687.0
Anderson, Ind.	88-10	40	....-....	7,020	None	DEN‡	16	5-3	.....	.....
Anderson, S. C.	...-..	..	3,602-3,687	5,114	..	...	..	..-..	220.5	259.7
Anniston, Ala.	...-..	..	3,540-3,980	6,035	..	...	..	..-..	229.6	292.2
Appleton, Wis.	69-3	42	4,200-4,740	7,500	H	D	6	2-7	318.9	363.9
Arcadia, Calif.	62-9	40	5,286-6,276	12,300	S	DEN‡	13	4-1	414.9	496.8
Arlington, Tex.	...-..	..	3,870-4,500	6,300	..	...	..	..-..	191.2	246.3
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	30-5	44	4,800-6,000	8,300	T	...	5	0-2	210.4	243.5
Arlington t, Mass.	89-9	40	4,677-5,150	8,716	S	DEN‡	6	0-1	464.1	497.0
Ashland, Ky.	35-2	40	3,996-4,512	6,504	T	D	4	0-2	161.2	180.7
Athens, Ga.	41-1	48	4,230-4,260	6,060	H	None	6	7-1	188.0	222.5
Auburn, N. Y.	60-1	40	4,000-4,500	6,200	None	DEN	6	3-1	291.7	297.2
Aurora, Colo.	39-3	48	4,710-5,634	8,442	T	DEN‡	9	0-1	192.5	239.4
Austin, Minn.	37-2	40	4,745-5,297	7,000	H	DEN	3	0-1	192.7	236.0
Baldwin Pk., Calif.	...-..	..	5,178-6,108	9,600	..	...	..	..-..	235.4	271.6
Bangor, Me.	62-7	44	3,393-4,176	7,310	S	DEN	8	0-1	255.5	313.5
Barberton, Ohio	36-1	44	4,896-5,352	7,440	None	DE	7	0-3	191.0	220.1
Bartlesville, Okla.	34-3	44	3,600-4,044	5,856	None	DEN	4	1-2	128.0	158.9
Battle Creek, Mich.	80-15	40	....-....	....	ST	DE	17	0-3	.....	.....
Baytown, Tex.	38-2	40	4,275-4,485	7,320	H	DEN	11	1-1	170.8	203.1
Belleville, Ill.	38-1†	40	....-4807	6,007	..	...	..	..-..	169.0	200.6
Belleville, N. J.	71-4	40	4,600-5,500	8,054	S	None	10	1-0	393.5	428.3
Bellingham, Wash.	42-2	40	4,800-5,340	7,200	H	DEN‡	10	4-2	200.1	235.6
Belmont t, Mass.	47-4†	40	4,800-5,000	9,250	..	...	..	..-..	278.2	304.6
Beloit, Wis.	54-3	42	4,471-4,747	7,821	H	DEN	6	0-3	275.8	312.7
Bergenfield, N. J.	30-1	40	4,750-5,250†	7,500	O	DEN	5	1-0	.....	.....
Bessemer, Ala.	52-0	40	4,020-5,088	6,948	None	None	10	4-1	220.4	283.3
Beverly, Mass.	73-0†	40	4,111-4,901	6,833	..	...	..	..-..	316.4	352.5
Beverly Hills, Calif.	89-13	42	5,730-6,900	13,500	S	DEN‡	11	11-3	589.7	676.1
Big Springs, Tex.	48-4	48	3,744-4,044	7,200	S	DEN	8	2-0	165.9	230.6
Biloxi, Miss.	34-0†	..	3,540-3,540	5,478	..	...	..	..-..	134.6	172.1

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Birmingham, Mich.	38-7	40	$5,087-5,762	$ 9,690	HT	DE	7	0-2	$ 212.0	$ 248.1
Bismarck, N. D.	35-3	40	3,300-4,380	7,500	ST	DEN‡	5	1-4	160.4	194.4
Bloomington, Ill.	47-3	40	4,722-4,980	6,612	T	DEN	6	0-2	214.1	248.4
Bloomington, Ind.	46-8	42	3,796-3,900	6,000	T	DEN	6	1-3	168.3	219.8
Boise City, Idaho	60-5	40	3,840-4,080	6,420	T	DEN	9	3-3	258.1	312.4
Bossier City, La.	29-0	48	....-....	6,600	None	DEN‡	8	2-0	.....	.....
Boulder, Colo.	37-0	48	4,170-5,124	7,464	O	DEN	7	0-2	172.0	220.1
Bowling Green, Ky.	36-0	40	....-....	....	T	DEN	3	1-1	.....	.....
Bremerton, Wash.	53-8	40	4,752-5,160	6,762	None	DEN‡	11	4-5	253.8	292.1
Bristol, Conn.	58-2	40	4,800-5,300	8,000	SH	DEN‡	10	0-1	339.2	400.0
Brownsville, Tex.	60-17	48	3,240-3,240	7,200	H	DEN‡	14	3-0	171.7	225.6
Bryan, Tex.	30-0	44	3,660-4,200	6,600	HT	DEN	9	1-1	111.2	145.5
Buena Pk., Calif.	...-..	..	5,160-6,180	10,800	..	...	..	..-..	286.6	364.1
Burlington, Iowa	37-0	44	4,260-4,800	6,000	None	None	9	0-0	165.3	196.7
Burlington, N. C.	54-5	48	3,468-4,248	7,692	ST	D	9	2-2	219.0	270.3
Burlington, Vt.	54-4	40	3,534-3,950	6,563	T	DEN‡	4	2-2	189.2	228.3
Butte, Mont.	...-..	..	4,470-4,740	7,440	..	...	..	..-..	205.4	246.2
Calumet City, Ill.	20-0	44	....-....	....	None	D	2	1-1	.....	.....
Carlsbad, N. M.	25-0	48	....-....	....	None	DEN	7	2-0	.....	.....
Casper, Wyo.	44-4	40	4,440-5,520	7,620	None	DEN	7	0-0	209.0	252.1
Champaign, Ill.	61-8	40	4,392-4,956	7,260	None	DEN	9	2-2	231.1	266.2
Charlottesville, Va.	47-0	48	3,840-4,440	6,840	O	DEN	5	2-4	230.0	263.8
Chelsea, Mass.	...-..	..	4,320-5,280	7,760	..	...	..	..-..	392.2	405.1
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	48-1	42	4,800-5,425	8,400	None	DEN	12	2-0	254.4	314.5
Cheyenne, Wyo.	...-..	..	4,440-4,860	6,900	..	...	..	..-..	262.1	317.1
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	...-..	..	4,800-5,400	6,717	..	...	..	..-..	241.6	334.4
Chula Vista, Calif.	54-8	40	5,388-6,384	9,900	T	DEN‡	11	3-1	279.8	346.3
Clarksburg, W. Va.	35-0	40	3,600-4,100	5,580	None	D	5	0-1	155.8	187.6
Clearwater, Fla.	80-13	48	3,588-4,238	8,326	S	DEN‡	16	6-3	324.8	401.4
Clinton, Iowa	35-2	44	4,454-4,851	6,261	T	DE	5	0-3	152.1	172.6
Columbia, Mo.	50-5	46	3,600-4,152	7,560	HT	DEN‡	8	0-3	193.1	237.9
Concord, Calif.	52-7	40	5,232-6,360	10,500	ST	DEN‡	16	1-0	341.6	401.2
Concord, N. H.	45-4	40	3,550-3,550	8,350	ST	DEN‡	6	0-1	188.8	227.3
Coral Gables, Fla.	99-12	40	3,931-5,023	9,937	S	DEN‡	19	0-4	402.2	507.8
Costa Mesa, Calif.	...-..	..	....-6,342	12,000	..	...	..	..-..	282.7	368.4
Cranford tp, N. J.	38-0	40	4,800-5,900	8,400	T	DEN	6	1-1	251.2	275.5
Culver City, Calif.	60-5	40	5,868-6,900	11,520	T	DEN	12	7-2	416.3	447.1
Cumberland, Md.	67-8	40	3,640-4,342	6,188	None	DEN‡	5	0-3	247.9	293.7
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	45-1	40	4,968-5,748	8,040	None	DE	7	1-1	250.1	303.1
Daly City, Calif.	43-6	40	5,652-6,564	11,232	H	DEN‡	9	3-1	269.8	292.1
Danville, Ill.	38-0	54	4,668-4,668	5,940	None	D	5	0-0	169.8	211.6
Danville, Va.	79-6	48	4,044-4,584	7,368	T	DEN	16	2-2	331.7	444.0
Daytona Beach, Fla.	83-22	48	3,544-4,224	6,745	ST	DEN‡	15	6-3	305.5	362.3
Decatur, Ala.	37-1	48	3,336-4,800	5,400	None	D	7	6-2	147.8	197.3
Delaware tp, N. J.	...-.	..	4,030-4,878	7,124	..	...	..	..-..	194.9	242.0
Denton, Tex.	32-3	40	3,708-3,816	6,600	None	DEN	5	1-2	120.4	180.5
Des Plaines, Ill.	29-0†	40	5,236-6,062	9,367	..	...	..	..-..	179.0	236.0
Dothan, Ala.	46-1	48	3,120-....	6,000	TO	None	6	6-2	159.0	220.8
E. Cleveland, Ohio	69-7	40	5,105-6,060	10,100	S	DE	11	0-1	414.1	456.4
E. Detroit, Mich.	51-6	40	5,200-5,800	8,200	T	DEN	12	0-0	279.0	334.4
E. Lansing, Mich.	23-1	40	4,685-5,520	8,420	None	DEN	3	0-1	127.2	153.1
East Point, Ga.	...-..	..	3,912-4,440	6,960	..	...	..	..-..	240.0	288.1
E. Hartford t, Conn.	66-3	40	5,167-5,167	8,040†	T	DEN‡	11	0-0	339.9	423.2
E. Providence, R. I.	79-1	40	3,991-4,628	7,722	None	DEN‡	17	4-2	382.8	495.2
Easton, Pa.	54-4	44	4,005-4,656	6,185	T	DEN	8	0-2	245.9	293.1
Eau Claire, Wis.	61-11	42	4,208-5,219	9,003	H	DEN‡	8	0-3	318.6	389.8

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Edina, Minn.	. . .-. .	. .	$5,400-6,264	$ 8,820	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	$ 155.1	$ 198.1
Edison tp, N. J.	60-0	42	4,500-5,500†	8,356	None	DEN	9	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
El Cajon, Calif.	44-3	44	5,940-6,044	10,908	None	DE	9	2-0	246.3	562.3
El Cerrito, Calif.	31-2	40	5,496-6,672	10,344	ST	DEN	8	0-1	197.8	224.7
El Dorado, Ark.	25-1	48	. . . .-3,600	5,700	None	DE	5	1-1	96.2	114.7
Elgin, Ill.	71-12	40	3,990-5,100	7,680	ST	DE	10	0-3	365.1	425.6
Elkhart, Ind.	70-4	40	5,135-5,135	6,990	None	D	10	0-4	393.4	447.3
Elmhurst, Ill.	35-0	44	4,890-5,700	8,530	None	DEN	8	0-2	229.8	266.1
Elmira, N. Y.	97-1	40	4,212-4,992	7,748	None	DEN‡	9	0-3	501.7	518.8
Elyria, Ohio	49-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	6,792	T	DE	7	1-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Enfield t, Conn.	27-0	40	4,420-4,420†	6,240†	None	DE	4	1-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Englewood, Colo.	33-1	48	3,840-4,512	7,188	T	D	7	0-2	140.3	182.8
Englewood, N. J.	63-2	40	4,668-5,820	9,030	None	D	7	2-2	372.8	429.4
Enid, Okla.	51-7	48	3,420-3,660	6,240	None	DE	9	0-2	192.6	205.9
Eureka, Calif.	46-8	40	5,106-6,060	9,852	S	DEN	10	2-2	317.7	472.9
Everett, Wash.	60-3	44	4,992-5,484	7,800	H	DE	13	0-3	322.3	343.6
Ewing tp, N. J.	. . .-. .	. .	. . . .-. . . .	8,400	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Fair Lawn, N. J.	43-3	40	5,000-6,000	9,300†	T	DEN	8	0-1	231.0	256.0
Fairfield t, Conn.	53-0	40	4,316-5,200	9,204	S	DEN	11	0-0	283.1	352.1
Fairmont, W. Va.	36-3	40	3,990-4,140	4,800	S	None	3	1-0	133.1	171.3
Falls tp, Pa.	. . .-. .	. .	4,670-5,750	7,500	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	149.0	191.3
Fargo, N. D.	78-8†	40	4,800-4,800	8,832	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	427.7	517.2
Fayetteville, N. C.	82-8	48	3,172-4,238	7,328	None	DEN	10	4-3	312.5	379.0
Ferndale, Mich.	46-4	40	5,382-5,880	8,556	T	DEN	9	0-2	279.2	316.6
Findlay, Ohio	36-6	40	3,960-4,440	6,000	T	DEN‡	6	0-1	134.6	167.3
Fitchburg, Mass.	76-8	40	4,444-4,800	7,300	S	DEN‡	6	0-0	409.5	542.6
Florence, Ala.	41-1	48	3,495-4,080	5,940	S	None	7	5-1	161.2	211.3
Florissant, Mo.	. . .-. .	. .	. . . .-. . . .	6,930	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Fond du Lac, Wis.	47-3	42	4,380-4,920	7,416	H	DEN‡	5	2-2	229.3	261.4
Fort Collins, Colo.	21-0	54	3,900-3,900	5,200	HT	D	5	0-1	103.7	115.0
Fort Dodge, Iowa	28-0	44	4,350-4,650	6,570	None	DEN	3	1-2	136.7	161.4
Fort Pierce, Fla.	35-2	48	3,720-4,200	7,500	ST	DEN‡	7	1-0	156.2	226.8
Freeport, Ill.	28-0	40	4,500-4,500	5,700	None	DN	2	0-4	130.6	149.4
Freeport, N. Y.	50-4	40	4,300-5,700†	7,600†	None	DEN‡	12	3-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Fremont, Calif.	. . .-. .	. .	5,772-6,840	10,596	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	217.9	271.6
Gainesville, Fla.	50-8	48	4,020-4,725	7,725	ST	DEN‡	10	3-1	210.8	321.6
Galesburg, Ill.	35-5	40	3,900-4,860	7,020	None	DEN	7	0-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Gardena, Calif.	44-5	40	5,572-6,672	10,620	None	D	8	0-3	285.7	329.5
Garfield, N. J.	48-0	40	5,200-5,400	6,900	None	DEN‡	5	2-0	273.3	304.1
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	. . .-. .	. .	4,897-5,671	7,560	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	176.2	226.0
Garland, Tex.	34-1	40	4,010-4,620	7,678	H	DEN	8	1-0	123.8	170.6
Gastonia, N. C.	59-2	48	3,300-3,800	6,840	HO	None	6	0-2	242.5	296.0
Gloucester, Mass.	54-2	40	3,905-4,719	6,953	S	D	5	0-0	238.4	261.0
Goldsboro, N. C.	35-1	48	3,145-3,623	5,435	None	D	6	3-1	135.8	162.9
Grand Forks, N. D.	42-4	40	3,714-4,380	6,732	T	DE	5	1-3	173.5	204.1
Grand Island, Neb.	36-0	48	. . . .-3,960†	6,600	T	D	4	2-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Grand Prairie, Tex.	30-6	44	3,850-4,250	6,312	H	DEN	10	0-1	153.6	207.9
Granite City, Ill.	36-. .†	40	5,535-5,760	7,200	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	187.5	219.5
Greeley, Colo.	37-7	48	3,780-4,440	6,600	S	DEN‡	8	1-1	127.0	156.0
Greenville, Miss.	60-12	48	3,300-4,500†	6,600†	S	DEN‡	10	2-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Gulfport, Miss.	31-0†	48	3,180-4,200	. . . .	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	123.2	167.6
Hackensack, N. J.	76-3†	40	5,000-6,000	8,800	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	514.3	585.9
Hagerstown, Md.	64-3	44	4,032-4,200	7,300	S	DEN	6	3-0	298.0	335.4
Hamden t, Conn.	68-2	40	4,750-5,150	7,850	None	DEN	9	2-1	375.3	516.9
Hamtramck, Mich.	88-4	40	5,106-5,938	9,204	None	None	12	4-2	562.8	581.0
Harlingen, Tex.	51-17	44	3,570-3,660	6,600	HT	DEN	9	0-2	170.4	229.3

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Harvey, Ill.	30-2†	48	$5,100-5,880	$ 7,200	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	$ 157.2	$ 185.1
Hattiesburg, Miss.	42-7	48	3,252-3,990	5,400	None	DE	5	2-0	162.8	201.5
Haverhill, Mass. .	76-4	40	4,108-4,758	7,412	S	D	6	1-1	391.1	422.5
Hawthorne, Calif. .	47-6	40	5,364-6,312†	11,362	T	DEN	9	6-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Hazel Park, Mich. .	36-4	40	5,160-6,075	8,512	T	DEN	7	2-1	199.1	241.4
Hazleton, Pa. . . .	33-0	48	3,945-4,245	5,120	None	DEN	3	0-1	142.6	157.5
Hempstead, N. Y. .	63-1	40	5,250-6,100	10,800	None	DEN‡	8	2-0	421.8	461.9
Highland Park, Ill. .	36-2	40	4,834-5,512	10,660	O	DEN	6	0-2	222.1	263.9
Highland Park, Mich.	120-31	40	5,689-5,897	10,258	None	DEN	19	6-2	735.6	791.3
Hobbs, N. M. . . .	29-0	48	3,990-4,284	6,930	None	DEN‡	9	0-0	124.4	140.2
Hoboken, N. J. . .	168-0†	40	5,250-5,950	8,500	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	968.4	1,004.7
Hollywood, Fla. .	102-18	40	3,684-4,704	8,904	None	DEN	14	6-1	457.4	598.3
Hot Springs, Ark. .	41-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DEN	5	2-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Huntington Pk., Calif.	. . .-. .	. .	5,952-6,984	11,784	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	403.9	480.0
Hutchinson, Kan. .	44-7	48	3,672-4,020	8,728	O	DEN	10	3-2	172.1	229.0
Idaho Falls, Idaho .	66-12	40	4,120-5,460	6,420	T	DEN	9	1-1	276.2	338.4
Inkster, Mich. . .	38-2	40	4,945-5,600	8,206	T	D	6	0-0	210.7	262.8
Iowa City, Iowa .	24-0	48	4,428-4,800	6,600	T	DEN	4	0-2	117.5	138.9
Irving, Tex.	. . .-. .	. .	4,026-4,488	6,600	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	138.0	178.5
Ithaca, N. Y. . . .	48-5	40	4,214-4,930	7,016	S	DEN‡	6	2-2	228.6	252.4
Jackson, Tenn. . .	47-0	48	3,125-3,730	6,269	S	DE	8	2-1	183.7	210.7
Jamestown, N. Y. .	80-4	40	4,118-5,242	7,384	None	DE	9	2-1	376.7	447.6
Janesville, Wis. .	46-3	43	4,836-5,340	8,225	T	DEN	7	0-3	226.7	285.3
Jefferson City, Mo.	34-0	48	3,780-3,780	5,400	None	DEN‡	6	2-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Johnson City, Tenn.	37-1	48	3,240-3,636	5,880	T	DEN	6	3-0	111.7	145.7
Joplin, Mo.	52-12	48	3,300-4,248	6,108	None	DEN	10	2-1	184.5	219.7
Kankakee, Ill. . .	30-2	46	4,200-4,920	6,900	H	DEN	4	1-3	117.2	139.2
Kearny, N. J. . . .	112-1	40	5,136-5,671†	8,560	T	DEN	15	0-4	. . . . .	. . . . .
Key West, Fla. . .	38-2	40	3,060-3,696	6,135	S	DEN	7	2-0	166.8	205.1
Kingsport, Tenn. .	44-5	48	3,162-4,344	5,880	ST	DEN	6	3-0	167.6	215.9
Kingston, N. Y. .	63-1	40	4,640-5,000	7,312	ST	DE	7	1-0	342.5	358.8
Kingsville, Tex. .	24-2	48	4,215-4,400	6,900	S	DEN‡	6	0-1	116.2	156.2
Kirkwood, Mo. . .	43-6	44	4,641-5,358	7,560	T	DEN‡	7	1-1	175.0	210.7
Kokomo, Ind. . . .	69-1	42	4,560-4,980	6,600	None	D	11	0-3	343.7	389.8
La Crosse, Wis. .	74-6	42	4,380-5,100	8,520	T	DEN‡	13	3-3	374.8	438.9
La Habra, Calif. .	. . .-. .	. .	5,010-6,048	9,000	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	169.6	199.1
La Mesa, Calif. .	28-3	40	5,940-7,044	10,392	T	DEN	10	0-1	188.9	248.6
Lackawanna, N. Y.	62-0	40	5,400-5,400	7,200	None	None	5	2-2	358.6	399.2
Lafayette, Ind. . .	64-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DEN	9	0-3	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lafayette, La. . .	53-8	48	3,240-3,240	6,960	ST	DEN‡	11	3-0	188.0	228.0
Lakeland, Fla. . .	82-6	40	3,900-4,200	9,000	S	DEN‡	9	8-1	288.1	355.2
Lancaster, Ohio .	29-3	48	4,605-4,680	6,300	None	D	4	2-0	132.6	154.7
Las Cruces, N. M.	24-1	48	3,300-4,520†	7,800†	S	DEN‡	9	1-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Laurel, Miss. . .	38-1	48	3,744-. . . .	5,700	S	DEN	6	2-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lawrence, Kan. .	29-3	48	3,690-4,080	6,600	S	DEN	4	0-2	125.6	214.4
Lebanon, Pa. . . .	39-0	43	3,875-4,026	5,886	None	DEN	4	0-1	168.8	184.5
Leominster, Mass.	40-3	40	4,600-5,200	8,080	S	DEN‡	6	0-0	158.0	187.6
Lewiston, Me. . .	67-5	46	3,848-4,212	6,656	ST	DEN‡	8	1-1	282.1	294.1
Lexington t, Mass.	36-1	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	None	5	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Linden, N. J. . . .	110-0	40	5,500-6,100	9,100	None	None	11	0-0	702.8	760.9
Lockport, N. Y. .	45-0	40	4,295-4,992	6,781	T	DEN	6	0-2	227.3	243.3
Long Beach, N. Y.	62-14	38	6,000-6,000	9,500	None	DEN	. .	3-3	344.8	383.1
Long Branch, N. J.	53-2	40	4,675-4,975	5,975	None	DEN	8	2-1	294.2	332.6
Longview, Tex. .	51-3	44	. . . .-. . . .	7,100	H	DE	8	3-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lynwood, Calif. .	42-7	40	5,610-6,564	10,824	T	DEN‡	9	6-1	255.9	319.6
McAllen, Tex. . .	22-1	48	3,840-3,840	7,800	H	DEN	6	1-0	100.6	146.9

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
McKeesport, Pa.	. . .-. .	. .	$4,829-4,920	$ 6,000	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	$	$ 449.5
Madison Hgts., Mich.	. . .-. .	. .	5,213-5,650	7,400	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	129.6	169.0
Manchester t, Conn.	50-3	48	5,346-6,094	7,425	ST	DEN‡	9	0-0	302.3	356.7
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	42-6	40	5,406-6,444	10,344	H	D	7	4-2	217.4	264.7
Manitowoc, Wis.	53-5	42	4,296-4,680	6,650	T	DEN	5	2-4	219.2	271.1
Mansfield, Ohio	. . .-. .	. .	4,371-4,548	5,400	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	222.5	. . . . .
Marietta, Ga.	34-1†	48	3,600-4,440	7,600	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	169.2	225.7
Marion, Ind.	54-3	40	4,380-. . . .	5,800	None	D	7	3-2	229.7	255.8
Marion, Ohio	36-2	40	4,200-4,440	5,670	None	DEN	6	0-1	158.2	205.2
Mason City, Iowa	39-7	42	4,860-4,860	6,980	T	DEN‡	8	0-3	185.0	229.0
Massillon, Ohio	32-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	D	4	2-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Maywood, Ill.	31-1	40	5,000-5,100	7,750	None	D	4	2-1	173.4	208.1
Melrose, Mass.	49-2	40	3,986-5,000	7,903	None	None	5	0-0	276.7	296.1
Menlo Pk., Calif.	32-2	40	5,532-6,576	10,716	T	DEN	6	2-1	220.1	271.3
Meridian, Miss.	72-4	48	3,240-4,032	7,344	S	D	11	0-2	297.0	414.4
Mesa, Ariz.	36-2	44	4,875-5,400	9,600	None	DEN	8	2-1	194.0	249.9
Mesquite, Tex.	. . .-. .	. .	4,020-4,560	7,200	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	101.8	154.3
Methuen t, Mass.	29-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DEN	3	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Michigan City, Ind.	56-2	40	4,560-4,850	6,500	None	None	9	2-2	291.6	336.7
Middletown, Conn.	45-2	40	4,150-5,028	7,450	T	DEN	6	0-1	281.7	322.9
Middletown, Ohio	71-3	40	4,768-5,484	8,625	O	DEN	14	3-2	381.7	444.1
Middletown tp, Pa.	. . .-. .	. .	4,030-5,460	7,400	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	117.1	144.5
Midland, Mich.	30-1	42	5,390-5,840	9,100	None	DEN	7	0-1	202.6	228.8
Midwest City, Okla.	24-2	48	3,735-4,212†	6,120	None	DE	4	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Milford, Conn.	83-6	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DEN	12	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Millcreek tp, Pa.	16-3	48	3,690-4,440	5,100	O	DE	6	0-0	70.9	95.7
Milton t, Mass.	57-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	EN	5	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Minnetonka, Minn.	. . .-. .	. .	4,980-. . . .	7,560	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	25.2	31.0
Minot, N. D.	38-2	48	3,900-4,800	7,740	T	D	5	0-2	145.6	175.3
Mishawaka, Ind.	50-2	43	5,328-. . . .	6,684	. .	DEN	9	0-3	. . . . .	280.5
Modesto, Calif.	70-9	40	4,512-5,916†	11,124	T	DEN‡	16	1-2	338.9	438.1
Moline, Ill.	54-7	42	4,200-4,920	6,600	None	None	6	1-3	238.9	260.3
Monrovia, Calif.	46-6	40	5,376-6,216	9,396	TO	DEN	8	0-2	217.2	337.5
Montclair, N. J.	91-3	40	4,500-6,100	10,000	T	DEN	12	0-3	579.3	630.8
Montebello, Calif.	50-6	40	5,346-6,444	10,800	None	DEN‡	14	7-0	341.5	412.1
Monterey Park, Calif.	50-4	40	4,520-6,492	11,453	ST	DEN	11	5-1	313.6	407.6
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	39-4	44	4,476-5,280	8,376	S	DEN‡	5	0-1	241.1	286.7
Mtn. View, Calif.	41-6	40	5,766-6,840	11,136	O	DEN‡	8	1-4	228.7	275.6
Muskegon, Mich.	85-18	40	4,750-5,100	8,300	HT	DEN	22	0-3	405.3	463.3
Muskogee, Okla.	54-6	48	3,036-3,252	5,772	None	None	8	2-0	188.8	237.3
Nashua, N. H.	52-5	40	4,150-4,464	8,946	H	DEN	6	0-1	288.6	333.8
National City, Calif.	49-4	40	5,670-6,708	9,924	None	DEN	9	5-2	279.3	336.3
Needham t, Mass.	41-2†	40	4,885-5,550	8,805	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	268.7	312.4
New Brunswick, N. J.	. . .-. .	. .	4,600-5,500	8,000	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	420.0	472.0
New Castle, Pa.	54-0	40	4,176-4,445	5,112	T	None	5	2-0	271.4	306.7
New Iberia, La.	23-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	None	6	4-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
New London, Conn.	63-3	40	5,110-5,410	7,495	None	DEN‡	6	1-0	375.9	401.7
Newark, Ohio	50-2	40	3,900-4,320†	6,300	T	D	7	2-3	. . . . .	. . . . .
Newburgh, N. Y.	60-0	40	4,600-5,000	7,000†	S	DEN‡	5	1-3	322.3	343.4
Newport, Ky.	60-6	40	4,285-4,395	6,600	S	D	6	1-1	276.7	335.5
Newport, R. I.	82-4	40	4,035-4,335	6,624	S	DEN‡	7	0-2	395.2	419.3
Newport Beach, Cal.	74-19	40	5,262-6,240	11,208	ST	DEN	16	7-2	460.7	531.5
Norman, Okla.	33-3	48	3,366-3,696	6,180	None	DE	5	3-0	125.8	138.3
Norristown, Pa.	50-0	40	4,180-4,800	7,000	None	DEN	5	0-2	144.9	. . . . .
North Miami, Fla.	43-6	40	3,861-4,732	7,046	S	DEN	9	3-0	204.9	242.0
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	37-1	40	4,858-5,058	6,536	T	D	7	4-1	195.9	213.6

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Northampton, Mass.	39-0	40	$3,900-5,424	$ 6,364†	T	D	4	0-1	$ 199.0	$ 215.4
Norwich, Conn.	51-3	40	4,362-4,809	6,825	S	DEN‡	. .	0-2	231.3	306.1
Norwood, Ohio	48-2	44	4,750-5,890	9,000	T	DEN	8	0-2	346.9	389.0
Nutley, N. J.	50-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	None	4	1-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Oak Lawn, Ill.	26-0	40	4,320-5,520	7,560	ST	DEN	4	0-1	168.8	199.5
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	. . .-. .	. .	4,056-4,862	7,254	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	196.7	247.7
Ontario, Calif.	61-6	40	5,280-6,192	11,148	ST	DEN	12	2-2	349.7	467.9
Orange, Calif.	37-0	40	5,420-5,880	9,840	ST	DEN	11	2-0	228.3	291.0
Orange, N. J.	82-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	8,300	T	DEN	7	2-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Orange, Tex.	40-3	40	3,720-3,960	8,400	H	DEN	8	2-0	167.9	213.7
Oshkosh, Wis.	64-2	45	4,188-5,076	7,872	T	DEN	6	0-5	319.6	387.0
Ottumwa, Iowa	34-2	44	4,236-4,884	7,344	T	DEN‡	6	0-2	163.4	192.2
Owensboro, Ky.	67-3	40	3,708-4,020	6,180	None	DEN‡	13	2-3	213.7	309.6
Oxnard, Calif.	54-6	42	5,058-5,988	10,008	T	DEN	8	3-0	283.3	358.6
Paducah, Ky.	61-0	40	3,240-3,480	5,880	T	DE	12	1-2	224.2	276.7
Panama City, Fla.	42-8	48	3,120-3,588	5,980	ST	DEN	9	4-3	155.3	202.2
Park Forest, Ill.	24-4	40	5,040-6,060	9,600	S	DEN	. .	0-0	128.6	160.0
Park Ridge, Ill.	28-2	44	4,800-6,000	9,480	None	DEN	5	0-1	163.1	175.4
Parkersburg, W. Va.	40-34	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,880	T	DEN	5	0-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Par-Troy Hills tp, N.J.	. .-. .	. .	4,898-5,850	7,750	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	125.1	151.3
Pekin, Ill.	23-0	47	5,001-5,241	6,300	T	DEN	3	0-2	118.3	137.6
Perth Amboy, N. J.	93-8	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	T	DEN	10	4-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Petersburg, Va.	40-4	48	3,772-4,032	6,024	TO	D	7	2-2	199.5	223.4
Phenix City, Ala.	. . .-. .	. .	3,024-3,276	. . . .	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	84.0	116.9
Pine Bluff, Ark.	47-2	48	3,343-3,405	5,744	H	DEN	6	2-2	162.1	203.4
Plainfield, N. J.	92-4	40	4,700-5,760	9,500	T	DEN	9	4-0	517.9	560.6
Pocatello, Idaho	40-6	44	4,572-4,692	6,180	ST	DEN‡	8	4-2	183.7	229.1
Port Huron, Mich.	58-11	40	. . . .-. . .	7,371	ST	DEN	8	0-2	272.4	302.8
Portsmouth, N. H.	41-4	40	3,962-4,779	7,265	None	DEN	4	0-0	206.2	227.8
Portsmouth, Ohio	60-3	40	4,220-4,620	7,200	T	DE	15	1-2	282.0	314.5
Pottstown, Pa.	32-0	48	4,310-4,831	6,700	None	DEN	4	0-1	155.2	207.1
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	74-3	40	4,800-5,700	9,250	None	DEN‡	10	0-0	427.3	466.5
Prairie Village, Kan.	. . .-. .	. .	4,455-5,340	6,600	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	90.5	109.7
Provo, Utah	34-3	40	3,438-4,200	7,080	T	DEN	11	2-0	167.4	240.0
Quincy, Ill.	49-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,526	None	DEN‡	7	0-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Rahway, N. J.	53-3	40	4,524-4,584†	8,036	T	DEN	8	2-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Rapid City, S. D.	45-4	44	3,600-4,080	6,600	S	DEN	7	1-1	188.2	248.3
Redlands, Calif.	46-7	40	4,446-5,400†	10,356	None	DEN	10	0-2	242.3	306.4
Redondo Beach, Cal.	64-11	40	5,772-6,768	11,988	S	DEN	14	0-0	411.1	496.6
Redwood City, Cal.	57-7	40	5,568-6,588	11,832	HT	DE	13	1-3	396.0	452.7
Revere, Mass.	84-5	40	4,850-5,500	7,400	None	None	4	2-0	446.4	492.3
Richfield, Minn.	28-1	40	5,580-6,180	8,004	ST	DEN	8	1-0	168.5	197.8
Richmond, Ind.	66-8	42	4,590-4,650	6,300	None	DEN	11	0-3	277.9	309.4
Ridgewood, N. J.	38-0	40	. . . .-6,000†	. . . .	T	DEN	6	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ridley tp, Pa.	. . .-. .	. .	4,700-4,700	6,200	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	145.5	175.8
Rochester, Minn.	65-. .	40	4,961-5,512	8,162	T	DEN	6	0-2	369.2	413.6
Rock Hill, S. C.	52-3	48	3,588-4,008	6,480	O	DEN	8	3-0	207.2	264.9
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	45-0	40	4,300-6,000	. . . .	None	DEN	9	2-2	296.4	330.9
Rocky Mount, N. C.	56-8	48	3,288-3,804	6,204	S	D	7	3-2	234.0	238.5
Rome, Ga.	49-6	48	3,282-3,462†	5,820	None	None	5	4-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ross tp, Pa.	15-0	44	4,800-5,460	7,020	T	DE	2	0-0	79.9	135.9
Roswell, N. M.	41-0	48	4,260-4,620	8,856	None	DEN	8	4-1	14.9	201.2
St. Cloud, Minn.	36-2	40	3,960-4,680	6,360	H	DEN‡	8	0-1	171.7	189.3
St. Louis Pk., Minn.	32-2	40	5,092-6,110	8,486	HT	DEN	7	0-0	181.5	216.6
Salem, Mass.	84-6	40	4,862-5,252	7,930	S	D	4	0-1	439.4	460.5
Salem, Ore.	86-11	40	4,080-4,860	8,243	None	DEN‡	12	2-2	331.1	429.6

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Salina, Kan.	46-7	48	$3,720-3,960	$ 7,200	None	DEN‡	7	1-2	$ 203.4	$ 255.5
Salinas, Calif.	51-10	42	4,980-5,916	10,581	S	DEN‡	10	0-2	300.1	351.4
San Bruno, Calif.	28-5	40	5,352-6,480	9,852	S	DEN	5	1-1	199.1	221.8
San Buenaventura, Cal.	50-0	40	5,172-6,156	10,008	T	DEN	12	4-3	283.0	351.6
Sandusky, Ohio	35-2	48	4,560-4,800	6,720	HT	DEN‡	7	0-2	169.7	214.9
Santa Cruz, Calif.	47-7	40	5,172-6,108	10,392	T	DEN‡	9	3-0	303.8	342.2
Santa Fe, N. M.	57-3	48	3,600-4,800†	7,800	H	DE	13	1-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Santa Rosa, Calif.	40-3	40	4,572-5,712	11,400	None	DEN	8	2-2	247.7	281.1
Sarasota, Fla.	53-5	44	. . . .-. . . .	8,480	T	DEN‡	9	0-5	. . . . .	. . . . .
Selma, Ala.	40-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	None	6	2-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	60-4†	40	4,867-5,732	10,500	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	382.3	462.8
Sharon, Pa.	35-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	7,128	None	DEN	6	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sheboygan, Wis.	76-2	42	4,202-4,930	8,102	T	DEN	10	0-4	380.8	409.2
S. Euclid, Ohio	. . .-. .	. .	4,800-5,800	8,700	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	234.9	250.7
S. San Francisco, Cal.	32-5	40	5,388-6,552	7,676	S	DEN	7	2-0	216.4	251.8
Southfield, Mich.	. . .-. .	. .	5,278-5,746	7,410	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	190.3	236.9
Spartanburg, S. C.	90-20	48	3,770-3,952	6,240	T	DEN	15	3-3	313.4	390.5
Springfield tp, Pa. (Delaware Co.)	22-4†	44	4,160-4,888	6,851	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	118.7	157.5
Steubenville, Ohio	45-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	T	DE	5	2-3	. . . . .	. . . . .
Stratford t, Conn.	68-4	40	4,388-5,127	7,696	T	DEN	12	0-0	342.0	412.0
Superior, Wis.	60-3	43	4,626-4,920	7,320	T	DEN	10	0-1	307.8	356.9
Tallahassee, Fla.	75-7	44	3,780-4,132†	10,500†	O	DEN	12	4-5	. . . . .	. . . . .
Taunton, Mass.	67-3	40	3,733-3,921	5,376	S	D	3	0-0	303.5	322.3
Teaneck tp, N. J.	58-0	40	4,863-6,219	8,305†	T	DEN‡	15	0-3	402.2	472.0
Temple, Tex.	36-1	44	3,294-3,294	7,380	H	DEN	7	2-1	127.7	145.9
Texarkana, Tex.	27-1	40	3,600-3,600	6,600	H	None	5	1-0	109.7	142.6
Texas City, Tex.	34-3†	40	3,822-4,032	7,200	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	192.9	252.9
Torrington, Conn.	60-2	40	4,354-4,414	6,949	S	DEN	5	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Upper Arlington, Ohio	. . .-. .	. .	4,932-5,232	7,800	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	154.6	181.7
Urbana, Ill.	24-2	40	4,800-4,800	7,200	T	DEN	3	0-0	124.3	148.0
Valdosta, Ga.	37-1	48	3,575-4,290	6,890	None	DN	5	7-2	143.9	188.5
Vancouver, Wash.	56-0	40	4,440-5,316	7,620	O	DEN	10	1-2	290.3	374.1
Vicksburg, Miss.	38-3†	48	3,311-3,463	4,860	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	143.2	180.3
Victoria, Tex.	44-3	42	3,384-4,080	6,000	None	DEN	8	2-2	169.8	220.5
Vineland, N. J.	39-3	42	4,020-5,220	7,500	None	DEN	6	0-3	188.0	215.1
Watertown, N. Y.	53-0	40	4,150-5,050	7,950	None	DE	5	4-0	265.1	299.4
Watertown t, Mass.	76-5	45	5,000-5,500	7,345	S	DEN‡	10	0-0	430.3	469.5
Waukesha, Wis.	57-3	44	5,430-5,430	8,250	None	DEN	10	0-3	311.5	359.8
Wausau, Wis.	45-0	44	4,145-4,372	6,489	T	DEN‡	6	1-2	213.1	257.4
Webster Groves, Mo.	27-4	48	4,344-5,160	6,912	T	DEN	6	2-1	133.2	158.8
Weirton, W. Va.	27-0	40	4,632-5,238	6,321	T	D	4	1-1	129.3	148.1
Wellesley t, Mass.	34-2	40	4,298-5,159	8,634†	S	DEN	6	0-2	187.8	208.0
West Mifflin, Pa.	23-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	T	None	4	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
West New York, N. J.	83-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DE	6	0-4	. . . . .	. . . . .
West Orange, N. J.	78-2	40	4,750-6,178†	7,950†	None	DEN	10	0-1	506.1	540.4
Westfield, N. J.	49-1	40	4,600-5,800	. . . .	None	DEN‡	7	0-2	292.7	322.6
Westminster, Calif.	. . .-. .	. .	5,280-5,450	8,640	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	113.8	148.7
Weymouth t, Mass.	77-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	7,413	ST	DEN	9	1-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Whittier, Calif.	45-3	40	5,664-6,492	10,900	T	DE	11	7-2	322.0	373.1
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	35-1	44	4,500-5,040	7,560	ST	DE	4	0-0	181.0	206.9
Williamsport, Pa.	60-5	44	3,951-3,951	5,444	None	D	5	1-5	238.2	258.5
Wilmette, Ill.	31-5	44	4,920-5,940	10,200	T	DEN	6	1-1	173.9	191.9
Wilmington, N. C.	92-18	44	3,720-3,960†	7,320	None	None	13	5-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Wilson, N. C.	44-9	48	3,816-3,816	6,480	S	DE	5	2-1	166.0	196.2
Woburn, Mass.	42-0	40	5,000-5,000	7,000	None	D	5	0-2	241.7	261.4

Table XV — Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Woonsocket, R. I. .	99-4	43	$3,640-4,160	$ 6,500	O	DN	7	0-2	$ 404.5	$ 444.4
Wyandotte, Mich. .	62-4	40	5,093-5,705	9,245	ST	DEN	10	4-2	402.3	450.6
Wyoming, Mich. .	. . .-. .	. .	4,238-4,888	6,700	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	97.3	129.2
Yakima, Wash. . .	75-0	40	4,770-5,580	8,520	ST	DEN	. .	0-2	378.9	451.6
Zanesville, Ohio .	41-2	40	3,684-4,716	6,276	S	DEN	7	2-2	172.8	208.3
10,000 to 25,000										
Ada, Okla.	22-0	48	3,300-3,600	4,800	T	DEN‡	4	0-2	70.0	85.2
Adrian, Mich. . .	31-4	44	4,274-4,920	6,000	None	DEN	5	0-3	141.9	154.7
Aiken, S. C.	21-4	48	. . . .-. . . .	7,920	T	DEN‡	5	1-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Albany, Calif. . .	21-0	40	5,964-6,642	10,104	T	DEN‡	5	0-1	139.5	183.7
Albany, Ore. . . .	23-1	44	3,870-4,740	6,000	T	DEN‡	3	1-1	96.6	121.4
Albert Lea, Minn. .	20-2†	40	4,428-4,776	7,200	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	129.2	138.2
Albion, Mich. . . .	16-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DEN‡	4	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Alice, Tex.	16-0	44	3,180-4,020	6,000	H	DEN‡	4	1-1	57.3	73.9
Alpena, Mich. . .	19-0	40	4,004-4,680	6,292	S	D	3	0-1	103.8	115.0
Ambridge, Pa. . .	21-0	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	None	2	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Andalusia, Ala. .	24-4	40	2,827-3,120	4,680	ST	DEN‡	3	0-1	47.1	66.9
Annapolis, Md. . .	43-0	48	3,972-4,620	5,668	T	DEN‡	5	0-0	179.7	199.0
Ansonia, Conn. . .	27-0	40	5,016-5,233	7,021	S	DEN	3	0-0	165.2	183.8
Antioch, Calif. . .	22-0	40	5,378-6,360	8,472	T	DE	4	0-0	136.1	160.8
Ardmore, Okla. .	29-2	48	3,240-3,720	4,884	None	DN	5	0-2	96.4	110.0
Arkansas City, Kan.	19-0	48	3,800-3,800	5,700	None	DEN‡	4	0-0	71.3	99.1
Asbury Park, N. J.	49-0	40	5,600-5,600	6,600	T	DEN‡	7	0-1	271.7	313.4
Ashland, Ohio . .	18-1	44	4,336-4,536	6,090	None	D	3	0-1	72.7	90.7
Ashland, Wis. . .	14-0	43	4,063-4,476	6,390	O	DE	3	0-0	64.6	72.6
Ashtabula, Ohio .	32-3	40	4,030-4,675†	6,464	None	DEN	4	0-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Astoria, Ore. . . .	19-1	40	4,410-5,160	6,780	. .	DEN	4	1-1	113.8	149.5
Atchison, Kan. . .	17-0	48	. . . .-3,960	. . . .	S	DEN‡	3	0-2	63.2	79.3
Athens, Ohio . . .	12-2	48	3,180-3,780†	5,580	None	DEN‡	2	0-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Auburn, Ala. . . .	15-3†	. .	3,370-3,660	4,800	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	52.8	63.2
Auburn, Me. . . .	33-2	42	3,380-3,952†	5,720	ST	DEN	4	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Augusta, Me. . . .	34-2	42	3,510-4,030	5,980	ST	DEN‡	3	0-1	126.7	157.4
Azusa, Calif. . . .	34-1	40	5,496-6,516	11,124	S	DEN	7	3-0	246.0	299.9
Barre, Vt.	13-0	46	3,770-3,900	5,200	S	DEN	2	0-0	56.8	64.6
Batavia, N. Y. . .	31-1	40	4,020-4,752	7,020	S	DEN	. .	2-1	157.8	179.8
Bath, Me.	15-0	44	3,432-4,108	5,740	S	DEN‡	2	0-0	60.2	67.1
Beacon, N. Y. . .	26-0†	. .	4,600-5,200	7,000	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	143.2	159.7
Beatrice, Neb. . .	18-3	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	D	2	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Beaver Falls, Pa. .	25-2	40	4,680-4,680	6,000	S	DEN	2	0-1	116.1	143.5
Bell, Calif.	28-2	40	5,388-6,384	9,000	T	DEN	6	3-1	165.6	205.8
Bellaire, Ohio . .	14-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	4,320	T	None	2	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Bellaire, Tex. . .	2105	40	4,380-4,440	. . . .	T	DEN‡	6	0-1	104.1	136.8
Bellefontaine, Ohio	12-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DEN	2	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Bend, Ore.	18-0	40	4,818-5,028	6,696	T	DEN‡	4	1-2	87.7	116.2
Benton Harbor, Mich.	48-6	40	4,075-4,602	6,600	S	DE	6	0-2	197.0	222.5
Berea, Ohio	20-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DEN	4	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Berkeley, Mich. .	21-1†	40	5,000-5,700	. . . .	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	108.9	128.1
Berlin, N. H. . . .	35-2	40	4,337-4,337	5,489	None	DE	2	0-0	139.5	162.0
Berwick, Pa. . . .	12-4	40	3,748-. . . .	4,260	None	DEN	2	0-0	43.3	56.8
Bethel Park, Pa. .	15-0	40	4,560-5,170	6,324	H	. . .	5	0-0	105.3	121.9
Bexley, Ohio . . .	18-0	40	4,962-5,100†	5,880	T	DEN	4	0-0	90.7	101.1
Bluefield, W. Va. .	25-0	48	3,864-4,044	5,400	S	DE	3	0-0	131.1	145.8
Bogalusa, La. . .	22-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	6,442	H	None	3	1-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Boone, Iowa	15-1	42	4,320-4,740	5,760	S	DEN‡	2	0-1	67.8	80.7
Borger, Tex. . . .	22-4	40	3,900-4,120	6,300	T	DEN	2	1-0	88.1	110.9

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Bowling Green, Ohio	15-5	48	$. . . .-. . . .	$ 5,800	S	DEN	2	0-0	$	$ . . . . .
Bozeman, Mont.	14-0	40	. . . .-4,620	6,810	S	DEN‡	2	0-1	77.0	92.0
Bradenton, Fla.	32-1	48	3,380-3,900	6,240	None	DEN	6	2-1	123.6	175.3
Brawley, Calif.	25-0	48	4,620-5,340	6,996	None	D	5	1-1	115.6	114.6
Brentwood, Pa.	15-0	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	O	DEN	2	1-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Bristol, Pa.	15-1	42	4,000-4,700	6,500	S	None	2	0-0	82.3	95.3
Bristol, Va.	26-5	48	3,213-4,221	6,700	TO	DEN‡	5	2-1	96.6	117.4
Brookfield, Ill.	20-2	40	4,680-5,520	8,100	T	D	5	0-1	107.2	86.9
Brownwood, Tex.	27-2	40	3,078-3,408	5,076	H	N	4	0-2	83.7	106.3
Brunswick, Ga.	32-1	48	3,250-3,630	6,300	S	DEN	6	2-1	126.6	159.8
Burlingame, Calif.	34-2	40	5,964-6,528	9,626	T	DEN	7	2-3	235.0	260.5
Burlington, N. J.	29-2	40	4,748-5,348	7,508	None	DEN‡	5	0-0	175.6	205.6
Cadillac, Mich.	14-2	48	3,900-4,542	5,786	S	DE	3	1-2	57.0	66.6
Cambridge, Md.	19-2	65	3,400-3,600	5,600	T	DN	4	2-0	68.3	80.2
Cambridge, Ohio	19-0	40	3,420-3,600	5,040	S	None	. .	0-2	85.1	94.5
Camden, Ark.	15-0	48	3,510-3,600	5,400	None	None	3	1-0	55.6	62.7
Campbell, Ohio	20-. .	40	5,040-5,400	7,000	S	None	2	0-1	110.9	123.8
Canonsburg, Pa.	14-0	48	4,125-4,383	4,900	S	DEN	1	0-0	62.3	74.5
Canton, Ill.	16-5	40	3,840-4,602	5,660	S	D	3	0-1	68.7	81.9
Carlisle, Pa.	19-1	48	3,800-4,000	5,000	S	DEN	. .	0-0	77.8	92.5
Carnegie, Pa.	15-0	. .	. . . .-4,752	5,880	None	None	2	1-0	79.4	90.9
Carteret, N. J.	41-1	40	4,800-5,700	7,650	None	D	4	0-1	245.4	274.7
Carthage, Mo.	20-0	48	3,300-3,600	5,100	S	DEN‡	2	1-1	70.6	80.3
Cedar Falls, Iowa	18-2	44	3,850-4,657	6,313	None	DEN	3	0-1	79.6	107.4
Centralia, Ill.	17-0	40	4,700-4,700	5,242	S	DEN	2	0-1	74.7	88.3
Chambersburg, Pa.	20-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DE	2	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Chanute, Kan.	12-0	48	3,564-3,696	5,424	H	None	2	0-0	44.8	54.1
Chickasha, Okla.	20-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DEN	3	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Chico, Calif.	30-7	40	4,284-5,220	9,840	T	DEN	7	0-2	149.6	188.6
Chillicothe, Ohio	28-2	40	3,848-4,446	6,266	O	DN	4	0-2	121.7	154.0
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	19-1	42	3,780-4,452	5,004	ST	DEN‡	2	0-1	78.5	87.8
Claremont, N. H.	17-0	42	3,732-4,082	5,885	S	D	2	0-0	88.7	99.0
Clarksdale, Miss.	23-4	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DEN	3	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Clayton, Mo.	35-0	48	5,030-5,030	8,000	T	DE	6	0-4	191.3	221.6
Cleburne, Tex.	17-1	44	3,240-3,600	5,100	S	DEN‡	4	0-1	60.7	79.6
Cliffside Park, N. J.	28-0	40	5,675-5,975	. . . .	None	D	3	0-0	168.2	. . . . .
Clinton t, Mass.	19-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DEN	3	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Clovis, N. M.	26-4	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	ST	DEN	5	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Coatesville, Pa.	22-0	44	4,400-4,800	6,000	T	DEN	2	0-1	107.3	128.1
Coffeyville, Kan.	25-1	40	3,960-4,260	5,400	None	D	4	1-0	98.1	120.9
College Park, Ga.	22-. .	48	4,200-4,200	6,000†	None	None	5	2-1	106.0	131.5
Collingswood, N. J.	22-1	42	4,200-5,200	6,800	None	DEN	6	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Colton, Calif.	32-6	40	5,106-5,988	9,408	S	DEN‡	8	0-1	168.4	202.0
Columbia, Tenn.	21-1	48	3,300-4,500	6,300	None	DEN	5	0-1	95.3	115.7
Columbus, Ind.	38-5	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DEN	5	1-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Columbus, Miss.	37-3	48	. . . .-. . . .	5,070	S	DEN	6	1-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Concord, N. C.	31-0	48	4,020-. . . .	5,640	None	None	5	1-0	127.2	150.0
Connellsville, Pa.	18-0	44	3,800-4,000	5,000	None	D	2	1-0	75.9	83.3
Conshohocken, Pa.	10-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DE	2	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Corning, N. Y.	24-0	40	3,830-4,300	6,900	T	DEN	3	0-1	132.5	144.0
Corona, Calif.	24-0	40	5,106-6,060	8,940	T	DEN‡	4	2-1	138.1	175.9
Coronado, Calif.	24-3	40	5,226-6,204	9,156	SHT	DEN	5	0-1	132.5	158.4
Corsicana, Tex.	26-0	44	2,802-3,264	4,860	H	DEN	. .	0-0	80.0	99.6
Cortland, N. Y.	26-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	6,400	None	DEN	4	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Corvallis, Ore.	26-3	40	4,116-5,256	6,780	T	DEN‡	6	0-0	115.6	139.1
Crystal, Minn.	13-1	40	4,800-6,000	7,200	None	DEN	3	0-0	76.1	90.7

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Cudahy, Wis.	25-1	43	$5,521-5,884	$ 8,028	ST	DEN	4	0-1	$ 152.4	$ 182.8
Danbury, Conn.	45-0	40	....-....	....	S	DEN	5	0-0	.....	.....
Danvers t, Mass.	23-1	40	4,400-5,000	7,200	T	D	3	0-0	119.6	134.0
DeKalb, Ill.	23-0	40	....-....	....	T	D	3	1-2	.....	.....
Decatur, Ga.	28-0	48	3,504-4,164†	6,840	None	DE	5	2-1	.....	.....
Defiance, Ohio	16-3	48	3,960-4,488	5,280	O	D	4	0-1	77.1	105.5
Delano, Calif.	22-0	40	4,584-5,088	8,652	None	DEN‡	6	0-1	103.3	136.7
Delaware, Ohio	15-0	48	4,108-4,498	5,720	T	DEN	2	0-1	61.2	75.6
Denison, Tex.	21-2	45	3,200-3,540	6,240	H	DEN	6	0-2	78.4	104.9
Derby, Conn.	18-0	40	4,200-4,620	5,500	None	DEN	3	0-0	132.9	142.2
Dixon, Ill.	15-0	40	....-....	....	O	D	2	0-1	.....	.....
Dodge City, Kan.	17-0†	46	3,498-3,936	5,526	..	...	..	..-..	70.2	93.1
Dormont, Pa.	13-1†	35	4,620-5,040	6,000	..	...	..	..-..	80.8	101.1
DuBois, Pa.	17-6	45	....-....	....	None	DEN‡	2	0-0	.....	.....
Dublin, Ga.	14-2	72	2,904-3,300	3,993	None	D	2	2-0	46.2	59.8
Dumont, N. J.	23-0	40	4,900-5,900	7,800	O	DEN‡	5	0-0	155.1	172.1
Duncan, Okla.	24-0	40	3,360-3,840	5,400	None	DEN	7	1-0	91.4	119.5
Dunkirk, N. Y.	28-0	40	4,550-4,784	6,734	None	None	3	2-0	154.0	166.7
Durant, Okla.	15-0	72	....-3,780	3,780	None	DN	2	0-1	35.5	49.6
Dyersburg, Tenn.	20-0	48	....-....	4,800	None	D	3	1-1	.....	.....
E. Liverpool, Ohio	30-4	40	4,260-4,260	5,400	S	DEN	3	0-0	114.2	132.2
E. Moline, Ill.	18-0	40	4,620-4,680	5,960	S	EN	3	0-1	81.9	95.6
Ecorse, Mich.	51-4	40	5,818-5,948	7,952	SHT	DE	11	1-0	333.2	407.3
Edinburg, Tex.	15-5	50	3,540-3,540	6,288	None	DEN	3	0-0	47.3	58.7
El Centro, Calif.	39-9	40	4,590-5,400	7,980	T	D	7	0-2	175.5	218.4
El Dorado, Kan.	13-0	48	3,240-3,540	5,400	None	DEN	3	0-1	55.2	75.4
El Reno, Okla.	18-0	40	2,900-3,000	4,500	None	D	2	0-1	52.2	59.7
El Segundo, Calif.	40-5	40	5,670-6,720	10,416	H	DEN	9	4-1	273.8	325.0
Elizabethton, Tenn.	20-0	48	2,880-3,120	4,380	S	D	2	1-1	62.8	74.5
Ellwood City, Pa.	16-0	44	....-....	....	S	D	3	0-0	.....	.....
Elmwood Park, Ill.	20-0†	44	5,050-5,400	8,400	..	...	..	..-..	109.5	131.2
Elwood, Ind.	16-0	40	3,960-3,960	5,012	None	D	2	0-1	57.7	63.4
Emporia, Kan.	18-1	48	3,300-3,960	6,000	None	DEN	3	0-1	75.5	111.1
Endicott, N. Y.	41-2	40	4,314-5,000†	7,500†	T	DE	4	1-1	.....	.....
Escanaba, Mich.	21-1	40	3,852-4,608	6,324	HT	DEN	3	0-0	98.4	117.7
Evergreen Pk., Ill.	25-0	40	5,160-5,160	7,020	T	DE	3	0-1	130.0	148.3
Fairbanks, Alaska	48-8	40	7,908-9,240	13,772	T	DEN	4	0-0	300.0	355.9
Fairfield, Ala.	21-3	40	4,020-4,848	6,600	S	DE	4	3-0	96.2	120.3
Faribault, Minn.	18-1	48	4,680-4,680	6,120	T	DE	2	0-0	88.3	113.1
Farrell, Pa.	24-3	40	4,680-4,680	5,880	ST	N	3	0-0	115.6	126.8
Fayetteville, Ark.	20-0†	48	3,216-3,576	4,872	..	...	..	..-..	68.1	85.2
Fergus Falls, Minn.	12-0	44	4,230-4,650	5,520	None	DEN	..	..-..	54.2	69.6
Ferguson, Mo.	16-0	48	4,782-5,088	6,735	None	DEN	3	1-1	83.0	97.6
Floral Park, N. Y.	33-0	40	4,700-6,000	9,000	T	DEN‡	5	1-1	214.7	241.5
Florence, S. C.	44-2	48	3,180-3,780	6,060	None	DEN	6	3-1	172.4	213.2
Fort Lee, N. J.	38-0	40	4,950-6,100	8,200	T	N	6	0-1	.....	.....
Ft. Madison, Iowa	16-0	44	3,780-4,284	5,292	None	DEN	3	1-1	72.1	78.9
Fort Myers, Fla.	39-9	48	3,770-5,024	6,500	S	DEN‡	8	0-0	142.6	190.4
Fort Thomas, Ky.	12-0	48	4,700-5,100	6,500	H	DEN	3	0-0	74.9	88.2
Fostoria, Ohio	21-2	40	....-....	....	None	DEN	3	0-0	.....	.....
Frankfort, Ind.	22-0	44	....-....	....	T	D	3	0-1	.....	.....
Frankfort, Ky.	32-0	40	3,240-3,360	4,800	S	DE	2	0-2	90.9	116.5
Frederick, Md.	33-1†	48	3,550-3,850	6,900	..	...	..	..-..	144.4	164.4
Fredericksburg, Va.	26-1	48	3,760-4,000	5,900	T	DEN	3	1-0	93.7	114.9
Fremont, Neb.	19-..†	48	3,780-4,380	5,400	..	...	..	..-..	87.5	108.6
Fremont, Ohio	23-0	40	....-....	5,910	T	DEN	3	0-1	.....	.....

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Fulton, Mo.	14-3	48	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	T	DEN	3	0-1	$	$ . . . . .
Fulton, N. Y.	23-0	40	3,904-4;224	5,960	None	DEN	3	0-0	113.1	132.4
Gainesville, Ga.	31-0	48	3,651-3,921	5,678	None	D	4	2-0	123.9	160.3
Gainesville, Tex.	17-0	40	3,084-3,480	5,520	H	DEN	3	1-1	56.5	79.2
Garden City, Kan.	16-2	44	4,140-4,800	6,600	None	DEN	3	1-0	59.8	79.4
Garden City, N. Y.	58-0	40	4,700-6,000	10,500	None	DEN	10	2-1	347.5	403.1
Gardner, Mass.	32-1	40	3,901-4,365	5,812	O	DEN	4	0-0	130.2	146.7
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	19-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	8,400	T	DEN	4	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Glen Falls, N. Y.	29-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DEN	4	0-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Glenview, Ill.	24-1	40	5,220-5,760	9,300	H	D	4	0-1	114.2	156.2
Goshen, Ind.	20-1	44	4,506-4,686	5,850	T	DN	3	0-1	90.1	113.6
Gr. Junction, Colo.	29-1	48	4,068-5,100	6,960	None	DE	5	1-2	145.8	188.5
Great Bend, Kan.	23-1	48	3,600-4,800	6,000	None	DEN‡	3	2-1	82.4	115.6
Greensburg, Pa.	29-1	44	4,392-4,800	6,000	HT	DE	4	0-2	123.5	127.8
Greenville, N. C.	40-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	5,600	None	D	4	1-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Greenville, Tex.	26-0	40	3,480-3,480	5,340	None	DE	4	0-1	90.2	103.3
Greenwood, S. C.	29-1	48	3,484-3,692	6,162	None	DEN	7	0-1	110.1	142.1
Griffin, Ga.	39-1	44	3,540-3,600	5,520	None	DEN	4	2-2	159.6	212.3
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	33-3	40	4,999-5,899	9,396	T	DEN	6	1-0	205.4	225.5
Haddon tp, N. J.	16-0	42	3,820-5,050	5,850	None	DE	3	0-0	86.5	101.5
Haddonfield, N. J.	27-0	42	3,900-4,940	. . . .	S	DEN	4	1-1	136.5	156.5
Hanford, Calif.	21-4	44	4,716-5,652	8,892	ST	DEN‡	5	0-1	97.2	123.5
Hanover, Pa.	13-0	48	3,300-3,800	5,300	None	DE	2	0-1	52.7	71.2
Harrison, N. J.	60-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	D	6	0-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Harrisonburg, Va.	20-5	48	3,300-3,780	5,340	None	D	3	0-0	73.0	86.3
Hawthorne, N. J.	20-1	40	4,500-5,700	7,100	None	DEN	3	1-0	118.4	135.5
Helena, Mont.	22-1	40	4,200-4,530	6,300	O	D	6	1-3	103.7	137.6
Henderson, Ky.	34-4	48	3,240-3,300	5,000	None	DEN	5	1-1	116.8	149.6
Henderson, Nev.	33-3†	48	4,920-6,120	8,388	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	75.3	92.9
Henderson, N. C.	25-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	None	3	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Hermosa Bch., Cal.	31-3	40	5,424-6,420	9,684	T	DEN‡	6	0-0	196.4	239.9
Hibbing, Minn.	25-0	40	4,320-4,440	5,760	S	DEN	3	0-1	115.4	127.0
Hickory, N. C.	48-5	48	3,100-3,600	6,000	T	DEN	7	2-2	143.9	179.2
Highland Pk., Tex.	23-0	44	4,520-5,160	. . . .	H	DEN‡	7	0-0	106.4	122.7
Hillside tp, N. J.	58-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	9,000	T	DEN	9	1-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Holland, Mich.	32-2	40	4,160-5,070	6,812	T	DEN	10	2-1	146.4	188.1
Homewood, Ala.	20-0	48	4,224-5,088	6,564	None	D	4	2-0	88.9	108.2
Homewood, Ill.	16-3	44	4,800-5,880	7,800	H	DEN	2	0-0	79.1	91.2
Hopewell, Va.	21-1	48	4,125-4,294	5,848	None	DEN	4	0-0	90.2	100.9
Hornell, N. Y.	25-3†	40	4,102-4,300	5,500	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	106.7	118.4
Huntington, Ind.	23-0	40	4,200-4,200	5,400	None	D	3	0-0	80.6	91.4
Huntington Bch, Cal.	56-4	40	5,028-6,060	9,168	TO	DEN	13	6-1	210.3	259.1
Huron, S. D.	19-1	44	3,840-4,080	5,580	S	DEN	3	1-1	75.5	90.2
Hyattsville, Md.	15-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	5,500	T	DEN	5	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Independence, Kan.	13-0	54	3,300-3,660	5,040	None	DEN‡	2	0-0	47.0	58.0
Indiana, Pa.	14-1	48	3,600-4,290	5,400	T	DE	2	0-0	66.2	86.0
Ironton, Ohio	23-0	40	3,788-4,040	5,400	S	DEN	2	1-1	102.0	137.5
Ironwood, Mich.	16-0	40	4,236-4,356	5,592	T	DE	2	1-1	69.5	79.8
Jacksonville, Ill.	20-0	40	4,161-3,720	5,342	T	DEN	3	0-0	87.0	101.5
Jeffersonville, Ind.	19-0	48	3,780-3,780	5,200	None	None	4	0-0	84.2	98.5
Jennings, La.	10-0	72	. . . .-. . . .	4,200	None	DE	2	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Johnson City, N. Y.	30-3	40	4,504-4,954	6,854	None	. . .	4	0-0	137.7	157.3
Johnstown, N. Y.	17-0	40	3,400-4,000	5,600	None	DEN‡	2	0-0	75.0	83.7
Jonesboro, Ark.	20-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DEN	4	1-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Junction City, Kan.	19-4	48	3,660-3,720	5,100	TO	DEN	4	0-0	75.7	107.1
Kearney, Neb.	19-0	. .	3,900-4,020	5,640	None	D	3	0-0	72.0	91.6

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Keene, N. H.	19-1	40	$4,025-4,599	$ 6,396	O	DEN‡	3	0-1	$ 100.0	$ .....
Kenmore, N. Y.	29-0	40	4,650-5,100†	....	T	DEN‡	6	0-1	.....	.....
Kennewick, Wash.	16-0	48	4,926-4,992	6,600	None	DEN‡	4	0-0	93.7	114.7
Kingston, Pa.	17-0	48	....-....	....	None	DEN	2	1-0	.....	.....
Kinston, N. C.	41-5	48	3,456-4,632	5,904	None	DE	5	2-1	190.2	199.8
Klamath Falls, Ore.	37-3	40	4,380-4,800	6,420	S	DEN‡	8	0-0	123.1	157.5
La Grange, Ga.	42-2	50	3,000-3,420	....	None	DEN	5	3-0	146.2	183.3
La Grange, Ill.	25-0†	40	5,240-5,760	8,400	..	...	..	..-..	140.3	168.3
La Grange Park, Ill.	28-3	40	4,980-5,760	7,680	T	DEN	3	2-2	78.3	92.8
La Porte, Ind.	31-0	42	....-....	....	None	D	4	1-2	.....	.....
La Salle, Ill.	17-0	40	....-....	6,000	K	DEN	2	0-1	.....	.....
Lake Worth, Fla.	37-5	40	3,720-3,720	6,600	H	DEN‡	9	0-0	186.4	219.4
Lamesa, Tex.	23-0	44	3,750-3,840	6,300	None	DEN	4	0-0	88.7	121.7
Lansdowne, Pa.	18-3	42	....-....	....	None	DEN	3	0-0	.....	.....
Lansing, Ill.	13-1	48	....-....	....	None	DEN‡	4	0-0	.....	.....
Laramie, Wyo.	21-5	46	4,116-5,496	6,120	ST	DEN‡	4	1-2	91.3	105.5
Lewiston, Idaho	24-0	43	4,020-4,740	6,540	S	DEN	3	1-1	103.3	127.4
Lewistown, Pa.	16-0	40	3,560-3,800	4,400	None	DEN	2	1-0	65.3	83.3
Lexington, N. C.	29-1	48	3,456-4,320	6,750	None	DEN‡	4	0-2	120-9	140.8
Lincoln, Ill.	15-0†	48	4,140-4,500	5,321	..	...	..	..-..	66.4	83.8
Lock Haven, Pa.	16-3	44	....-....	....	S	DEN	2	0-2	.....	.....
Lodi, Calif.	37-5	40	5,106-6,060	9,600	O	DEN‡	..	..-2	201.2	254.4
Lodi, N. J.	34-0	40	....-....	....	None	D	4	0-1	.....	.....
Lombard, Ill.	17-3	48	4,901-5,910	7,900	None	DEN	3	0-1	87.0	99.0
Longview, Wash.	27-1	42	4,572-5,148	7,056	None	DEN	6	1-1	132.6	172.2
Lufkin, Tex.	25-2	47	3,540-3,540	5,724	None	DEN	7	0-2	80.3	117.9
Lynbrook, N. Y.	50-0	40	....-....	10,028	T	DEN‡	7	0-1	.....	.....
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	33-1†	40	4,800-5,500	7,350	..	...	..	..-..	208.0	243.0
McAlester, Okla.	23-3	40	2,550-2,700	4,200	None	DEN	4	0-1	57.3	71.2
McComb, Miss.	20-2	48	3,060-3,060	4,920	S	DEN	3	1-0	.....	.....
McKinney, Tex.	18-0	44	3,525-3,600	4,800	H	DE	4	0-1	73.4	98.7
Macomb, Ill.	13-0	48	3,900-3,900	4,800	S	D	2	0-0	51.3	52.9
Madera, Calif.	25-4	40	4,320-5,256	8,148	H	DEN‡	6	0-1	111.8	152.2
Madison, Ind.	15-0	48	3,960-3,960	5,200	None	DEN	2	0-1	63.3	63.6
Madison, N. J.	25-0	40	4,800-6,000	8,562	HT	DEN	3	0-1	158.2	179.2
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	37-0	40	5,246-5,928	9,069	None	DEN‡	6	0-1	244.4	273.6
Manhattan, Kan.	27-4	44	3,180-3,900	5,760	SH	DEN‡	3	1-1	95.8	117.6
Mankato, Minn.	28-0	40	4,128-4,650	7,000	H	DEN‡	4	0-2	141.0	172.1
Maplewood tp, N. J.	47-0	40	4,644-6,348	9,324	T	D	6	0-2	317.1	330.0
Marblehead t, Mass.	26-0	40	....-4,880	7,256	S	D	2	2-0	172.8	191.1
Marinette, Wis.	18-1	42	3,984-4,368	6,000	O	DEN‡	2	0-0	81.5	93.4
Marlborough, Mass.	22-2	40	....-....	....	S	DN	2	0-0	.....	.....
Marquette, Mich.	20-1	40	3,900-4,440	5,880	H	D	3	0-1	100.0	114.0
Marshall, Tex.	34-0	40	3,204-2,952	5,400	H	D	..	2-0	116.8	143.5
Marshalltown, Iowa	26-4	48	4,306-4,793	5,834	O	DEN	3	0-1	102.2	148.8
Marshfield, Wis.	23-1	44	4,110-4,602	6,855	ST	DEN‡	3	0-1	.....	107.8
Martinsburg, W. Va.	17-1	48	2,803-3,043	3,961	H	None	2	1-0	54.0	63.7
Martinsville, Va.	33-3	45	3,420-4,380	7,320	None	DE	5	0-0	136.7	157.4
Massena, N. Y.	25-0	40	4,238-4,940	6,708	None	DEN	4	1-0	119.9	133.1
Mattoon, Ill.	22-0	48	3,900-4,500	6,000	None	DEN	3	1-1	93.2	117.2
Maywood, Calif.	24-0	40	5,004-6,384	7,392	T	DEN	6	3-1	142.4	158.3
Meadville, Pa.	26-2	40	4,342-4,434	6,042	None	DEN	3	1-1	135.8	163.3
Medford, Ore.	41-3	40	4,320-5,160	7,980	H	DEN	9	0-2	194.7	245.9
Menominee, Mich.	14-0	40	3,570-3,870	5,000	H	D	2	0-0	59.3	66.4
Merced, Calif.	36-5	40	4,512-5,448	8,868	ST	DEN‡	8	0-0	179.5	229.8
Mercedes, Tex.	7-1	44	....-....	5,100	H	DEN‡	2	0-0	.....	.....

Table XV — Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands): Salaries and Wages	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands): Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Mexico, Mo.	21-3	48	$3,384-4,104	$ 5,496	None	DEN‡	3	0-1	$ 57.4	$ 69.7
Miami, Okla.	20-0†	56	3,397-3,528	5,930	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	63.6	75.4
Middletown, N. Y.	40-3	40	4,000-4,999	6,655	None	D	4	2-1	203.3	229.3
Millburn tp, N. J.	41-0†	43	5,100-6,240	9,504	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	261.0	283.4
Mission, Tex.	15-0	48	3,144-3,792	6,000	T	DEN‡	4	0-0	39.9	52.5
Mitchell, S. D.	19-2	44	. . . .-3,780	5,160	None	D	2	0-0	56.7	62.0
Moberly, Mo.	17-2	60	3,176-3,216	4,992	None	DN	2	0-0	51.3	61.7
Monessen, Pa.	19-0	44	4,580-5,181	6,226	TO	None	2	0-1	111.5	125.3
Monmouth, Ill.	11-0	48	3,600-3,780	5,400	None	D	2	0-0	45.0	55.5
Monroe, Mich.	38-1	40	4,647-5,047	6,788	T	DEN	6	0-2	188.2	214.1
Monroe, N. C.	22-0	48	3,312-3,780	6,300	None	DEN	4	0-1	77.0	91.7
Monterey, Calif.	50-9	40	4,698-5,568	9,528	ST	DEN‡	8	2-2	310.4	344.0
Moorehead, Minn.	22-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DEN‡	4	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Morgantown, W. Va.	16-2	48	3,600-4,008	5,784	None	DEN	4	0-1	69.5	83.9
Morristown, N. J.	36-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	7,725	None	DEN	4	0-3	. . . . .	. . . . .
Morristown, Tenn.	20-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,000	S	DEN	3	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Moscow, Idaho	14-0	44	4,350-4,440	6,000	None	DEN	2	0-1	37.5	48.8
Moultrie, Ga.	23-. .	56	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DE	4	3-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Moundsville, W. Va.	11-0	54	3,960-3,960	4,920	None	D	2	1-0	45.7	50.0
Mount Clemens, Mich.	33-3	40	5,017-5,486	7,722	TO	D	4	0-2	185.3	211.6
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	74-0	40	4,500-4,735	7,304	H	DE	2	0-1	69.2	88.4
Mount Vernon, Ill.	18-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	ST	DE	2	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Mount Vernon, Ohio	21-4†	40	3,880-. . . .	4,800	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	78.4	95.0
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	23-0	48	3,056-3,334	5,292	S	DE	4	0-1	88.4	103.6
Muscatine, Iowa	22-0	48	3,969-4,130	5,685	None	D	3	0-1	90.5	105.2
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	30-2	40	4,600-4,800	7,000	T	DEN	6	0-1	141.4	208.1
Nacogdoches, Tex.	. . .-3	44	3,000-3,600	4,800	H	. . .	3	0-0	55.0	83.0
Nampa, Idaho	21-1†	48	4,140-4,164	5,982	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	96.5	122.9
Nanticoke, Pa.	13-3	44	3,175-3,175	. . . .	None	D	1	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Napa, Calif.	30-2	40	4,836-5,868†	. . . .	ST	DEN‡	8	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Natchez, Miss.	35-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DE	5	1-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Naugatuck, Conn.	50-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DEN	3	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Neenah, Wis.	30-4†	42	4,620-5,160	7,644	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	142.6	182.6
Neptune tp, N. J.	29-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DE	4	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
New Bern, N. C.	34-5	48	3,360-3,876	6,600	O	DEN	6	2-0	127.4	166.4
New Braunfels, Tex.	14-1	48	. . . .-3,360	3,600	S	DEN‡	3	0-0	42.5	61.9
New Castle, Ind.	36-4	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	D	4	1-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
New Kensington, Pa.	24-0	44	. . . .-. . . .	5,988	None	DEN‡	5	0-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
New Philadelphia, O.	16-3	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DEN	3	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Newark, N. Y.	17-3	40	4,000-4,600	6,000	T	DEN	2	0-1	72.8	79.5
Newburyport, Mass.	19-1	45	4,176-4,766	5,638	S	D	2	0-0	81.8	98.1
Newton, Iowa	17-0	54	4,080-4,200	5,880	T	DEN	2	0-1	72.5	80.1
Newton, Kan.	15-1	48	3,672-4,200	6,000	None	DEN	3	0-1	62.6	83.3
Niles, Mich.	28-2	40	4,380-. . . .	7,300	H	DEN	6	0-1	135.0	172.4
Niles, Ohio	20-0	40	5,088-5,628	6,768	None	D	3	0-0	117.8	126.8
Norfolk, Neb.	17-0	54	3,780-4,020	5,100	S	DE	3	0-0	44.1	55.6
North Adams, Mass.	30-2	40	4,207-4,558	5,902	S	DEN	3	0-0	146.9	164.6
North Plainfield, N. J.	26-1	40	4,680-5,772	7,488	ST	None	4	1-0	149.8	165.7
North Platte, Neb.	26-3	48	3,315-3,528	5,100	None	DE	5	1-0	82.0	117.6
Norwood t, Mass.	34-0	40	4,497-5,127	7,860	S	D	2	0-0	209.3	228.0
Ocala, Fla.	24-0	48	3,975-4,800	7,200	ST	DEN	6	1-1	119.2	176.5
Oceanside, Calif.	42-3	44	5,388-6,384	9,900	None	DEN	9	0-2	239.1	285.8
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	20-0	40	3,500-3,900	5,000	None	DN	2	0-0	. . . . .	90.1
Oil City, Pa.	27-2	40	4,020-4,440	5,400	S	DE	3	0-1	109.6	134.1
Okmulgee, Okla.	21-1	48	2,820-3,120	5,100	T	DEN	4	1-0	63.8	85.2
Olean, N. Y.	34-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,900†	T	D	4	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Oneida, N. Y.	21-2	40	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	T	DEN	4	0-1	$	$ . . . . .
Oneonta, N. Y. . .	19-0	40	4,142-4,382	5,400	None	D	2	0-0	89.9	94.5
Orangeburg, S. C. .	32-0	48	3,360-3,360	6,200	S	DE	4	2-1	112.2	150.2
Oskaloosa, Iowa .	11-0	48	3,720-3,720	4,320	None	DEN	2	0-1	46.1	54.7
Oswego, N. Y. . .	31-1	40	3,940-4,780	5,700	None	DEN	4	0-0	140.3	146.0
Ottawa, Ill.	19-0†	48	4,871-4,871	6,500	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	88.3	106.9
Ottawa, Kan. . . .	13-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	5,100	T	DEN	3	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Owatonna, Minn. .	13-0	45	3,720-4,320	. . . .	S	DEN	2	0-1	53.3	74.1
Owosso, Mich. . .	28-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	DEN	4	2-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Painesville, Ohio .	22-3	40	4,560-5,712	7,212	T	D	3	0-0	113.6	129.6
Palestine, Tex. .	15-0	48	3,420-3,480	4,800	S	DEN	3	0-0	55.4	75.4
Palm Springs, Calif.	54-16	40	5,106-6,060	10,334	S	DEN	10	5-2	278.4	349.9
Pampa, Tex. . . .	28-5	40	4,005-4,320	6,000	H	DEN	4	0-0	111.3	136.7
Paris, Tex.	26-2	44	2,910-3,000	4,680	H	DEN	3	0-1	86.4	105.0
Parsons, Kan. . .	17-1	44	3,090-3,660	4,920	None	DE	3	0-1	60.8	71.8
Pasco, Wash. . . .	19-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	H	DEN	4	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Peekskill, N. Y. .	34-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DEN	3	0-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Pendleton, Ore. .	24-3	40	3,948-4,548†	6,403	H	DEN	3	0-1	102.0	134.4
Peru, Ind.	25-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,760	T	N	5	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Petaluma, Calif. .	20-1	40	4,860-5,772	7,356	S	DEN	3	1-1	94.6	105.8
Phillipsburg, N. J.	26-0	40	4,285-4,810	6,435	T	DEN	3	0-1	133.1	158.5
Phoenixville, Pa. .	18-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DEN	3	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Piedmont, Calif. .	18-0	40	5,280-6,168	7,932	ST	DEN‡	7	0-0	126.3	140.0
Piqua, Ohio	19-0	44	4,416-4,680	6,100	T	None	3	0-1	76.2	94.2
Pittsburg, Calif. .	27-4	40	4,328-6,324	10,310	None	DEN	7	0-1	169.5	193.4
Pittsburg, Kan. .	24-2	45	3,450-3,780	5,520	None	DEN	3	1-1	85.5	109.1
Plainview, Tex. .	25-0	48	3,780-4,200	5,100	S	DEN	5	0-1	87.4	121.1
Ponca City, Okla.	34-2	48	4,020-4,800	7,140	ST	DEN‡	10	1-3	168.3	223.0
Port Angeles, Wash.	17-0	40	4,980-5,340	6,780	T	DEN	4	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Princeton, N. J. .	24-0	42	4,855-6,115	8,000	ST	DEN	4	0-1	147.4	162.9
Puyallup, Wash. .	16-1	40	4,680-5,340	7,020	H	DEN‡	4	0-1	87.0	104.6
Radnor tp, Pa. . .	41-1†	43	4,750-5,050	8,000	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	225.1	258.0
Randolph t, Mass. .	29-1	. .	4,475-5,000	7,165	S	None	5	0-0	125.0	138.5
Rantoul, Ill.	17-3	48	4,344-4,584†	6,000	S	DEN	3	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Red Bank, N. J. .	34-0	40	3,700-5,290†	8,854	S	DE	5	1-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Red Wing, Minn. .	16-0	40	4,110-4,800	5,820	None	D	2	0-1	73.5	86.4
Redding, Calif. . .	32-2	48	4,536-5,364	8,700	T	DEN	6	3-1	164.3	228.4
Reidsville, N. C. .	26-2	48	3,312-3,960	6,000	None	DEN	4	0-1	91.7	118.4
Rensselaer, N. Y. .	22-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	None	2	2-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Renton, Wash. . .	36-2	40	5,298-5,868	7,968	None	D	5	4-1	207.8	244.1
Richmond, Ky. . .	17-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	5,000	None	D	. .	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	20-3	48	4,560-4,770	6,642	T	DEN	5	2-0	94.5	120.3
Ridgefield Pk., N. J.	19-2	42	4,900-5,900†	. . . .	T	D	3	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
River Rouge, Mich.	45-2	40	5,000-6,000	8,500	H	DEN	7	0-2	281.6	350.6
Rochester, N. H. .	18-0	4	3,588-3,900	5,616	S	E	2	0-0	75.9	86.1
Rock Springs, Wyo.	16-4	40	3,825-4,725	5,400	None	D	2	0-1	71.7	85.2
Rocky River, Ohio	21-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	T	DE	6	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Roselle, N. J. . .	33-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	O	DEN	5	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Roselle Park, N. J.	20-0	40	4,950-5,700	7,550	None	DEN	3	0-0	117.5	128.4
Roseville, Calif. .	23-2	40	4,644-5,472	8,760	H	DEN	5	0-1	100.9	120.6
Rutherford, N. J. .	32-1	40	4,450-5,700	8,350	None	DEN	6	0-1	208.0	241.8
Rutland, Vt.	27-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	T	EN	3	1-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ruston, La.	12-0	48	3,300-3,600†	6,600	None	DEN	2	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Rye, N. Y.	43-2	40	4,016-5,928	8,880	T	DEN‡	8	0-1	252.4	314.5
Saco, Me.	10-0†	60	3,250-4,654	4,500	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	42.2	46.1
St. Augustine, Fla.	26-0	48	3,690-3,925	5,720	None	DEN	3	4-0	113.7	137.3

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
St. Charles, Mo.	20-0	56	$4,200-4,620	$ 4,560	O	DEN	. .	0-0	$ 92.0	$ 110.6
St. Joseph, Mich.	22-1	40	4,254-4,680	7,656	S	DEN	5	0-1	104.1	162.6
Salem, Ohio	15-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	T	DE	2	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Salisbury, Md.	40-3†	42	3,198-4,056	7,020	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	164.3	180.0
Salisbury, N. C.	38-2	48	3,365-3,916	6,180	None	DEN	7	0-2	141.9	187.1
San Anselmo, Calif.	16-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	7,500	None	DEN	4	1-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
San Benito, Tex.	11-1	48	3,000-3,300	5,100	H	DEN‡	4	0-0	31.4	40.3
San Carlos, Calif.	27-4	40	5,034-6,120†	10,332	H	DEN‡	8	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
San Fernando, Calif.	34-5	40	5,934-6,828	10,068	O	DEN‡	10	0-0	215.8	275.2
San Gabriel, Calif.	39-1	40	5,432-6,396	10,874	T	DEN	8	3-1	232.5	270.4
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	31-. .	40	4,812-5,856	9,660	None	DEN‡	7	0-2	167.3	191.8
San Marino, Calif.	28-0	40	5,238-6,312	10,620	S	DEN	8	3-0	176.0	226.3
San Pablo, Calif.	30-3	40	5,484-6,420	9,708	ST	DEN	7	1-0	159.3	194.1
San Rafael, Calif.	33-0	40	5,500-6,348	9,600	T	DEN	7	1-3	184.2	218.7
Sanford, Fla.	21-1	48	3,702-4,154	6,313	S	DE	4	0-2	99.0	131.3
Sanford, N. C.	19-0	48	3,000-3,583	4,969	None	DEN	5	1-0	63.9	85.6
Santa Maria, Calif.	30-3	40	4,860-5,772	8,940	S	DEN	6	2-2	163.9	199.5
Santa Paula, Calif.	24-0	40	4,812-. . . .	8,100	ST	DEN‡	5	0-1	115.1	157.3
Sapulpa, Okla.	16-1	48	3,960-3,960	4,650	None	DEN‡	3	0-1	58.2	75.6
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	29-1	40	4,000-4,350	5,600	SO	D	2	0-0	145.3	166.8
Saugus t, Mass.	26-0	40	4,750-5,200	6,500	None	DEN	3	0-0	131.0	140.2
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	27-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	H	DE	3	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sayreville, N. J.	27-4	40	4,120-5,665	7,107	None	DEN	5	0-0	136.7	160.4
Scarsdale, N. Y.	61-8	40	5,250-6,050	8,600	T	EN	7	3-2	346.3	409.5
Scottsbluff, Neb.	19-0†	48	3,648-4,104	6,072	None	DEN‡	5	0-2	85.0	108.7
Sedalia, Mo.	35-0	48	3,360-3,720	6,000	H	DE	6	0-2	97.6	136.7
Shaler tp, Pa.	16-2	48	4,350-5,228	6,765	S	DEN	4	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Shawnee, Okla.	31-0	48	3,120-3,192	4,920	S	None	4	2-1	105.3	131.8
Sheffield, Ala.	19-0	48	3,600-. . . .	5,355	S	None	3	2-0	70.1	88.7
Shelby, N. C.	25-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	T	None	5	1-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Shenandoah, Pa.	15-3	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	None	1	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sheridan, Wyo.	17-4	40	3,780-4,800	5,880	None	DEN‡	2	0-1	82.2	94.7
Sherman, Tex.	27-1	40	3,150-3,768	5,487	. .	DEN	8	0-2	104.2	125.4
Shorewood, Wis.	25-1	42	5,328-6,336	. . . .	ST	DEN	5	0-0	149.3	181.4
Sidney, Ohio	15-2	48	4,253-4,515†	5,775	S	DEN	3	0-1	67.4	79.6
Sikeston, Mo.	12-0	52	3,270-3,360	4,500	None	DEN‡	3	0-0	47.2	61.2
Snyder, Tex.	19-2	48	3,900-4,080	6,780	H	DEN	4	0-0	94.3	113.4
Somerville, N. J.	22-0	42	. . . .-. . . .	7,975	None	DEN	3	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
S. Charleston, W. Va.	28-4	40	3,780-4,140†	5,460	None	DEN	6	1-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
South Norfolk, Va.	34-4	48	3,504-4,104	6,080	S	DEN	8	0-0	149.4	169.9
South Orange, N. J.	43-0	42	4,680-5,954	8,944	T	DEN	7	0-2	304.9	340.1
So. Pasadena, Calif.	29-2	40	5,196-6,108	9,636	S	DEN‡	5	7-0	197.7	231.3
S. Portland, Me.	33-0	40	3,557-3,878†	6,032	S	DEN‡	6	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
South River, N. J.	35-0†	40	4,550-5,400	6,750	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	116.4	131.9
S. St. Paul, Minn.	23-0	40	5,710-5,830	7,845	O	DEN‡	4	0-1	130.5	150.0
Springfield, Ore.	27-0	42	4,380-4,920	6,720	TO	DEN‡	5	0-1	99.2	135.6
Springfield tp, Pa. (Montgomery Co.)	28-6	44	4,680-5,096	6,994	None	DE	6	0-0	127.6	156.3
State College, Pa.	18-4	48	3,500-4,200	6,300	None	DE	2	0-0	64.0	76.5
Statesville, N. C.	43-3	48	3,264-4,296	7,560	T	DEN‡	7	0-3	146.2	177.4
Staunton, Va.	31-0	48	3,900-. . . .†	5,300	ST	DEN‡	3	2-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Stevens Point, Wis.	24-0	42	4,323-4,447	5,827	T	DEN	2	0-0	112.0	134.4
Stillwater, Okla.	25-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	D	4	2-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Stoneham t, Mass.	31-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	D	4	1-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Stowe tp, Pa.	15-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Streator, Ill.	19-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	6,159	None	DEN	2	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Struthers, Ohio	23-0	42	$5,120-5,394	$ 6,594	H	DEN‡	5	0-1	$ 98.0	$ 114.0
Suffolk, Va.	29-2	48	3,462-3,642	5,800	S	DEN	6	0-1	123.1	149.1
Summit, N. J.	40-0	40	4,900-6,100	10,000	ST	DEN‡	7	0-0	242.2	268.3
Sumter, S. C.	36-1	48	3,348-3,984	6,000	T	DEN	6	2-0	134.8	162.0
Sunbury, Pa.	12-. .	40	3,060-3,600†	3,900†	S	DEN	1	0-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Swampscott t, Mass.	27-1	40	4,440-5,382	7,122	S	None	2	2-0	170.3	192.3
Sweetwater, Tex.	22-0	48	3,690-3,900	5,856	H	D	3	0-0	91.8	112.7
Swissvale, Pa.	19-0	40	4,100-. . . .	5,292	S	D	2	0-0	106.4	119.0
Takoma Park, Md.	22-0	44	4,100-4,994	6,750	T	DEN	5	4-0	103.3	120.1
Talladega, Ala.	24-1	48	2,880-2,880	4,800	O	None	3	2-1	77.4	106.1
Tamaqua, Pa.	8-0	48	3,731-3,848	4,446	T	DE	2	0-0	33.7	43.0
Terrell, Tex.	13-. .	48	2,952-3,312	4,080	T	DEN	3	0-1	38.8	49.1
Thomasville, Ga.	21-0	59	3,300-3,600	4,800	S	D	2	1-1	75.5	104.0
Thomasville, N. C.	27-0	48	3,120-3,720	6,300	T	DEN	5	0-1	99.3	118.8
Tiffin, Ohio	23-1	48	4,400-4,600	5,700	T	DEN	3	0-2	103.6	119.3
Tonawanda, N. Y.	31-0	40	5,100-5,100	6,250	O	DE	4	1-0	172.1	189.8
Traverse City, Mich.	19-0	44	3,828-4,368	6,132	HT	D	3	0-0	85.9	102.7
Trinidad, Colo.	14-0	48	3,300-3,720	5,100	S	None	2	0-0	71.2	75.3
Troy, Ohio	14-0†	48	4,524-5,196	6,876	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	64.5	75.5
Tulare, Calif.	22-0	44	4,194-4,984	8,520	None	DEN	6	0-1	100.0	178.0
Turtle Creek, Pa.	18-3	40	4,600-4,600	5,500	T	None	1	0-3	89.0	97.3
Twin Falls, Idaho	25-0†	48	3,936-4,740	6,216	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	119.0	156.0
Two Rivers, Wis.	19-0	42	4,092-5,232	6,684	S	DEN‡	3	0-1	83.6	93.6
Uniontown, Pa.	45-14	44	3,000-4,020	5,500	S	None	2	2-0	135.5	165.3
University Hgts., Ohio	26-1†	40	4,728-5,904	8,886	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	165.3	194.3
University Pk., Tex.	23-0†	44	4,828-5,229	9,790†	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	112.2	146.7
Upland, Calif.	22-3	40	4,944-6,024	8,484	None	DEN‡	6	0-0	123.7	149.6
Van Wert, Ohio	13-0	48	4,032-4,032	4,946	None	D	2	0-1	56.2	69.4
Vernon, Tex.	18-0	44	3,600-3,600	5,016	S	DEN	4	0-1	67.4	85.0
Villa Park, Ill.	20-4	44	. . . .-5,700	7,500	None	None	4	0-1	93.8	108.9
Visalia, Calif.	24-2	44	4,320-5,016	9,600	T	DEN‡	6	0-2	129.2	155.8
Wabash, Ind.	19-0†	40	3,840-4,200	. . . .	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	91.6	105.5
Wakefield t, Mass.	37-1	40	4,750-5,050	6,613	ST	None	5	2-0	192.6	206.4
Walla Walla, Wash.	32-2	40	4,260-5,040	7,000	T	DEN‡	6	3-2	162.2	214.8
Warren, Pa.	18-1	48	4,044-4,560	6,000	T	DE	3	0-1	78.1	98.5
Washington, Ind.	14-. .	48	3,960-3,960	4,860	T	D	1	0-1	57.2	65.0
Wash. Ct. Hse., Ohio	12-0	48	4,050-4,212	4,857	None	D	2	0-1	55.2	68.9
Washington, Pa.	32-0	40	4,470-4,720	5,545	None	DEN‡	2	0-1	142.4	181.5
Watertown, S. D.	14-0†	48	3,810-4,140	5,520	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	64.7	80.1
Watertown, Wis.	19-0	43	4,624-5,170	6,257	None	D	2	0-1	94.7	112.2
Waterville, Me.	21-0	48	3,380-3,744	5,096	S	D	2	0-0	82.6	94.1
Watervliet, N. Y.	24-0	40	3,600-3,800	. . . .	None	None	1	0-0	104.4	109.4
Watsonville, Calif.	30-. .	40	4,728-5,748	8,496	T	DEN‡	5	0-1	123.8	174.0
Waxahachie, Tex.	18-1	44	3,360-3,480	4,560	S	D	3	0-0	49.4	61.5
Waycross, Ga.	29-3	48	3,300-3,500	5,580	None	DEN	6	2-1	108.8	142.3
Wayne, Mich.	28-1	40	5,513-5,756	9,538	T	DEN	5	1-0	160.0	184.7
Waynesboro, Pa.	11-0	54	3,360-3,840	4,600	None	D	2	0-0	39.9	52.9
Waynesboro, Va.	24-3	48	3,594-4,056	5,736	T	DEN	3	2-0	91.0	101.6
Weehawken tp, N. J.	43-0†	40	5,200-5,200	6,700	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	250.0	275.1
Wenatchee, Wash.	29-4	40	4,860-5,040	7,200	H	DEN	4	1-3	136.2	168.3
West Chester, Pa.	21-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S	D	2	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
West Lafayette, Ind.	20-1	40	4,500-4,900	6,600	None	DEN	5	0-0	105.5	126.1
West Memphis, Ark.	18-0†	. .	3,000-. . . .	5,400	. .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. . . . .	. . . . .
West Monroe, La.	23-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	DE	4	2-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
W. University Pl., Tex.	12-1	44	4,500-4,740	7,200	S	DEN	3	0-0	59.0	73.7
Westbrook, Me.	16-0	48	3,450-3,882	5,804	ST	DEN	3	0-0	72.2	91.5

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Over-time Method	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Motor-cycles; 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1960 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Wethersfield t, Conn.	24-2	40	$. . . .-. . . .	$ 8,736	T	DEN‡	5	0-0	$	$ . . . . .
Wheaton, Ill.	22-0	48	4,400-6,300†	. . . .	None	None	4	0-2	. . . . .	. . . . .
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	26-3	42	4,296-6,072	8,376	O	DEN	6	0-0	165.2	192.5
Willimatic, Conn.	14-0	48	4,368-4,368	6,240	S	DEN	2	0-0	104.9	124.2
Winchester, Va.	26-0	40	3,060-3,900	5,720	None	D	3	0-0	100.8	118.3
Winfield, Kan.	15-1	48	3,480-4,320†	. . . .	S	DEN	3	0-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Winnetka, Ill.	25-2	40	4,920-6,000	11,300	H	DEN	6	0-1	162.7	194.1
Winona, Minn.	40-0	43	4,230-4,530	6,930	S	DE	6	0-2	175.8	218.6
Winthrop t, Mass.	32-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	None	2	2-0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	23-0	40	4,889-5,136	6,776	None	DEN	2	0-1	115.6	130.8
Wood River, Ill.	11-1	44	5,220-5,220	6,300	S	DEN	2	0-0	60.3	69.3
Woodbury, N. J.	24-0	42	4,410-5,075	6,615	None	DE	3	0-0	120.7	139.0
Woodland, Calif.	20-1	44	4,968-4,968	8,448	None	DEN	3	2-1	101.1	117.2
Xenia, Ohio	22-0	44	4,095-4,699	6,274	None	D	3	1-1	. . . . .	. . . . .
Yeadon, Pa.	17-1	48	4,700-4,700	5,850	T	DE	3	1-0	81.6	95.6
Ypsilanti, Mich.	38-3	40	4,518-5,034	7,068	S	DEN	7	0-2	175.1	228.8

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Traffic Administration

Developments in 1960

By Bernard R. Caldwell

Director, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University

THE scope and significance of what is perhaps the nation's greatest socio-economic problem may be summarized in a few cold statistical figures: First, motor vehicle accidents caused 38,200 deaths in 1960. Traffic fatalities were 1 per cent over the 1959 figure. Second is the total number of disabling injuries resulting from traffic accidents. The figure for 1960 is 1,400,000. Third is the *cost* of accidents. For 1960 the total economic loss to the nation through motor vehicle accidents was estimated at $6.4 billion, including $2.2 billion in property damage alone.

The mileage death rate (deaths per 100 million vehicle miles) for 1960 was 5.3, at the same record low as the rate for 1959. This was because the rise in fatalities was offset by an increase in miles traveled.

Vehicle Registration and Travel. Motor vehicle registration in the United States reached an estimated 73,868,000 in 1960, a 3.3 per cent increase over the previous year. Passenger cars totaled 61,569,000; trucks and buses, 12,299,000.

California recorded the highest registration total among the states with 7.8 million. Next in order were New York with 5.1 million, and Texas, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, each with over 4 million. Twenty-seven states in all had registrations exceeding 1 million. The nation's 85 million licensed drivers rolled up approximately 710 billion vehicle-miles of travel, an increase of about 2 per cent compared with 1959.

On the basis of recent forecasts made by the state highway departments and compiled by the Bureau of Public Roads, it has been estimated that by 1976 the nation will have 114 million motor vehicles, traveling 1.2 trillion miles a year and consuming 97 billion gallons of motor fuel.

Traffic Inventory Program. In cooperation with several national organizations the National Safety Council evaluated and prepared written analysis reports of traffic safety activities for over 1,100 cities, 49 states, and Puerto Rico. The key purpose of the Traffic Inventory is to gather information which will be useful for developing improved traffic safety programs and special research projects.

During 1960, information developed through the program was used to prepare a report on the status of traffic ordinances and legislation in all states. The report was a contribution to the effort to bring about greater uniformity in traffic laws, and it will be used by national and state organizations to aid them in developing uniform laws in their respective jurisdictions.

Special reports also were prepared on driver licensing, accident records, chemical tests for intoxication, police traffic supervision, and traffic engineering. These reports were sent to various national organizations to be used in training sessions, program development, special studies, and articles for technical publications.

Action Program Updated. The nation's traffic safety effort is expected to get a considerable boost through the general revitalization of the Action Program. The program, which is the master plan guiding all state and municipal activities in the highway safety field, had its last major review over a decade ago.

Under the leadership of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, task forces drawn from official and volunteer organizations revamped the basic technical reports on traffic law, accident records, motor vehicle administration, driver education, enforcement, engineering, public information, and organization of citizen support. A special report was devoted to research needs. These reports will be published for use by public officials and professional groups. A popularized version embracing all areas will be produced for distribution to the general public.

To step up application of the program, a five-year plan was developed with the aim of bringing all states up to an 85 per cent performance level in each of the basic areas. Efforts will be concentrated on the states with high accident death rates and deficiencies revealed in the Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities conducted by the National Safety Council. Those states will be invited to make use of the services of cooperating professional organizations in designing and implementing corrective programs at both the state and community level.

Traffic Legislation. The Bureau of Public Roads, at the direction of the Department of Commerce, moved to establish a national Driver Register to help the states keep track of drivers whose licenses have been revoked because of driving under the influence of alcohol, or conviction of a traffic law violation resulting in loss of life. The Register was authorized by Congress in Public Law 86-660 which was approved by the President in July, 1960.

With only 28 state legislatures meeting in regular or special session in 1960, the volume of legislation intended to bring motor vehicle laws into conformity with the Uniform Vehicle Code was relatively light. Worthy of mention was the enactment by the new state of Alaska of three major bills covering the areas of driver licensing, financial responsibility, and accident reporting. Louisiana and Mississippi passed periodic vehicle inspection laws which are in substantial conformity with the Code.

New York raised its maximum penalty for the first drunk driving offense and passed a new law which provides that a .10 per cent concentration of alcohol in the blood is presumptive evidence that driving ability is impaired. In other states, a .15 per cent concentration constitutes prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence.

The National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances deliberated on a number of proposals for inclusion in a revision of the Uniform Vehicle Code to be published in 1961. Included in the proposals is a series of recommendations submitted by the Institute of Traffic Engineers on special legislation needed to regulate the flow of traffic on the Interstate System and other controlled-access highways.

The Council of State Governments, jointly with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Laws, has drafted a model law to be recommended to state legislatures for implementing the Beamer Resolution passed by Congress in 1958. The resolution authorized states to enter into compacts for cooperative action in the interest of highway safety.

Traffic Engineering. One of the year's important contributions to highway safety was the completion of a new official manual designed to upgrade and further standardize signs, signals, and markings and also to incorporate the latest technological advances. Prepared by the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, the manual does away with many of the alternatives formerly permitted in the design and use of control devices by substituting a single standard instead. In the future, for example, all "no passing" zones will be marked with a solid yellow line to the right of the white center strip — eliminating such variants as white or dashed lines. Publication of the new manual early in 1961 will serve as a springboard for a full-scale drive for greater uniformity on all road and street control systems.

Driver Education. While the number of public high schools offering driver education courses increased by 10 per cent during the 1959-60 school year, the number of eligible students enrolled fell off 11 per cent, according to figures compiled in the Annual National High School Driver Education Award Program. Seventy-three per cent of the nation's 17,227 public high schools now have driver instruction, 56 per cent providing accredited courses complete both as to classroom and practice-driving phases of instruction. A total of 1,212,992, or 57 per cent, of the eligible students (those reaching legal driving age during the school year) took a course in driving during the 1959-60 terms.

Activities in Traffic Administration. With a steadily increasing emphasis on management-level instruction in traffic administration, the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, provided training for over 3,000 persons during 1960. Courses were conducted on Northwestern's Evanston campus and in regional, state, and departmental classes, conferences, and seminars for people with a wide variety of interests and official responsibilities in motor vehicle traffic.

Through special projects and studies, the Traffic Institute regularly provides direct field assistance to various cities and states throughout the United States and foreign countries. The projects cover such subjects as police administration, traffic engineering, and traffic court operations. For example, during 1960, a study was made of police traffic supervision and traffic courts in Houston, Texas; in Wyoming, a full analysis was made of the organization, administration, and operational techniques of the state's highway patrol.

An important new reference book, *Dictionary of Highway Traffic* (see New Books and Pamphlets below), was published by the Traffic Institute in June, 1960. The book represents an invaluable aid to all official and nonofficial agencies and individuals concerned with the safe and efficient movement of traffic.

Municipal Parking Lots and Garages

A TOTAL of 775 out of 1,090 reporting cities over 10,000 population, or 71 per cent, own and operate one or more municipal off-street parking lots according to data gathered for the Year Book late in 1960. These cities operate a total of 3,861 city-owned lots – an average of 3.5 lots per city. The median number of city-owned parking spaces is 255 (see Table 1). Table XVI lists the 775 cities with parking lots and shows for each the number of city-owned lots and parking spaces, the number of lots which charge for parking, and the number of lots established in 1960.

Parking Lot Charges. Of the 775 cities that operated parking lots in 1960, 769 reported their practices in parking lot charges. Of these 769 cities, 373 have charges on all lots, 234 have some lots that charge and some with free parking, and 162 cities indicated they allowed free parking on all lots. Cities of 10,000 to 50,000 accounted for most of the free parking on all lots – 149 of 162 cities (see Table 1).

Public Parking Garages. Few cities own parking garages; only 49 out of the 1,090 reporting to the Year Book.[1] Twenty-seven of the 49 cities are over 100,000 population; eight between 50,000 and 100,000; six between 25,000 and 50,000; and eight between 10,000 and 25,000. Thirty-six of the 49 cities own only one garage. Thirteen cities did report owning more than one garage, but seven of the 13 owned only two. The median number of garage spaces is 600 for cities over 100,000, and 269 for cities between 10,000 and 100,000.

Public Parking Garage Ownership and Operation. Thirty-six of the 49 cities report that ownership is in the city's name. Of the remaining 13 cities, 11 reported establishing special parking authorities, boards, or commissions which officially retain title to the garages: New Haven, Connecticut; Miami, Florida; Detroit, Michigan; Clarksdale, Mississippi; Asbury Park and Trenton, New Jersey; Easton, Monessen, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Bluefield, West Virginia.

Operation of the garages is leased to private operators by 16 cities: Oakland and San Francisco, California; Denver, Colorado; Chicago, Illinois; Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City, Kansas; Boston and Worcester, Massachusetts; Detroit, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Lancaster and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Marshall, Texas;

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[1] The 49 cities with garages are: over 100,000: Berkeley, Glendale, Oakland, and San Francisco, California; Denver, Colorado; Bridgeport and New Haven, Connecticut; Miami, Florida; Chicago and Rockford, Illinois; Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City, Kansas; Boston, Springfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Detroit and Grand Rapids, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; Trenton, New Jersey; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Rochester, New York; Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus, Ohio; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 10,000 to 100,000: Merced and Modesto, California; Athens, Georgia; Decatur, Illinois; Davenport and Waterloo, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kansas; Fitchburg, Massachusetts; Ann Arbor and Springfield, Michigan; Clarksdale, Mississippi; Springfield, Missouri; Asbury Park, New Jersey; Binghamton, New York; Easton, Lancaster, and Monessen, Pennsylvania; Lufkin and Marshall, Texas; Bluefield and Parkersburg, West Virginia; and Laramie, Wyoming.

and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Cincinnati, Ohio, with four garages leases the operation of two, and Clarksdale, Mississippi, with two garages leases the operation of one. The other 31 cities operate the garage as a regular city department or through a parking authority, board, or commission.

Financing Garage Construction. The 49 cities used several means of financing the construction of public parking garages. The methods are:

1. General obligation or "double-barreled" bonds secured both by garage earnings and by the full faith and credit of the city government	17 cities.
2. Revenue bonds secured by revenues from all parking facilities (garages, lots and/or on-street meters)	11 cities.
3. Revenue bonds secured only by the earnings of the garage	6 cities.
4. Combination of revenue and general obligation bonds	2 cities.
5. General obligation bonds only	2 cities.
6. Capital reserve funds	2 cities.
7. Private capital	2 cities.
8. Other methods	2 cities.
9. Not reporting	5 cities.
Total	49 cities.

San Francisco and Springfield (Missouri) own municipal garages constructed by private capital. In San Francisco, private capital constructed the garage, but certain rights of land use were granted by the city with the agreement that the garage would become city-owned after the initial investment had been repaid from garage revenue. A nonprofit organization was established to provide the capital. Springfield, Missouri, reported that the city and private capital financed purchase but that the private capital was repaid out of a bond issue backed by parking receipts.

TABLE 1

CITY-OWNED PARKING LOTS AND SPACES: 1960

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Total Number of Cities					
		With Parking Lots	Charge—All Lots	Free—All Lots	Some Charge, Some Free	Median Number City-Owned Spaces	Total Number City-Owned Lots
Over 250,000	43	23	17	1	5	914	226
100,000 to 250,000	77	37	25	2	10	800	230
50,000 to 100,000	169	121	80	10	29	609	802
25,000 to 50,000	322	241	111	56	73	414	1,221
10,000 to 25,000	479	353	140	93	117	240	1,382
All cities over 10,000	1,090	775	373	162	234	255	3,861

TABLE XVI

MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960

This table includes 775 cities over 10,000 population that reported operating one or more off-street parking lots in 1960. Data were secured in late 1960 from city police chiefs. The first three columns show the number of off-street parking lots owned by the city, the number of lots with parking charges, and the number of new lots put into operation during 1960. The last column shows the total number of parking spaces available within all city-owned lots. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1960	
Over 1,000,000				
Chicago, Ill.	65	65	0	6,880
Detroit, Mich.	16	16	0	2,725
Los Angeles, Calif.	22	7	7	1,758
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	3	0	2,850
500,000 to 1,000,000				
Baltimore, Md.	1	1	0	385
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	2	0	1,153
Cleveland, Ohio	10	9	4	3,500
Milwaukee, Wis.	25	25	2	2,829
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	3	1	250
Washington, D. C.	4	0	0	15,000
250,000 to 500,000				
Akron, Ohio	4	4	1	800
Columbus, Ohio	1	1	..	160
Denver, Colo.	3	3	0	100
Jersey,City, N. J.	8	8	1	432
Miami, Fla.	11	11	1	870
Newark, N. J.	6	6	6	850
Norfolk, Va.	6	6	1	1,000
Oakland, Calif.	7	6	0	1,900
Rochester, N. Y.	16	16	0	958
St. Paul, Minn.	4	1	0	3,000
Tampa, Fla.	2	2	2	370
Toledo, Ohio	4	4	0	293
Wichita, Kan.	2	2	0	187
100,000 to 250,000				
Albany, N. Y.	1	1	0	410
Anaheim, Calif.	11	1	1	619
Austin, Tex.	2	1	1	300
Berkeley, Calif.	2	2	0	258
Bridgeport, Conn.	6	6	2	1,030
Corpis Christi, Tex.	7	0	0	800
Dearborn, Mich.	9	9	0	2,201
Des Moines, Iowa	3	2	3	278
Elizabeth, N. J.	6	5	1	565
Erie, Pa.	14	14	3	1,725
Flint, Mich.	3	2	0	352
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	1	0	. . . .
Fresno, Calif.	4	4	1	466
Gary, Ind.	5	5	..	1,100
Glendale, Calif.	20	16	1	1,800
Grand Rapids, Mich.	10	10	2	1,230
Greensboro, N. C.	13	12	4	1,243
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	2	0	1,980
Kansas City, Kan.	9	0	0	1,122
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	0	213
Lansing, Mich.	18	17	2	1,293
Madison, Wis.	13	13	0	2,580
Nashville, Tenn.	3	3	0	303
New Bedford, Mass.	3	3	..	257
New Haven, Conn.	5	5	3	950
Newport News, Va.	12	6	2	3,548
Paterson, N. J.	7	7	0	5,000
Peoria, Ill.	2	2	1	577
Portsmouth, Va.	4	4	0	304
Providence, R. I.	1	1	0	334
Rockford, Ill.	9	9	0	1,268
Sacramento, Calif.	4	4	1	1,606
St. Petersburg, Fla.	5	4	0	772
San Jose, Calif.	4	4	0	1,300
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	1	0	56
Savannah, Ga.	1	1	0	138
Springfield, Mass.	1	1	0	95
Syracuse, N. Y.	6	6	3	750
Torrance, Calif.	6	0	4	700
Trenton, N. J.	3	3	0	830
Utica, N. Y.	3	3	0	572
Waterbury, Conn.	10	10	1	1,500
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1	1	0	. . . .
Winston-Salem, N. C.	6	4	2	498
Worcester, Mass.	14	14	0	1,037
Yonkers, N. Y.	7	7	0	954
50,000 to 100,000				
Abilene, Tex.	1	1	0	51
Alameda, Calif.	4	3	0	236
Alhambra, Calif.	22	22	0	1,116
Ann Arbor, Mich.	9	9	0	1,494
Asheville, N. C.	14	14	1	761
Atlantic City, N. J.	2	2	1	268
Bakersfield, Calif.	9	6	0	783
Bay City, Mich.	3	3	0	502
Bayonne, N. J.	3	3	0	167
Bethlehem, Pa.	2	2	0	300
Billings, Mont.	12	12	1	1,046
Binghamton, N. Y.	3	3	0	201
Bloomfield, N. J.	6	6	0	447
Brockton, Mass.	8	5	0	648

TABLE XVI—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1960	
50,000 to 100,000—continued				
Brookline t, Mass.	2	2	0	236
Burbank, Calif.	9	9	2	689
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	9	8	1	671
Charleston, S. C.	2	2	0	270
Charleston, W. Va.	4	3	0	....
Chester, Pa.	5	5	1	820
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	5	5	0	435
Clifton, N. J.	2	0	0	200
Council Bluffs, Iowa	8	8	..	516
Covington, Ky.	4	4	2	4,000
Davenport, Iowa	9	9	3	1,378
Decatur, Ill.	4	4	1	762
Dubuque, Iowa	7	7	2	550
Durham, N. C.	3	0	2	435
East Orange, N. J.	9	9	0	945
Evanston, Ill.	31	28	0	1,799
Fall River, Mass.	3	3	0	650
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	5	5	1	4,000
Fullerton, Calif.	4	1	1	250
Great Falls, Mont.	8	8	0	566
Green Bay, Wis.	13	13	4	716
Hamilton, Ohio	10	10	0	636
Hampton, Va.	8	3	0	2,500
Haverford tp, Pa.	2	2	0	133
Hayward, Calif.	5	5	1	556
High Point, N. C.	1	1	0	150
Huntington, W. Va.	1	1	0	35
Independence, Mo.	1	1	..	....
Inglewood, Calif.	8	1	0	674
Irvington, N. J.	4	4	0	1,000
Jackson, Mich.	7	7	0	1,058
Johnstown, Pa.	3	3	0	280
Joliet, Ill.	14	8	0	683
Kalamazoo, Mich.	8	8	1	1,067
Kenosha, Wis.	6	5	2	500
Lakewood, Ohio	8	8	0	742
Lancaster, Pa.	4	4	0	80
Las Vegas, Nev.	6	6	1	....
Lawrence, Mass.	4	3	0	1,050
Lexington, Ky.	1	1	0	76
Lima, Ohio	1	1	0	101
Lincoln Park, Mich.	4	3	0	350
Lowell, Mass.	7	7	0	2,000
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	9	8	1	609
Lynchburg, Va.	1	1	0	55
Malden, Mass.	10	10	1	1,066
Manchester, N. H.	7	7	2	1,149
Medford, Mass.	5	2	..	325
Meriden, Conn.	4	4	0	767
Miami Beach, Fla.	36	36	7	5,071
Monroe, La.	2	2	1	160
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	11	11	1	832
New Britain, Conn.	9	8	1	750
New Rochelle, N. Y.	11	11	1	1,050
Norwalk, Conn.	5	3	0	306
Oak Park, Ill.	15	15	1	863
Ogden, Utah	2	2	1	310
Orlando, Fla.	6	6	2	943
Palo Alto, Calif.	23	16	1	1,474
Passaic, N. J.	3	3	0	438
Pensacola, Fla.	2	0	0	115
Pomona, Calif.	5	3	1	800
Pontiac, Mich.	11	11	0	1,239
Quincy, Mass.	5	5	0	1,384
Racine, Wis.	9	6	0	1,036
Reading, Pa.	7	7	1	615
Reno, Nev.	5	5	5	360
Richmond, Calif.	2	2	0	218
Riverside, Calif.	15	13	1	1,015
Roanoke, Va.	3	3	0	99
Rock Island, Ill.	6	5	0	1,000
Rome, N. Y.	4	1	2	260
Royal Oak, Mich.	8	7	0	1,276
Saginaw, Mich.	13	13	1	561
St. Joseph, Mo.	3	3	0	504
San Bernardino, Calif.	1	1	0	60
San Leandro, Calif.	7	0	0	356
San Mateo, Calif.	4	0	0	250
Santa Barbara, Calif.	5	0	1	300
Santa Monica, Calif.	7	7	0	677
Schenectady, N. Y.	5	5	0	516
Sioux City, Iowa	5	4	3	1,087
Sioux Falls, S. D.	12	12	1	1,166
Skokie, Ill.	2	0	0	125
Somerville, Mass.	3	3	0	161
Springfield, Mo.	5	5	0	346
Stamford, Conn.	12	12	0	1,600
Stockton, Calif.	13	13	1	652
Sunnyvale, Calif.	11	6	3	1,304
Troy, N. Y.	1	1	0	300
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2	2	1	....
Union tp, N. J.	8	2	0	....
University City, Mo.	1	. .	0	82
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	7	7	2	....
Vallejo, Calif.	4	4	0	312
Warren, Ohio	1	1	0	105
Warwick, R. I.	1	0	0	200
Waterloo, Iowa	9	9	0	550
Waukegan, Ill.	5	5	..	1,400
Wauwatosa, Wis.	3	0	0	450
West Allis, Wis.	13	13	1	352
West Hartford t, Conn.	6	1	0	543
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	4	3	0	....
Wheeling, W. Va.	. .	. .	..	800
White Plains, N. Y.	23	23	0	2,730
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	1	0	0	50
York, Pa.	7	7	0	....
25,000 to 50,000				
Aliquippa, Pa.	3	3	0	150
Allen Park, Mich.	6	0	0	2,000
Alliance, Ohio	3	3	0	85
Alton, Ill.	3	3	0	269
Ames, Iowa	8	5	0	696
Amsterdam, N. Y.	3	3	0	490
Anchorage, Alaska	6	6	1	....
Appleton, Wis.	8	6	..	830
Arcadia, Calif.	3	0	..	388
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	7	7	0	604

Table XVI—Municipal Parking Lots in Cities over 10,000: 1960—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1960	
25,000 to 50,000—continued				
Arlington t, Mass.	2	2	1	350
Athens, Ga.	1	1	0	....
Auburn, N. Y.	3	3	0	150
Austin, Minn.	5	2	0	400
Bangor, Me.	7	6	1	875
Barberton, Ohio	3	1	1	140
Battle Creek, Mich.	10	10	0	1,655
Beloit, Wis.	5	3	0	813
Bergenfield, N. J.	5	0	0	200
Bessemer, Ala.	2	0	2	65
Beverly Hills, Calif.	9	9	0	571
Birmingham, Mich.	5	5	0	543
Bismarck, N. D.	1	0	..	90
Bloomington, Ill.	5	5	0	355
Bloomington, Ind.	3	3	0	340
Boulder, Colo.	2	1	0	190
Bristol, Conn.	7	7	3	1,200
Burlington, Iowa	9	4	1	700
Burlington, N. C.	3	3	0	132
Burlington, Vt.	8	8	1	450
Champaign, Ill.	10	10	0	933
Charlottesville, Va.	6	5	0	569
Chula Vista, Calif.	3	3	0	115
Clearwater, Fla.	10	4	2	1,197
Clinton, Iowa	3	0	0	1,000
Columbia, Mo.	6	5	3	360
Concord, N. H.	5	5	1	371
Coral Gables, Fla.	23	23	4	1,378
Cranford tp, N. J.	5	5	0	600
Culver City, Calif.	2	..	..	91
Daly City, Calif.	1	0	0	21
Danville, Ill.	9	9	0	600
Danville, Va.	6	5	0	482
Daytona Beach, Fla.	5	2	1	1,631
Decatur, Ala.	4	0	2	450
Denton, Tex.	1	1	0	73
East Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	0	152
East Detroit, Mich.	3	2	0	579
East Lansing, Mich.	6	6	3	600
E. Hartford t, Conn.	1	0	..	350
E. Providence t, R. I.	1	0	1	20
Easton, Pa.	1	1	0	82
Eau Claire, Wis.	6	6	1	651
Edison tp, N. J.	1	0	0	....
El Cajon, Calif.	2	0	0	150
Elgin, Ill.	7	7	0	444
Elkhart, Ind.	10	6	1	440
Elmhurst, Ill.	5	5	0	465
Elmira, N. Y.	8	8	0	780
Elyria, Ohio	4	4	0	615
Enfield t, Conn.	2	0	0	300
Englewood, N. J.	7	7	0	468
Eureka, Calif.	7	6	0	600
Fair Lawn, N. J.	1	0	0	100
Fairfield t, Conn.	3	0	0	200
Fairmont, W. Va.	1	1	0	600
Fayetteville, N. C.	5	4	1	305
Ferndale, Mich.	12	8	1	1,400
Findley, Ohio	7	4	0	546
Fitchburg, Mass.	8	7	1	570
Florence, Ala.	1	1	0	90
Fond du Lac, Wis.	7	4	0	960
Fort Collins, Colo.	1	0	0	145
Fort Dodge, Iowa	5	4	1	583
Fort Pierce, Fla.	3	3	1	474
Freeport, Ill.	8	8	0	....
Freeport, N. Y.	22	12	0	4,400
Gainesville, Fla.	3	2	0	306
Galesburg, Ill.	5	5	0	437
Gardena, Calif.	1	0	0	80
Gastonia, N. C.	6	6	1	504
Gloucester, Mass.	4	3	0	395
Grand Forks, N. D.	10	10	0	680
Grand Island, Neb.	3	3	1	500
Grand Prairie, Tex.	3	2	2	178
Greeley, Colo.	9	4	2	500
Greenville, Miss.	3	3	1	329
Hagerstown, Md.	3	3	0	406
Hamtramck, Mich.	7	7	6	350
Harlingen, Tex.	3	3	0	203
Haverhill, Mass.	11	10	1	900
Hazel Park, Mich.	2	0	0	50
Hempstead, N. Y.	16	14	0	3,029
Highland Park, Ill.	11	4	0	847
Highland Park, Mich.	3	3	0	420
Hollywood, Fla.	8	8	1	956
Hutchinson, Kan.	8	4	2	575
Idaho Falls, Idaho	1	0	0	129
Inkster, Mich.	1	0	1	200
Iowa City, Iowa	10	10	2	499
Ithaca, N. Y.	6	6	1	300
Jackson, Tenn.	3	0	0	560
Jamestown, N. Y.	8	8	2	397
Janesville, Wis.	9	6	0	862
Johnson City, Tenn.	3	3	3	208
Kankakee, Ill.	10	9	0	470
Key West, Fla.	1	0	0	192
Kingsport, Tenn.	4	2	0	823
Kingston, N. Y.	1	0	0	50
Kirkwood, Mo.	8	2	1	440
La Crosse, Wis.	13	10	0	1,055
La Mesa, Calif.	6	5	0	300
LaFayette, Ind.	1	1	0	215
Lakeland, Fla.	5	4	0	430
Las Cruces, N. M.	1	1	0	200
Laurel, Miss.	3	2	2	353
Lawrence, Kan.	6	0	0	395
Lebanon, Pa.	4	4	0	127
Leominster, Mass.	4	3	0	750
Lexington t, Mass.	3	0	0	300
Linden, N. J.	2	1	0	120
Lockport, N. Y.	2	2	0	177
Long Beach, N. Y.	7	7	1	1,500
Long Branch, N. J.	8	8	3	3,000
Lynwood, Calif.	9	0	0	430
McAllen, Tex.	5	5	0	229
Manchester t, Conn.	1	0	0	35
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	2	0	0	25
Manitowoc, Wis.	6	2	1	378

Table XVI—Municipal Parking Lots in Cities over 10,000: 1960—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1960	
25,000 to 50,000—continued				
Marion, Ind.	1	1	..	60
Marion, Ohio	1	1	0	60
Mason City, Iowa	8	3	0	807
Massillon, Ohio	2	2	0	122
Melrose, Mass.	4	3	0	1,000
Menlo Park, Calif.	8	0	0	626
Meridian, Miss.	1	1	0	55
Mesa, Ariz.	2	0	0	190
Methuen t, Mass.	1	0	..	50
Middletown, Conn.	4	4	0	253
Middletown, Ohio	7	7	1	535
Midland, Mich.	5	4	0	590
Milford t, Conn.	1	0	0	200
Mishawaka, Ind.	2	2	..	50
Modesto, Calif.	11	8	0	733
Moline, Ill.	10	9	3	625
Monrovia, Calif.	9	0	4	617
Montclair, N. J.	20	20	2	1,633
Montebello, Calif.	1	0	0	50
Mountain View, Calif.	6	0	6	700
Muskegon, Mich.	7	7	2	1,757
Nashua, N. H.	6	5	1	300
National City, Calif.	1	0	0	50
New Iberia, La.	1	0	0	50
New London, Conn.	2	2	0	325
Newburgh, N. Y.	9	9	0	1,000
Newport, Ky.	2	2	0	100
Newport, R. I.	3	3	0	250
Newport Beach, Calif.	10	6	1	2,000
Norman, Okla.	1	1	0	40
North Miami, Fla.	2	2	0	104
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	1	0	0	250
Northampton, Mass.	2	2	0	500
Norwich, Conn.	4	4	..	500
Norwood, Ohio	3	3	0	370
Nutley, N. J.	2	2	1	300
Oak Lawn, Ill.	1	0	0	92
Ontario, Calif.	7	0	5	2,200
Orange, Calif.	6	0	0	287
Orange, N. J.	3	3	1	345
Oshkosh, Wis.	5	0	1	590
Ottumwa, Iowa	4	3	0	745
Oxnard, Calif.	9	0	2	276
Park Forest, Ill.	1	0	1	450
Park Ridge, Ill.	4	4	1	400
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2	2	0	123
Pekin, Ill.	7	6	2	178
Perth Amboy, N. J.	7	7	0	680
Petersburg, Va.	8	7	0	337
Plainfield, N. J.	9	9	1	963
Pocatello, Idaho	3	0	0	500
Port Huron, Mich.	13	9	1	1,000
Portsmouth, N. H.	5	4	0	428
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	1	0	77
Pottstown, Pa.	3	3	2	132
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	9	9	0	681
Provo, Utah	2	2	0	100
Quincy, Ill.	6	6	1	....
Rapid City, S. D.	3	2	1	250
Redlands, Calif.	4	2	1	228
Redondo Beach, Calif.	9	8	3	600
Redwood City, Calif.	4	4	0	729
Revere, Mass.	1	0	0	70
Richmond, Ind.	5	4	1	280
Ridgewood, N. J.	3	3	0	229
Rochester, Minn.	4	3	0	855
Rock Hill, S. C.	8	5	0	584
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	21	12	1	2,442
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2	2	0	160
Roswell, N. M.	1	1	1	27
St. Cloud, Minn.	6	4	1	820
Salem, Mass.	4	2	0	700
Salina, Kan.	11	11	4	962
Salinas, Calif.	7	0	0	2,105
San Bruno, Calif.	5	0	0	388
San Buenaventura, Cal.	10	0	0	717
Sandusky, Ohio	4	2	0	514
Santa Cruz, Calif.	7	7	2	414
Santa Fe, N. M.	1	1	1	115
Santa Rosa, Calif.	7	5	0	731
Sarasota, Fla.	4	4	1	423
Sharon, Pa.	12	12	0	915
Sheboygan, Wis.	7	4	2	735
S. San Francisco, Cal.	7	7	7	294
Spartanburg, S. C.	5	5	3	1,132
Steubenville, Ohio	3	3	0	182
Stratford t, Conn.	1	0	1	35
Superior, Wis.	1	0	0	300
Taunton, Mass.	4	3	1	750
Teaneck tp, N. J.	11	0	0	1,000
Temple, Tex.	1	1	0	276
Torrington, Conn.	1	1	0	77
Urbana, Ill.	9	9	0	480
Valdosta, Ga.	4	3	0	250
Watertown, N. Y.	2	2	0	397
Watertown t, Mass.	3	3	0	300
Waukesha, Wis.	9	0	0	1,047
Wausau, Wis.	6	6	0	699
Webster Groves, Mo.	2	0	0	50
Wellesley t, Mass.	5	3	0	500
West New York, N. J.	2	2	0	350
West Orange, N. J.	4	4	0	300
Westfield, N. J.	8	8	1	1,200
Weymouth t, Mass.	4	0	0	900
Whittier, Calif.	9	9	0	679
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	4	4	0	255
Wilmette, Ill.	8	1	0	486
Wilmington, N. C.	4	4	2	....
Wilson, N. C.	2	2	0	265
Woburn, Mass.	1	1	0	120
Woonsocket, R. I.	5	4	0	175
Wyandotte, Mich.	6	0	0	835
10,000 to 25,000				
Adrian, Mich.	7	7	3	685
Aiken, S. C.	2	0	0	80
Albany, Ore.	1	1	0	80
Albion, Mich.	4	2	1	400
Alice, Tex.	3	0	0	146

Table XVI—Municipal Parking Lots in Cities over 10,000: 1960—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1960	
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Alpena, Mich.	4	3	0	334
Ambridge, Pa.	4	4	4	88
Albert Lea, Minn.	5	2	..	385
Annapolis, Md.	5	5	0	400
Ansonia, Conn.	1	1	0	....
Antioch, Calif.	4	0	0	185
Ardmore, Okla.	1	1	0	....
Arkansas City, Kan.	3	0	0	500
Ashland, Ohio	5	4	0	650
Ashland, Wis.	1	1	0	22
Ashtabula, Ohio	7	7	0	387
Atchison, Kan.	5	1	0	353
Athens, Ohio	2	2	0	170
Auburn, Me.	6	6	1	700
Augusta, Me.	3	..	0	517
Azusa, Calif.	2	0	1	82
Barre, Vt.	5	3	1	700
Batavia, N. Y.	6	4	1	600
Bath, Me.	2	2	0	252
Beaver Falls, Pa.	3	3	1	1,031
Bellaire, Tex.	3	0	2	50
Bend, Ore.	3	2	0	151
Benton Harbor, Mich.	7	6	1	500
Berea, Ohio	3	2	1	380
Berlin, N. H.	2	0	..	400
Berwick, Pa.	1	1	..	60
Bluefield, W. Va.	7	7	0	334
Boone, Iowa	10	5	4	510
Borger, Tex.	1	1	0	50
Bowling Green, Ohio	1	1	0	42
Bozeman, Mont.	8	2	1	500
Bradenton, Fla.	5	5	0	800
Brawley, Calif.	2	2	0	72
Brentwood, Pa.	11	0	0	3,500
Bristol, Va.	1	1	0	100
Brookfield, Ill.	1	0	0	150
Brownwood, Tex.	1	1	0	50
Brunswick, Ga.	2	1	0	150
Burlingame, Calif.	12	3	0	781
Burlington, N. J.	6	0	1	450
Cadillac, Mich.	3	1	0	185
Cambridge, Md.	2	2	..	....
Campbell, Ohio	1	0	0	75
Canonsburg, Pa.	3	2	1	112
Carlisle, Pa.	4	4	1	415
Carnegie, Pa.	3	0	0	600
Carthage, Mo.	5	0	1	450
Cedar Falls, Iowa	7	4	2	300
Centralia, Ill.	3	3	2	120
Chambersburg, Pa.	7	2	1	654
Chanute, Kan.	2	0	0	100
Chico, Calif.	4	4	0	208
Chillicothe, Ohio	1	1	0	18
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	3	2	0	270
Clayton, Mo.	5	5	2	1,020
Clovis, N. M.	1	0	1	50
Coatesville, Pa.	2	2	0	600
Coffeyville, Kan.	4	0	1	345
Colton, Calif.	2	2	0	200
Columbus, Ind.	6	5	0	2,000
Columbus, Miss.	1	1	0	100
Concord, N. C.	3	2	2	300
Connellsville, Pa.	7	7	0	400
Corning, N. Y.	6	6	0	520
Corona, Calif.	4	0	..	240
Cortland, N. Y.	4	4	0	145
Corvallis, Ore.	4	1	0	400
Cudahy, Wis.	3	2	0	155
Danbury, Conn.	4	4	0	500
Danvers t, Mass.	3	2	0	125
De Kalb, Ill.	5	5	0	365
Decatur, Ga.	4	4	2	67
Defiance, Ohio	2	0	0	112
Delano, Calif.	4	0	2	250
Delaware, Ohio	3	3	0	145
Dixon, Ill.	6	4	2	450
Dumont, N. J.	2	0	0	250
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1	1	0	48
Dyersburg, Tenn.	1	0	0	50
East Liverpool, Ohio	4	4	0	57
East Moline, Ill.	1	1	0	44
El Centro, Calif.	12	8	2	385
El Dorado, Kan.	2	0	1	260
El Segundo, Calif.	7	0	0	275
Elizabethon, Tenn.	1	1	0	70
Ellwood City, Pa.	3	3	1	275
Elwood, Ind.	1	1	0	30
Emporia, Kan.	5	3	0	318
Escanaba, Mich.	4	0	0	100
Fairbanks, Alas.	1	0	1	....
Faribault, Minn.	5	1	0	165
Farrell, Pa.	3	2	0	300
Fergus Falls, Minn.	3	3	1	190
Floral Park, N. Y.	6	2	2	417
Florence, S. C.	3	3	1	68
Fort Myers, Fla.	4	4	0	515
Fostoria, Ohio	3	3	1	150
Frankfort, Ind.	1	1	0	128
Frankfort, Ky.	1	1	0	180
Fredericksburg, Va.	1	0	0	95
Fremont, Ohio	2	2	0	60
Fulton, Mo.	1	0	1	52
Fulton, N. Y.	2	1	0	100
Gainesville, Ga.	1	1	0	70
Garden City, Kan.	5	0	0	200
Garden City, N. Y.	15	0	..	3,931
Gardner, Mass.	5	2	0	400
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	3	1	0	400
Glen Falls, N. Y.	1	1	0	110
Glenview, Ill.	1	0	1	120
Goshen, Ind.	6	0	0	398
Grand Junction, Colo.	3	3	0	170
Great Bend, Kan.	1	0	1	175
Greensburg, Pa.	6	6	0	466
Greenville, N. C.	5	5	0	284
Greenville, Tex.	2	0	1	182
Griffin, Ga.	4	3	2	219
Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.	4	3	1	150
Haddonfield, N. J.	7	7	0	650

TABLE XVI—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots Total	Number of City-Owned Lots With Charge	Number of City-Owned Lots Established 1960	No. City Owned Spaces
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Hanford, Calif.	10	3	0	410
Harrisonburg, Va.	3	2	1	531
Helena, Mont.	2	2	1	131
Henderson, Ky.	3	2	0	200
Henderson, N. C.	1	1	0	100
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	6	..	1	230
Hibbing, Minn.	1	1	0	60
Hickory, N. C.	1	1	0	55
Hillside tp, N. J.	3	0	0	100
Holland, Mich.	12	9	5	1,058
Hopewell, Va.	2	0	0	187
Huntington, Ind.	4	2	0	138
Huntington Park, Calif.	18	2	0	853
Huron, S. D.	5	3	1	250
Hyattsville, Md.	1	1	0	400
Independence, Kan.	2	0	1	124
Ironwood, Mich.	3	2	0	125
Jacksonville, Ill.	3	3	1	154
Johnson City, N. Y.	2	2	1	112
Johnstown, N. Y.	4	1	1	210
Jonesboro, Ark.	5	4	0	400
Junction City, Kan.	5	3	0	328
Keene, N. H.	4	3	0	650
Kenmore, N. Y.	2	2	0	200
Kinston, N. C.	3	3	0	....
Klamath Falls, Ore.	1	1	0	34
La Porte, Ind.	1	1	0	65
La Salle, Ill.	3	2	1	100
Lake Worth, Fla.	2	0	0	200
Lansdowne, Pa.	2	2	0	108
Laramie, Wyo.	1	1	0	17
Lewiston, Idaho	2	2	0	224
Lewistown, Pa.	2	1	1	431
Lock Haven, Pa.	3	3	2	168
Lodi, Calif.	5	5	0	339
Lodi, N. J.	1	0	0	50
Lombard, Ill.	4	3	0	364
Lufkin, Tex.	3	1	0	150
Lynbrook, N. Y.	20	3	0	1,465
McKinney, Tex.	7	1	1	200
Macomb, Ill.	3	0	2	150
Madera, Calif.	3	0	1	144
Madison, Ind.	2	2	2	172
Madison, N. J.	4	2	0	600
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	8	6	1	1,000
Manhatten, Kan.	8	7	3	471
Mankato, Minn.	7	6	0	....
Maplewood tp, N. J.	7	0	0	240
Marinette, Wis.	6	4	2	350
Marlborough, Mass.	3	0	0	400
Marquette, Mich.	4	1	0	200
Marshalltown, Iowa	10	5	2	342
Marshfield, Wis.	6	5	2	260
Martinsburg, W. Va.	2	2	..	45
Martinsville, Va.	3	3	0	232
Massena, N. Y.	3	2	0	199
Mattoon, Ill.	3	3	2	183
Meadville, Pa.	11	10	1	426
Menominee, Mich.	6	0	0	600
Merced, Calif.	7	7	0	309
Mexico, Mo.	4	2	0	282
Middletown, N. Y.	5	5	0	400
Moberly, Mo.	2	..	..	....
Monessen, Pa.	7	5	0	340
Monmouth, Ill.	2	2	0	112
Monroe, Mich.	9	2	..	795
Monroe, N. C.	3	0	2	210
Monterey, Calif.	8	6	1	696
Moorehead, Minn.	5	0	0	200
Morgantown, W. Va.	1	1	0	74
Morristown, N. J.	12	10	0	1,000
Moultrie, Ga.	3	0	1	160
Moundsville, W. Va.	2	1	1	....
Mount Clemens, Mich.	6	6	1	1,350
Mount Vernon, Ill.	2	2	..	75
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	2	2	0	375
Muscatine, Iowa	2	1	0	800
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	4	3	1	188
Nacogdoches, Tex.	2	1	1	154
Napa, Calif.	4	3	0	400
Neptune tp, N. J.	4	1	0	175
New Bern, N. C.	3	3	1	275
New Braunfels, Tex.	1	0	0	60
New Castle, Ind.	9	1	3	806
New Kensington, Pa.	5	5	0	650
New Philadelphia, Ohio	2	2	0	82
Newark, N. Y.	2	1	0	200
Newburyport, Mass.	4	3	0	700
Newton, Iowa	4	3	0	260
Newton, Kan.	1	1	0	94
Niles, Mich.	10	7	1	353
Niles, Ohio	1	0	0	50
Norfolk, Neb.	2	1	0	135
North Adams, Mass.	2	2	1	190
Norwood t, Mass.	4	2	0	350
Ocala, Fla.	10	7	1	650
Oceanside, Calif.	6	5	4	350
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	3	2	0	400
Oil City, Pa.	12	11	..	652
Okmulgee, Okla.	5	2	1	300
Oneida, N. Y.	3	3	0	260
Oneonta, N. Y.	2	2	1	362
Orangeburg, S. C.	5	1	0	471
Oskaloosa, Iowa	2	0	0	....
Oswego, N. Y.	2	0	1	75
Ottawa, Kan.	4	0	1	300
Owatonna, Minn.	7	4	0	372
Owosso, Mich.	6	1	0	635
Palm Springs, Calif.	2	2	1	80
Paris, Tex.	2	2	0	106
Parsons, Kan.	2	1	0	120
Pasco, Wash.	1	0	0	25
Peekskill, N. Y.	5	5	0	458
Pendleton, Ore.	2	1	0	100
Peru, Ind.	2	0	0	60
Petaluma, Calif.	4	4	0	179
Phillipsburg, N. J.	2	0	1	100
Phoenixville, Pa.	3	3	0	270
Piedmont, Calif.	1	0	0	50

Table XVI—Municipal Parking Lots in Cities over 10,000: 1960—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Estab-lished 1960	
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Piqua, Ohio	2	2	0	99
Pittsburg, Calif.	7	0	2	258
Pittsburg, Kan.	4	3	1	147
Port Angeles, Wash.	4	0	0	164
Princeton, N. J.	5	5	0	373
Reading t, Mass.	3	0	0	160
Rantoul, Ill.	1	1	0	31
Red Bank, N. J.	6	4	0	522
Red Wing, Minn.	1	0	0	40
Redding, Calif.	6	6	0	282
Reidsville, N. C.	4	0	0	200
Renton, Wash.	1	1	0	35
Richmond, Ky.	4	4	4	....
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	1	0	0	20
River Rouge, Mich.	3	3	0	200
Rochester, N. H.	3	2	1	300
Rock Springs, Wyo	1	0	0	10
Roselle, N. J.	2	2	0	90
Roselle Park, N. J.	3	0	0	200
Roseville, Calif.	2	0	0	230
Rutherford, N. J.	2	2	0	115
Rutland, Vt.	3	3	1	....
Rye, N. Y.	8	0	0	1,100
St. Charles, Mo.	4	4	1	225
St. Joseph, Mich.	6	6	0	326
Salem, Ohio	1	1	0	28
San Anselmo, Calif.	6	0	0	350
San Benito, Tex.	2	0	1	132
San Fernando, Calif.	8	8	1	617
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	6	5	1	367
San Rafael, Calif.	4	4	1	290
Sanford, Fla.	4	2	3	409
Sanford, N. C.	2	0	1	550
Santa Paula, Calif.	7	0	0	294
Sapulpa, Okla.	2	2	2	75
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	3	0	1	....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	6	1	0	400
Sayreville, N. J.	3	0	0	100
Scarsdale, N. Y.	3	3	0	200
Scottsbluff, Neb.	5	5	0	250
Sedalia, Mo.	11	11	1	434
Shawnee, Okla.	2	0	2	300
Shelby, N. C.	1	1	..	64
Shenandoah, Pa.	1	0	0	100
Sherman, Tex.	3	3	0	217
Sidney, Ohio	2	2	2	65
Sikeston, Mo.	1	1	1	....
Somerville, N. J.	6	5	0	1,000
S. Charleston, W. Va.	2	1	0	65
South Orange, N. J.	7	7	1	278
South Portland, Me.	3	0	1	800
South St. Paul, Minn.	3	3	0	....
Springfield, Ore.	4	0	2	100
State College, Pa.	2	2	0	131
Statesville, N. C.	5	4	0	341
Staunton, Va.	4	4	1	562
Stevens Point, Wis.	4	0	0	500
Stillwater, Okla.	3	0	1	100
Stoneham t, Mass.	2	0	0	50
Stowe tp, Pa.	1	1	0	40
Streator, Ill.	5	2	0	50
South Milwaukee, Wis.	5	1	1	160
Suffolk, Va.	6	6	3	257
Summit, N. J.	9	9	0	899
Sumter, S. C.	6	6	0	370
Sunbury, Pa.	3	3	2	200
Swampscott t, Mass.	1	0	0	65
Sweetwater, Tex.	2	0	1	125
Swissvale, Pa.	1	1	0	119
Talladega, Ala.	2	0	2	100
Thomasville, N. C.	4	3	1	300
Tiffin, Ohio	4	4	0	293
Tonawanda, N. Y.	2	0	0	300
Traverse City, Mich.	7	7	0	499
Trinidad, Colo.	2	0	0	40
Tulare, Calif.	6	2	1	276
Turtle Creek, Pa.	2	2	0	150
Two Rivers, Wis.	5	0	0	310
Uniontown, Pa.	4	4	1	412
Van Wert, Ohio	3	1	1	160
Villa Park, Ill.	2	0	2	35
Visalia, Calif.	9	3	0	374
Wakefield t, Mass.	4	0	0	300
Warren, Pa.	4	4	2	300
Washington, Ind.	3	2	1	150
Washington, Pa.	5	5	0	205
Watertown, Wis.	6	4	1	175
Waterville, Me.	2	2	0	400
Watsonville, Calif.	5	4	3	275
Wayne, Mich.	9	7	0	1,100
Waynesboro, Pa.	3	0	0	300
Waynesboro, Va.	5	0	0	500
West Chester, Pa.	8	8	1	590
West Lafayette, Ind.	1	1	0	300
West Warwick t, R. I.	5	0	1	300
Wethersfield t, Conn.	2	0	0	200
Wheaton, Ill.	2	1	1	120
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	4	1	0	186
Winchester, Va.	4	2	0	235
Winfield, Kan.	6	0	0	300
Winnetka, Ill.	11	0	1	650
Winona, Minn.	3	2	0	200
Winthrop t, Mass.	4	0	0	600
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	6	3	2	325
Wood River, Ill.	3	0	0	85
Woodbury, N. J.	5	2	2	250
Woodland, Calif.	3	1	2	275
Xenia, Ohio	5	5	0	285
Yeadon, Pa.	1	1	1	46
Ypsilanti, Mich.	5	3	1	462

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1960

By Arthur Williams

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THE year 1960 was marked by a significant increase in public concern and activity in the protection of the country's outdoor recreation resources, both urban and extra-urban. There was increased opposition to the encroachment on public park and recreation areas for nonrelated uses; new areas were acquired and developed; and many more cities voted a greatly increased dollar total in bonds for park and recreation areas and facilities.

Another effect of this public interest was the further stimulation of long-range planning. The increase in planning led to an interest in reviewing existing park and recreation standards in light of changing conditions and needs. The National Recreation Association appointed a special Recreation Standards Committee of park and recreation executives with an advisory committee of representatives of 18 national agencies concerned with planning and other problems of local government, including the International City Managers' Association, the National Municipal League, the National Association of County Officials, and the American Municipal Association.

Professional leadership continued in short supply with current personnel qualifications and performance improving. This is reflected in an upgrading of activities programs.

Legislation. Michigan passed a law requiring a $1 automobile sticker for admission to state parks in addition to the usual day rate for parking. New York passed legislation authorizing a state-wide referendum on a $75,000,000 bond issue for the acquisition of park and recreation lands; dissolving the state youth commission and replacing it by a division for youth in the Executive Department; authorizing towns to use employees to sell food or refreshments or to sell or rent equipment and supplies in parks and recreation areas when incidental to opportunities for recreation activity; permitting city recreation departments to expend funds for trophies and medals. Constitutional amendment approved by the voters of Montana extended the special park fund for 12 years.

Organization and Administration. A total of 46 new recreation departments were reported for 1960, 10 park and recreation departments, and 4 park departments. Of this total of 60 new municipal agencies, 41 have official boards or commissions, and 11 have advisory boards or committees.

During the summer of 1960, recreation and park authorities in some 60 cities cooperated in a study sponsored by the National Recreation

Association and designed to develop a more satisfactory method for recording playground attendance. At some 80 playgrounds, records were kept each hour for a period of one week of the number of people entering the area and the number actually present. The results indicated that no single formula was applicable to all playgrounds, but recommendations were made for areas of different size, hours of operation, and leadership.

Personnel. Personnel gains continued during 1960 with the Mid-Atlantic and Great Lakes districts being the most active. However, the usual difficulties were encountered in recruiting young people for both the professional training schools and for immediate jobs. It has been particularly difficult to secure personnel for the lower classifications where salaries are modest and where many positions need upgrading.

Salaries continued to increase. Executives appointed during the year showed a $750 increase over the median for the preceding year. Executive appointments continued to be mostly in the smaller communities with 85 per cent of them being made in cities with a population of 25,000 and under. Forty-eight per cent, almost one-half of the executive appointments, were made in cities with population of 10,000 and under.

Requests for information on how to organize and start recreation programs and services have increased from the smaller communities, indicating that openings may continue to increase in the smaller jurisdictions.

There is no evidence to indicate that municipalities will find any relief in the immediate future from the present situation caused by the shortage of park and recreation personnel. Cities in general seem to be recognizing and facing the situation and are making greater efforts to hold present personnel. Also, there is a tendency to use the present limited personnel more effectively.

The 1960 National Institute in Recreation Administration held on "Personnel Administration" was oversubscribed early (100 executives). The National Institute in Recreation Administration scheduled for 1961, when the National Recreation Congress convenes in Detroit, Michigan, will deal with "Budget and Finance for Recreation Services."

Special training institutes, workshops, and conferences are increasing. They are conducted at national, regional, state, and local levels and cover park and recreation administration, maintenance, personnel, and program. The American Institute of Park Executives, the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the Athletic Institute continue to be active in this field.

The National Internship Program is helping to produce a limited number of new executives. Since this new program began, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have trained the largest number of interns.

The Graduate Assistance Program of the National Recreation Association for recreation workers with the ill and handicapped is attracting a limited number of candidates annually who are preparing further at the graduate level for leadership service with this group. The program, only two years old, has aided 10 candidates who have received scholarship funds from $1,500 to $4,000.

The National Social Welfare Manpower Study, sponsored by the National

Social Welfare Assembly, has been delayed but is due to be completed in 1961. This large nation-wide study which is being conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics will give the park and recreation movement its first comprehensive view and profile of its own profession.

Planning. Long-range planning for park and recreation areas and facilities took the spotlight in 1960, possibly due to the special interest in the protection of existing areas and the acquisition of new areas while still available and before costs of acquisition become prohibitive. More than 25 cities report such studies. Interest in broader community studies for recreation, including program, personnel, administration, and finance, as well as areas and facilities continued strong with some 15 cities undertaking such comprehensive surveys.

Program. Playground attendance continued to increase, due in some measure to the increase in child population but mostly because of the improvement of playground programs resulting from better recruitment and selection of leadership, better training and supervision, and better compensation.

Local public programs continued to give increased attention to the recreation needs of youth, senior citizens, and the ill and handicapped. The many state conferences on aging have stimulated special interest in the needs of older people which has been reflected in increased services. Family camping, day camping, the cultural arts, boating and water sports, and ice skating continue to grow.

Areas and Facilities. The trend in acquiring areas and facilities has continued at about the same rate as in 1959. There was about the same advance in obtaining additional land and facilities in fringe or extra-urban areas as within municipal boundaries. The leading types of properties acquired were new parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, recreation buildings, athletic fields, golf courses, skating rinks, and marinas. The acquisition of areas outside their boundaries by central cities is increasing. Counties and special districts also are acquiring these "extra-urban" properties. This has led to the creation of additional county and special district recreation and park authorities.

A study by the National Recreation Association in 1960 involving park encroachments revealed a growing tendency to divert park lands to a variety of non-park uses, but the study also showed many examples where encroachment attempts have been thwarted through aggressive action. The study report contained recommendations designed to help localities faced with encroachment threats.

Finance. For the country as a whole, operating budgets increased generally over the less favorable situation of 1959 and maintained the general trend of the preceding five-year period. Increases occurred in practically all states, some substantial, but the majority were moderate. Decreases were less frequent, and, with relatively few exceptions, the decreases were not serious. In light of population increases, operating budgets still lag behind total need.

Successful passage of bond issues showed a remarkable increase over 1959. Voters in 65 communities passed bond issues, 62 of which approved $54,583,601 or more than three times the total approved the year before.

In addition, New York state overwhelmingly passed a $75,000,000 bond issue, $35,000,000 for state parks and other state recreation and conservation sites and $40,000,000 for aid to cities, towns, villages, and counties for recreation lands, including $12,000,000 for New York City. The state will pay 75 per cent of cost of acquisition of local areas.

The situation in regard to fees and charges for use of facilities and participation in programs continued to show a continued slight trend in increased fees and charges in some sections of the country, particularly the Midwest and North Atlantic states. Increases or new charges are for such facilities as swimming pools, marinas, tennis, ice skating rinks, athletic events, and special activities for adults. Increases as a whole have not been great.

Professional Organizations. The National Recreation Association (8 West 8 Street, New York 11) provided field service to nearly 894 communities which included personal consultation on current problems, surveys and plans, and training institutes. It also assisted state government agencies with their recreation problems. More than 13,000 inquiries were handled by correspondence and consultation at headquarters. The Association co-sponsored the National Recreation Congress at Washington, attended by 2,271 recreation leaders. The Association's International Recreation Service handled requests from 63 foreign countries.

The American Recreation Society (1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.), with sections such as hospital, rural, industrial, state, and armed forces recreation, fostered the interest of the recreation profession in cooperation with affiliated state and district societies. It conducts an annual membership meeting, co-sponsors the National Recreation Congress, and publishes a journal.

The American Institute of Park Executives (Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia) conducts an annual conference at which park and recreation problems are discussed, conducts in-service training institutes, publishes the monthly, *Parks and Recreation Magazine*, and issues periodic bulletins to members.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1960

By Harlan L. Hagman

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IN NOVEMBER, 1960, President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals reported. With respect to education, the Commission's statement could have been written in any one of the past 10 years. The problems identified for 1960 — overcrowding, building and staff shortages, financial difficulties, educational inequalities — were those with which public school systems have long been wrestling.

The political campaign of 1960 was watched in terms of federal involvement in the general support of education. Both candidates pledged effort toward securing federal funds. Richard Nixon advocated assistance for school construction only while John Kennedy accepted a broader commitment of monies to support operating as well as building needs. But despite the candidates' positions, the favorable response of the new Congress to proposals for either school building or operating support was not assured.

The clamor lessened for curriculum emphasis on science and other areas thought basic in education though the reduction of obvious demand probably meant either that schools had adjusted their programs in response to post-Sputnik pressures or that the groups advocating greater attention to the so-called solid subjects felt that their campaign was accomplishing its ends. However, a few signs of rebellion against narrowness of emphasis and against the overriding of needs of the less academically qualified appeared during the latter half of 1960.

During the year, a trend of rising enrollments in private and parochial schools continued. Nonpublic schools enrolled 6.8 million children in elementary and secondary grades as against 6.5 million in 1959. As determined by the Census Bureau, the percentage of total school population in the elementary grades of nonpublic schools was 12.7 in 1954 and 16.1 in 1959. In the same period nonpublic high schools increased from 8.8 per cent of the secondary school population in 1954 to 10.9 per cent in 1959.

The movement toward consolidation continued to be in evidence. The Bureau of the Census reported 42,429 public school districts in 1960, a reduction of 10,000 since 1957, of 27,000 since 1952, and of 70,000 since 1942. But 7,017 existing school districts operated no schools, and 14,842 school districts operated school systems for less than 50 pupils per district. In 1960, only one district in three had more than 300 students.

Of concern to planners of buildings to house growing school populations was the finding of the 1960 census that, while the total population of the country had increased 17.5 per cent in 10 years, the number of school-age children had increased 45.8 per cent, and, because of the increased holding power of the schools, school enrollments had increased 49 per cent in the 10-year period.

Complicating the difficulties growing out of numbers was the concentration of population in urban areas. During a six-year period ending in 1960, 85 per cent of new population has settled in 170 metropolitan areas and another 10 per cent in small urban areas. Central cities in metropolitan areas have grown 4 per cent, inner suburbs 17 per cent, and outer rural-urban fringe areas 56 per cent. The urban concentration promises that more children will be attending school for more years. In terms of educational achievement of adults in rural and urban areas in 1959, the percentage of rural residents having less than five years of schooling was twice that of urban residents, the percentage of rural adults having only eight years of schooling was half again as great, the percentage of rural high school graduates was two-thirds the percentage of urban high school graduates, and the percentage of rural college graduates was only one-third the percentage of urban residents.

General Statistics. The Census Bureau reported that approximately 46 million students were enrolled in American schools and colleges in 1960, an increase of 16 million, or 53 per cent, in 10 years. The Office of Education estimated a total enrollment of 46,650,000 in the fall of 1960 with 10.29 million in grades 9-12. High school enrollments have been increasing at a rate of 400,000 students annually since 1954; college enrollments have increased at an annual rate of 200,000 students. In the fall of 1960, public elementary and secondary schools enrolled 37.2 million students, an increase of 1.2 million over 1959. A teaching staff of 1,526,079, of whom 1,408,962 were classroom teachers, was employed.

Total expenditures rose $1.2 billion over 1959 to $16.4 billion in 1960. The average per-pupil expenditure was up 75 per cent from 10 years ago to $390, with 56.3 per cent of school revenue derived locally, 40.1 per cent from state sources, and 3.6 per cent from the federal government. In 1950, corresponding revenue ratios were: 57.3, local; 39.8, state; and 2.9, federal. Some differences in calculation alter estimates of the percentage of national income devoted to education, but the percentage is clearly increasing. One calculation showed 3.32 per cent of national income for education in 1948 and 5.39 per cent in comparable terms in 1958. Per capita expenditure increased from $46 in 1948 to $116 in 1958.

Teachers. The nation's public and private elementary and secondary schools required 1,636,000 classroom teachers, 4 per cent more than in 1959. The supply of potential teachers was increased though only 72 per cent of college students qualified for teaching actually teach. The number of potential teachers with bachelor degrees was up 8.3 per cent over the preceding year, but, though the great need is in elementary schools, only 50,000 were potentially elementary school teachers while 80,000 were prepared for high school teaching.

The supply was about 100,000 short of filling the need for teachers and one in 15 employed teachers in 1960 served under a substandard certificate. Of the substandard certificates, 72 per cent were granted to elementary school personnel and 59 per cent to teachers in rural areas; 54 per cent of elementary school teachers had less than four years of college study. In 10 years there has been an increase of 58 per cent in secondary school teachers and of 42 per cent in elementary school teachers.

The average teacher's salary increased 4.4 per cent over 1959 to $5,025, reflecting a furtherance of the trend from 1955 to 1958 when salaries increased 13.1 per cent. The average salary of elementary school teachers was $4,835, while the average secondary school salary was $5,334. One in eight teachers earned less than $3,500. Six in 10 earned $4,500 or more; three in 10 earned $5,500 or more; and one in 10 earned more than $6,500.

The turnover in teacher employment plagued the school systems in 1960 as in all previous years. The Office of Education reported a separation rate of 14.7 per cent in large systems and of 29 per cent in small systems.

School Construction. The National Education Association reported a shortage of 132,400 public school classrooms with $3 billion being spent annually in capital outlay. In 1959-60, $2.11 billion of school bonds were sold, an increase over the $1.95 billion in 1958-59, but less than the $2.42 billion in 1957-58. In 1960, 82 per cent of bond issues offered voters were passed. The average interest rate in 1959-60 was 3.84. Since 1945, $19 billion has been spent in elementary and secondary school construction. The increase from 1955 to 1958 was 19.5 per cent. It was estimated in 1960 that public school building accounted for 20 per cent of all public construction in contrast to only 7 per cent in the 1930's and 17 per cent in the '50's.

Higher Education. Estimates of 1960 fall enrollment in colleges and universities varied, but there were approximately 3.75 million students enrolled. Sixty per cent of the students were in public institutions, with the greatest growth in the approximately 700 junior colleges. By 1960, California had 66 junior colleges; Texas, 46; New York, 43; and Wisconsin, 36. Land grant colleges (68) enrolled 17.4 per cent of all public and private college students, with 32.5 per cent of all men students and 24.5 per cent of all women students in public colleges. Operating costs of colleges exceeded $4 billion of which $1.25 billion was received from state governments. Public colleges derived 10.3 per cent of all revenues from tuition, 14.8 per cent from federal funds, 42.5 per cent from state sources, 4.7 per cent from local sources, and 2.6 per cent from gifts and grants. Private colleges derived 32.9 per cent of all revenue from tuition, 15.8 per cent from federal funds, 8.2 per cent from endowment, and 12.7 per cent from gifts and grants.

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.) held the Association's ninety-second annual convention, February 13-17, 1960, in Atlantic City with 21,000 persons attending. The convention theme was "Creating and Coping with Change."

Five regional drive-in conferences for community school administrators were held, involving nearly 1,500 superintendents and other educational leaders from 22 states. The fourteenth annual conference of presidents of state associations of school administrators was held in St. Louis.

The AASA Committee for the Advancement of School Administration conducted 10 invitational regional meetings to plan for raising professional standards in school administration. The committee published *Rungs Are Not for Resting.*

The Association was represented at the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession in Amsterdam, Netherlands; continued its joint sponsorship of the Educational Policies Commission; and cooperated with the National School Public Relations Association in sponsoring the School Bell Awards and the Golden Key Awards.

The 1960 yearbook of the Association was *Professional Administrators for America's Schools.* The Association's School Building Commission published a report entitled *Planning America's School Building.* The Association also published *Financing Tomorrow's Schools;* nine issues of *The School Administrator; 1960 School Building Filmstrip; Profile of the School Superintendent,* jointly with the NEA Research Division; *Your AASA in 1959-60,* official report for 1959; *Winning Ways,* jointly with the National School Public Relations Association; *The School Business Administrator,* in cooperation with the Association of School Business Officials of the United States and Canada; and *Year-Round School.*

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NEA JOURNAL. (Monthly except June, July, and August). National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $10.

OVERVIEW. Buttenheim Publishing Corporation, 470 Park Avenue South, New York 16. $5.

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1960

By Eleanor A. Ferguson

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THE Library Services Act, first passed in 1956 for five years, was extended for an additional five-year period during the recessed session of Congress following the national conventions in 1960. The bill had been approved earlier by the Senate by a large majority, but in the House of Representatives it was brought to the floor under suspension of the rules late in August and passed by a standing vote of 190 to 29.

Contributing to the approval of the extension was undoubtedly the fine record of progress under the first years of the Act, originally designed to assist in remedying a serious deficiency in the educational program of the United States — the lack of adequate public library service in towns, villages, farming communities, and other nonurban areas of the country. When the Act was adopted, 26 million rural residents were without any library service; an additional 50 million citizens lived in areas with inadequate service; and 319 rural counties had no library services within borders. By the end of the five-year period, June 30, 1961, four million citizens will have library service for the first time; 32 million people will have had their libraries improved; and 169 counties and townships, previously without service will have library service available. More than 200 bookmobiles will have been added to rural library programs.

In a number of areas, where library service has been provided by Library Services Act demonstrations, voters have approved its continuance through local funds. Perhaps the largest of these is the Columbia River Regional Library, serving 15,000 square miles in the state of Washington. The area was a virtual desert until irrigation and power from the river dams changed it into a thriving industrial and agricultural center.

Massachusetts joined the roster of states providing support for local libraries, with an appropriation of $1,000,000 to be distributed at a rate of about 25 cents per capita to cities and towns which provide adequate local funds, extend borrowing privileges to all residents of the state, and meet standards of service established by the state board of library commissioners. The act provides for the establishment of "a comprehensive state-wide program of regional public library service" through contracts with existing libraries in not more than five areas to supply reference and other specialized service to their smaller neighboring libraries, to be supported by an additional 25 cents per capita of the population in the region. The appropriation for the systems was $768,000.

National Recognition. A growing awareness of the importance of libraries led, for the first time in history, to the inclusion of libraries in the platforms of both major political parties. The platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles on July 12 contains this statement: "We pledge further Federal support for all phases of vocational education for youth and adults; for libraries and adult education; for realizing the potential of educational television; and for exchange of students and teachers with other nations." The Republican Platform adopted in Chicago on July 27 has this sentence: "Toward the goal of fullest possible educational opportunity for every American, we pledge these actions: . . . Support of efforts to make adequate library facilities available to all our citizens. . . ."

For the first time, too, librarians were invited to help in the planning, participation, and implementation of the White House Conference for Children and Youth. Prior to the Conference, librarians prepared lists of books related to the theme of the conference for young people and children, and for people working with young people. Ninety-two librarians, trustees, and student library assistants participated as delegates, and a number of recommendations pointed to the use of books and libraries as aids in meeting the problems of this age group.

The third National Library Week, April 3-9, 1960, was sponsored by the National Book Committee, Inc., an independent nonprofit organization of eminent citizens, in cooperation with the American Library Association. It was actively supported by more than 50 national organizations which are concerned with the intellectual competence of Americans, as individuals and as a nation. Public response exceeded that of the first two years in every measurable respect. More people participated actively in their communities; more national organizations related NLW to their own objectives and continuing programs; and there was an increase in thoughtful support by all communications media.

The emphasis on the importance of teen-age reading resulted in greatly increased enthusiastic participation in state and local activities by young people of high school and college age. California, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota held one-day Governor's conferences of lay leaders, trustees, and librarians to discuss library problems, and well over 5,000 communities observed NLW with purposeful activities keyed to local needs and long-range goals.

Public Library Use and Support. Annual statistics for 1959 are available only for cities serving over 35,000 population and for county or regional systems with populations over 50,000. These data show increases in use greater than in number of books available. In cities over 100,000 population, which serve almost 35 per cent of the people receiving library service, from 1950 to 1959 the book stock increased 28.57 per cent as contrasted with the 42.57 per cent increase in circulation. Although expenditures for books and periodicals have risen about 10 per cent from 1958 to 1959, the actual number of books available in public libraries serving cities over 35,000 has increased only 3 per cent in the same period. This small increase in book stock may be attributed to the greater cost of books and to the heavy use of books.

In 1959, the per capita circulation for libraries in cities of 35,000 or over and regions over 50,000 was 4.65 based on the 1950 census. For 1958 it was 4.37. The same group of libraries added 8,531,000 books, increasing the total book stock to 106,049,000 volumes or about 1.31 books per capita. Total expenditures for salaries, operating, library materials, and capital outlay increased over 1958, reflecting increased salaries and increased cost of library materials. The total operating expenditures in 1959 for this group of libraries was $160 million, a per capita expenditure of $1.99.

Standards. Librarians have continued to work on revising standards of service for the various types of libraries. In 1960, standards for junior college and school libraries were adopted by the appropriate divisions of ALA. The school library standards, published with the title *Standards for School Library Programs,* are of particular interest to cities (see New Books and Pamphlets below). The recommendations for broader high school library programs and for elementary school libraries will have implications not only for school officials responsible for meeting them, but also for public libraries in the many communities where elementary school library service has been supplied, either by classroom collections of books or otherwise, wholly or in part by public libraries.

Education. Education for librarianship was strengthened by the establishment of a Graduate School of Library Service at the University of California at Los Angeles. The National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education adopted the *Guide,* prepared by the ALA Committee on Accreditation, for evaluation of undergraduate library science programs for teacher-librarians and school librarians.

In the 1958-59 school year, seven Ph.D. degrees and 1,488 master's degrees were granted. Vacancies continue to outnumber persons available, with the result that the new graduate often had a wide choice of positions. The average beginning salary was $4,862, with the likelihood that the 1960 average will be higher.

Professional Organization. The American Library Association (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11), founded in 1876, has a membership of 25,000 librarians, libraries, library trustees, and other friends of libraries. Its operations are carried on by a headquarters staff of about 100 and by some 1,000 members of the Association who serve on the council and on boards and committees. Each of its 12 divisions is responsible for a clearly defined type of library or library activity.

The program of the Association embraces a wide range of activities, notably recruiting young people to the profession, accreditation of graduate library schools (of which 32 are accredited), publication of the *Intellectual Freedom Newsletter,* and the many programs of the divisions and committees. A number of programs are financed by grants from foundations, such as the Library Technology Project, which provides technical information to librarians on library supplies and equipment, sets up standardization and testing programs, and sponsors research on new or improved library equipment and supplies; and the International Relations Office, which studies and investigates library conditions and needs in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Once in four years this office collects and publishes annual statistics on all types of public libraries, including county and regional libraries. The last general collection was made in 1956 for the fiscal year which ended during the period July 1, 1955 to July 30, 1956 and was published in 1959 as Chapter 5 of the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*. The Office also collects and publishes annually much more selected statistical information from libraries in cities with 100,000 population or over, 50,000-99,000, 35,000-50,000, and county and regional libraries over 50,000.

State Library Agencies. Many state library agencies compile annual statistics for the public libraries of the state.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY DIRECTORY. 22nd edition. R. R. Bowker Company, 62 West 45 Street, New York 19. 1960. $25.

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COUNTY, REGIONAL AND DISTRICT LIBRARY LAWS. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1957. 35pp. $1.75.

THE EFFECTIVE LOCATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS. By Joseph L. Wheeler. Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, Urbana. 1958. 50pp. $1.

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INSURANCE OF LIBRARIES: A MANUAL FOR LIBRARIANS. By Dorothea M. Singer. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1946. 104pp. $1.50.

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PERFORMANCE BUDGETING FOR LIBRARIES. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1954. 12pp. $1.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN LIBRARIES. By Kathleen B. Stebbins. Scarecrow Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1958. 304pp. $6.

PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE: A MANUAL SUGGESTED FOR USE IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1952. 58pp. $1.

POSITION CLASSIFICATION AND SALARY ADMINISTRATION IN LIBRARIES. American

Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1951. 92pp. $1.25.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES: A MANUAL OF PRACTICE. By a Committee of the Special Libraries Association. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1948. 91pp. $2.50.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN AMERICAN LIFE. By Ernestine Rose. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. 1954. 238pp. $3.25.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE UNITED STATES; THE GENERAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY INQUIRY. By Robert D. Leigh. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. 1950. 272pp. $4.75.

(1) PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE. 74pp. $1.50. (2) COSTS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE IN 1959. 15pp. 75 cents (both for $2). American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1960.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. Morton Kroll, editor. University of Washington Press, Seattle 5. 1960. 461pp. $7.50.

STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL LIBRARY PROGRAMS. American Association of School Librarians, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1960. $3.

STATE STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Rose Vainstein and Marian Magg. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1960. 85pp. 35 cents.

STUDYING THE COMMUNITY: A BASIS FOR PLANNING LIBRARY ADULT EDUCATION SERVICES. Library-Community Project Headquarters Staff of the American Library Association. ALA, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1960. 144pp. $2.50.

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LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAUS AND LIBRARY SERVICES. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1960. 18pp. $1.50.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY POLICIES: GENERAL AND SPECIFIC. Ruth M. White, editor. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1960. 109pp. $2.50.

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LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH CHECKLIST. (Issued several times a year.) Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $5.

LIBRARY JOURNAL. (Semimonthly), except monthly in July and August). R. R. Bowker Company, 62 West 45 Street, New York 36. $10.

LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly). The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. $6.

LIBRARY TRENDS. (Quarterly). Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, Urbana. $5.

TOP OF THE NEWS. (Quarterly). Children's Services Division and Young Adult Services Division, divisions of the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. Sent to members only.

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER (Irregularly 12 times a year). American Library Association (Washington Office), The Coronet, 200 C Street, S. E., Washington 3.

WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN. (Monthly, September to June). The H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, New York 52. $3.

Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1960

By Charles S. Rhyne

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THIS article, in keeping with past practice, will review briefly some of the more significant cases and developments in the municipal law field during the year. Some of the interesting topics receiving attention by municipal attorneys, officials, and the courts during 1960, as in 1959, included obscene publications, housing inspections without a search warrant, and Sunday blue laws.

Obscene Publications. Late in 1959, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed a conviction of a California municipal court under a Los Angeles city ordinance which made it unlawful for any person to have in his possession any obscene or indecent book in any place where books were sold or kept for sale. In an opinion by Justice Brennan, expressing the views of five members of the Court, it was held that the ordinance, not requiring scienter, i.e., knowledge of the content of the book, on the part of the bookseller, had such a tendency to inhibit constitutionally protected expression that it could not stand under the free speech guarantee of the First and Fourteenth Amendments. In 1960 obscenity and scienter were also considered by the highest courts of New York and West Virginia.[1]

In *People* v. *Schenkman*[2] the defendant was charged with the possession and sale of obscene books: *Garden of Evil, Bloomer Boy, Succulent,* and *Queen Bee*. Defendants moved to dismiss the case on the grounds: (1) that the books were not obscene; (2) that, if it should be held that they were obscene, the people had failed to establish scienter. The court held the books were obscene, in the following language:

> In making such a determination, the Court must view the book in its entirety. The book cannot be judged from isolated portions of it, which, by themselves, might come within the prohibition of the statute, for if that were permitted, selections from Aristophanes or Chaucer or Boccaccio, or even the Bible would fall under such prohibition. The statutory proscription will be applied with great care and selectivity so as not to interfere with the circulation of legitimate works of literature, and the libidinous character of a challenged work will be determined by viewing it, "broadly as a whole." We recognize that there is no external measuring rod of obscenity. Neither, on the other hand, is its ascertainment a merely subjective

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[1] *Smith* v. *California,* 80 S. Ct. 215, 4 L.ed. 205 (1959); see also *The Municipal Year Book, 1960,* p. 467.

[2] 195 N.Y.2d 570 (1960).

reflection of the taste or moral outlook of individual jurors or individual judges. It bears repetition that the determination of obscenity is for juror or judge not on the basis of his personal upbringing or restricted reflection or particular experience of life, but on the basis of contemporary community standards. We are also aware of the fact that what may well have been consonant with mid-Victorian morals does not seem to answer to the understanding and morality of the present time, and it is with these thoughts in mind that we pursued our inquiry as to whether the books in question are obscene. We have, of course, read those books.

In determining whether a book is obscene, the Courts hold that the meaning of the word obscene, as legally defined, is "Tending to stir the sex impulses or to lead to sexually impure and lustful thoughts." The judicial opinions use such phrases as "suggesting lewd thoughts and exciting sensual desires; arouse the salacity of the reader; allowing or implanting obscene, lewd or lascivious thoughts or desires; arousing sexual desires."

Judged by the foregoing standards, no other conclusion can be reached but that each of the books before us is obscene. Each of those books was written not for literary merit, but rather, to exploit the morbid and shameful craving for lust with prurient effect. It shows a deliberate effort on the part of each author to pander to the lewd and lascivious minded for profit. These books have no place in literature and are not entitled to the protection which the First Amendment of the United States Constitution affords to works of literary distinction or to the classics. These books deal with sex in its most corrupt and degenerate form. They promote lust and portray filth for its own sake. Judged by contemporary community standards, each of those books is obscene under the statute, and we so hold.

The Court further held that scienter was acquired from the language and the advertising on the outside of the books, and it was not necessary that the defendants actually have read the books.

In *State* v. *Miller*,[3] the defendant was prosecuted for distributing obscene photographs. The statute made it a misdemeanor to distribute obscene material "tending to corrupt the public morals." The lower court held the statute unconstitutional and ordered questions decided by it certified to the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. After reviewing *Roth* v. *United States*,[4] the Court held the statute to be sufficiently definite and to contain a sufficient standard to be constitutional. It then discussed the element of scienter in light of the Smith case and held that criminal intent will be presumed from the act of distributing pictures and that the accused be charged with knowledge of what was portrayed on the pictures distributed by him, commenting, "If for some reason it can be conceived that he did not know that he was distributing such pictures, the defendant may by proper evidence, excuse or justify the unlawful act charged."

Housing Inspections without a Search Warrant. In a case similar to that of *Frank* v. *Maryland*,[5] discussed in last year's report[6] the Supreme Court of the United States upheld a housing inspection ordinance of Dayton, Ohio.[7] The applicant had not secured a search warrant, nor shown any specific reason for demanding admission to the house. In two sentences, the Court stated that the conviction was upheld by an equally divided court and that Mr. Justice Stewart took no part in the consideration of the case. At the time the Court noted probable jurisdiction[8] four justices expressed the opinion that they would vote for summary affirmance on the basis of *Frank* v. *Maryland.* Accompanying this decision is a dissent by Justice Brennan, with whom Chief Justice Warren and Justices Black and Douglas joined, in which he states:

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[3] 112 S.E.2d 472 (W. Va. 1960).

[4] 354 U.S. 476, 77 S. Ct. 1304, 1 L.ed. 2d 1498 (1957).

[5] 359 U.S. 360 (1959).

[6] *The Municipal Year Book, 1960*, p. 469.

[7] *Ohio* v. *Price*, 4 L.ed. 2d 1709 (1960).

> . . . The judgment below is, on this record bottomed on the proposition that the inspectors have the right to enter a private dwelling, and the householder can be bound under criminal penalties to admit them, though there is demonstration neither of reason to believe there exists an improper condition within the dwelling, nor of the existence of any plan of inspection, apart from such a belief, which would include the inspection of the dwelling in question. We think that affirmance of this judgment would reduce the protection of the householder "against unreasonable searches" to the vanishing point. . . . But if we were to assume that the inspectors were proceeding according to a plan, and even if evidence of the plan were put in at the trial, we think that the result should be the same. The time to make such justification is not in the criminal proceeding, after the householder has acted at his peril in denying access. The time to make it is in advance of prosecution, and the place before a magistrate empowered to issue warrants, which will put the seal of legitimacy — the seal the Constitution specifically provides for — on the demand of the inspector, if indeed it is a reasonable one. Such a warrant need not be sought except where the householder does not consent.

The opinion echoes Judge Prettyman of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, in *District of Columbia* v. *Little* (85 App. D.C. 242, 178 F.2d 13, 17, 13 A.L.R. 2d 954; affirmed on other grounds, 339 U.S. 1, 70 S. Ct. 468, 94 L.ed. 599): "To say that a man suspected of crime has a right to protection against search of his home without a warrant, but that a man not suspected of crime has no such protection, is a fantastic absurdity."

In *City of St. Louis* v. *Evans,*[9] the Supreme Court of Missouri upheld the conviction of the owner and janitor of a rooming house for obstructing city officials in the discharge of their duties by preventing them from inspecting the premises. The court held, inter alia, that the Missouri constitutional prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures and provision dealing with self-incrimination and double jeopardy, as well as the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the federal Constitution did not prohibit inspection of the premises, for which the owner had made application for a license to operate a rooming house, for the purpose of determining whether prior unlawful rooming house occupancy had been terminated or still existed. The constitutional provisions, the court added, did not prohibit the city from enacting an ordinance providing that whoever hinders, obstructs, resists or otherwise interferes with any city officer, here a building inspector, in the discharge of his official duty shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

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[8] 360 U.S. 246, 248, 249, 3 L.ed. 2d 1200.

[9] 337 S.W.2d 948 (1960).

Sunday Blue Laws. The Supreme Court of the United States has not ruled on a blue-law case in 50 years, but at the moment a variety of cases affecting working on and the conducting of business on Sunday are pending before it.

Arguments for *McGowan* v. *Maryland*,[10] *Crown Kosher Super Market of Mass., Inc.* v. *Gallagher*,[11] and *Two Guys from Harrison-Allentown, Inc.* v. *McGinley*,[12] have already been heard.

The *McGowan* case was brought to the Supreme Court by a chain of discount houses known as Two Guys from Harrison, Inc., after seven of the firm's employees were fined $5 each for selling general merchandise on Sunday in violation of a Maryland statute. The statute was attacked (1) as violating the right of religious freedom guaranteed by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, (2) as discriminating arbitrarily in favor of certain sales and against others, and (3) as being vague and indefinite, all contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution and Articles 19 and 23 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights. The high Maryland court affirmed the conviction of the appellants in the lower court.

In the *Crown Kosher Super Market* case, the incorporated market, three orthodox Jewish customers, and a Jewish rabbi brought action for a declaratory judgment that certain provisions of the "Lord's Day" statutes of Massachusetts were unconstitutional and for injunctive relief to prevent repeated criminal prosecutions. The manager of the supermarket had previously been arrested, tried and convicted for violating the statute, which had been upheld on appeal as not violative of the state constitution.[13]

The grounds for challenging the "Lord's Day," or Sunday law, were as follows: (1) That the "Lord's Day" law is a law respecting the establishment of religion and denying the free exercise of religion and hence is violative of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; (2) that the statute deprives the corporate plaintiff of its property and the other plaintiffs of their liberty arbitrarily and therefore is a denial of due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and (3) that the statute denies the corporate plaintiff the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The court found that the corporate plaintiff had standing to assert grounds 2 and 3 and that the individual plaintiffs had standing to assert grounds 1 and 2. It then ruled that the case was within the exceptions to the supreme court's rule of practice forbidding one party to assert somebody else's constitutional rights, and therefore allowed all plaintiffs to argue all grounds.

The court reviewed the history of the Massachusetts statute, noted that the background made it clear that the law was intended to compel the observance of Sunday as the Sabbath as recognized by the dominant Christian sect. It reviewed the decisions of the Massachusetts Supreme Court upholding the statute against attack based on the state constitution, which decisions it characterized as being "rather gingerly and brief." It then held that all objectives to the constitutionality of the statute were well taken.

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[10] 220 Md. 117, 151 A2d 156 (1959); prob. juris. noted 362 U.S. 959.

[11] 176 F. Supp. 466 (D.C. Mass. 1959); prob. juris. noted 362 U.S. 960.

[12] 179 F. Supp. 944 (E.D. Penn. 1959); prob. juris. noted 362 U.S. 960.

[13] *Commonwealth* v. *Chernock*, 336 Mass 384, 145 N.E.2d 920.

Plaintiff in the *Two Guys from Harrison-Allentown* case brought action seeking an injunction to prevent the district attorney from enforcing against its employees, and thus against its retail selling business, the criminal sanctions of the Pennsylvania Sunday closing laws. The statute was attacked on the grounds (1) that the act provided for the establishment of religion in violation of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, (2) that plaintiff was denied the equal protection of the laws in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution because of an arbitrary classification of businesses, and (3) that many businesses had not been subjected to enforcement of the 1939 version of the law, and therefore the 1959 amendment should not be applied to the plaintiff's business, and the application of it denied plaintiff equal protection of the laws and due process of law.

The Pennsylvania court denied relief considering itself bound on the first and second grounds by previous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. As to the third ground, the court noted that it may be a violation of a public duty for an official charged with the enforcement of the laws not to enforce the laws, but this lack of enforcement or adherence to public duty does not create a lack of equal protection or due process of law.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (839 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.) serves as a nation-wide clearinghouse for municipal legal information. Monthly publications of NIMLO are the *Municipal Law Journal, Municipal Law Court Decisions*, and *Municipal Ordinance Review*. Periodic research reports on current topics of municipal legal significance are prepared and released to members throughout each year.

NIMLO also forwards to each member city the NIMLO Model Ordinance Service containing model ordinances to meet current municipal problems. These models are revised from time to time in light of new legal developments (see "Selected and Model Ordinances" below under various subject headings). The *NIMLO Municipal Law Review* is published annually, with 24 volumes in the series, summarizing each year's legal experience in the municipal law field. These volumes contain the comprehensive reports of NIMLO's 29 standing committees, are written by city attorneys, and reflect past and current city legal problems.

Sources of Information: Law and Courts

Selected Standard References: Law and Courts

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CONNECTICUT. By David Mars and Fred Kort, Institute of Public Service, University of Connecticut, Storrs. 1957. 137pp. $1.25.

AIRPORT LEASE AND CONCESSION AGREEMENTS. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1948. 206pp. $7.50.

CITIES AND ATOMIC ENERGY. By Charles S. Rhyne, Brice W. Rhyne, and Charles A. Dukes, Jr. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1959. 53pp. $3.

CITY ATTORNEYS AND THEIR SALARIES. By Charles S. Rhyne and Brice W. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1960. 72pp. $3.

CITY SMOKE CONTROL AND AIR POLLUTION PROGRAMS -- MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. By Charles S. Rhyne and William G. Van Meter. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1947. 23pp. $2.

CODIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1961. $3.

DESEGREGATION AND THE LAW: THE MEANING AND EFFECT OF THE SCHOOL SEGREGATION CASES. By Albert P. Blaustein and Clarence C. Ferguson, Jr. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey. 1957. 333pp. $5.

LABOR UNIONS AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE LAW. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1946. 583pp. $10.

THE LAW OF CIVIL SERVICE. By H. Eliot Kaplan. Matthew Bender and Company, Albany 1, New York. 1958. 440pp. $11.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS WITH ANNOTATED MODEL FORMS. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1952. 192pp. $5.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Third edition. By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1949-1951. 20 Vols. $12.50 each.

THE LAW OF REVENUE BONDS. By Lawrence E. Chermak. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1954. 236pp. $5.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW. By Jefferson B. Fordham. The Foundation Press, Inc., 268 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. 1949. 1,060pp. $8.

THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS OF PHILADELPHIA. Bureau of Municipal Research and Pennsylvania Economy League, 1321 Arch Street, Philadelphia 7. Revised edition, 1958. 221pp.

MINIMUM STANDARDS OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION. By Arthur T. Vanderbilt. Conference of Judicial Councils, Public Law Center of New York University. 1949. 752pp. $7.50.

MUNICIPAL ACTION AND CIVIL LIBERTIES. Student Research Group, Law School, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. 1957. 86pp.

MUNICIPAL CONTROL OF NOISE -- SOUND TRUCKS -- SOUND ADVERTISING AIRCRAFT -- UNNECESSARY NOISES -- MODEL ANNOTATED ORDINANCES. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1948. 43pp. $3.

MUNICIPAL COURT MANUAL FOR THE USE OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE MUNICIPAL COURTS OF NEW JERSEY. Administrative Office of the Courts, State House Annex, Trenton. 1956. 60pp.

MUNICIPAL LAW. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1957. 1,125pp. $22.50.

MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF AUCTIONS AND AUCTIONEERS. By Charles S. Rhyne and Eugene F. Mullin, Jr. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1953. 37pp. $3.

MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS AND ITINERANT MERCHANTS. By Charles S. Rhyne, Charles H. Burton and Charlie O. Murphy. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1947. 165pp. $5.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS OF SIGNS, BILLBOARDS, MARQUEES, CANOPIES, AWNINGS AND STREET CLOCKS -- MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. By Charles S. Rhyne and Brice W. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1952. 43pp. $3.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS, TAXATION AND USE OF RADIO AND TELEVISION. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of

Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1955. 81pp. $3.

NIMLO MUNICIPAL LAW REVIEW. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Annual. $10.

PARKING METERS – LEGALITY – MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. By Charles S. Rhyne and Charlie O. Murphy. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1947. 29pp. $2.

PERSONNEL STANDARDS IN NEW JERSEY'S MUNICIPAL COURTS. By Ernest C. Reock, Jr. Bureau of Government Research, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. 1958. 60pp. $1.

PUBLIC DEFENDERS. Institute of Judicial Administration, 40 Washington Square South, New York 12. 1959. 49pp.

REFERENTIAL PRACTICES IN MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION. By Orval Etter. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1960. $1.

A REPORT OF REORGANIZATION OF PARKING METER ENFORCEMENT AND MUNICIPAL COURT PROCEDURES. Office of the City Manager, City Hall, Corvallis, Oregon. 1960. 68pp.

STATE COURT SYSTEMS. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Revised, 1960. Unpaged. $1.50.

TAXICABS, REGULATION BY CITIES; MODEL ANNOTATED ORDINANCE. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1949. 49pp. $3.

ZONING LAW AND PRACTICE. 2nd edition, 1953. By E. C. Yokley. The Michie Co., Charlottesville, Virginia. 1953. 958pp. 2 Volumes. $25.

New Books and Pamphlets: Law and Courts

IMPROVING OUR COURTS – COLLECTED STUDIES ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION. By Sheldon D. Elliott. Oceana Publications, 80 Fourth Avenue, New York 3. 1959. 190pp. $1.85.

IT'S THE LAW: RECOGNIZING AND HANDLING THE LEGAL PROBLEMS OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION. By Bernard Thomson. Channel Press, 159 Northern Boulevard, Great Neck, New York. 1960. 436pp. $7.50.

RACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW. By Jack Greenberg. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. 1959. 481pp. $10.

REFERENTIAL PRACTICES IN MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION. By Orval Etter. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1960. $1.

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AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL. 1155 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $5.

FEDERAL PROBATION. (Quarterly). Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Supreme Court Building, Washington 25, D. C.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY. American Judicature Society, 1155 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $2.

LAW AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS. (Quarterly). Duke University School of Law, Durham, North Carolina. $7.50.

THE LEGAL AID BRIEF CASE. (5 issues annually). National Legal Aid and Defender Association, American Bar Center, 1155 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

THE MUNICIPAL ATTORNEY. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $5.

MUNICIPAL LAW COURT DECISIONS. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

MUNICIPAL LAW JOURNAL. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE REVIEW. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

RACE RELATIONS LAW REPORTER. (Quarterly). School of Law, Vanderbilt University, Nashville 5, Tennessee. $5.

Selected and Model Ordinances

For scope of this list see article "How To Use the Year Book." For addresses of state municipal leagues see Table VI, and for more detailed subject classification see index at end of Year Book.

GENERAL

(See also Charters and Codes)

American Standards Association. NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STANDARDS IN STATE LAWS AND LOCAL ORDINANCES. 70 East 45 Street, New York 17. 1949. 43pp. $1.

DRAFTING MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES. By Thomas A. Mathews. Callaghan and Company, 6141 North Cicero Avenue, Chicago 39. 1957. 450pp. $17.50.

League of Iowa Municipalities. IOWA MODEL ORDINANCES. Issued loose leaf in 1953 with periodical supplements. $10.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE DESTRUCTION OF OBSOLETE RECORDS. The Municipality, July, 1948, p. 135.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. NIMLO MODEL ORDINANCE SERVICE (annual subscription). 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $42.50 per year.

--MODEL ORDINANCE ON CONSTRUCTION AND EFFECT OF ORDINANCES AND THEIR PUBLICATION. By Charles S. Rhyne. 1951. $2.

--MUNICIPAL LAW REVIEW. Annual. $10.

New York, New York. CODE OF ETHICS AND RELATED LAWS. Board of Ethics, 52 Chambers Street, New York 7. 1959. 6pp.

AERONAUTICS

American Public Works Association. AIRPORTS: LOCATION, DESIGN, FINANCING, ZONING AND CONTROL. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 23pp.

Civil Aeronautics Administration and National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. MODEL STATE AIRPORT ZONING ACT. Washington, D. C. November, 1944. 15pp.

Committee on Aviation and Airport Fire Protection, National Fire Protection Association. AIRCRAFT RESCUE AND FIRE FIGHTING SERVICES FOR AIRPORTS AND HELIPORTS. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1960. 68pp. $1.

--FUELING AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND. 1959. 52pp. 75 cents.

--AIRCRAFT HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. 1956. 20pp. 25 cents.

--AIRCRAFT HANGARS. 1960. 75 cents.

--TENTATIVE SUGGESTED JOINT AIRPORT AGREEMENT. April, 1946. 11pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. LOCAL JURISDICTION OVER CIVIL AVIATION. Contains model ordinance. The Municipality, March, 1948, p. 49.

--ZONING OF MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS IN WISCONSIN. Contains a model airport zoning ordinance. The Municipality, June 1946, p. 125.

Municipal Finance Officers Association. AIRPORT ACCOUNTS. By Joseph Cunningham. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 28pp. $1.25.

National Board of Fire Underwriters. AIRCRAFT HANGARS. 85 John Street, New York 38. 1954. 44pp. 1958 amendment. 4pp. 1960 amendment. 1p.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. AIRPORT LEASE AND CONCESSION AGREEMENTS. By Charles S. Rhyne. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1948. 206pp. $7.50.

--MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT OVER CITIES. 1951. 3pp. $2.

University of Illinois Institute of Aeronautics. AIRPORT ZONING. Administration Building, Urbana. 1948. 76pp.

AIR CONDITIONING

(See also Refrigeration, Waterworks)

American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. CODE OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR COMFORT AIR CONDITIONING. 51 Madison Avenue, New York. 1938. 7pp. 10 cents.

American Water Works Association. REGULATION OF AIR CONDITIONING AND OTHER REFRIGERATION. Includes model ordinance. Journal AWWA, December, 1950, p. 1111. Reprint No. 263. 8pp. 20 cents.

Michigan Municipal League. REGULATION OF AIR CONDITIONING UNITS. 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. 1958. 44pp. $3.

National Fire Protection Association. STANDARDS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF AIR-CONDITIONING AND VENTILATING SYSTEMS OTHER THAN RESIDENCE TYPE.

60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1960. 32pp. 50 cents.

--STANDARDS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF RESIDENCE TYPE WARM AIR HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS. 1960. 28pp. 50 cents.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. MODEL AIR CONDITIONING WATER CONSERVATION ORDINANCE. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1954. 4pp. $2.

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Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. SMOKE CONTROL ORDINANCE. Board of County Commissioners, Pittsburgh. 1949. 16pp.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers. EXAMPLE SECTIONS FOR A SMOKE REGULATION ORDINANCE. 29 West 39 Street, New York 18. 1949. 12pp. 50 cents.

Bureau of Public Administration. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL. By Stanley Scott and John F. McCarty. University of California, Berkeley. 1951. 38pp.

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Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. ORDINANCE REGULATING PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF SOLID FUEL, ETC. Bureau of Smoke Prevention. No. 368. 1946.

Roanoke, Virginia. ORDINANCE REGULATING AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AND HEATING INSTALLATIONS. City Clerk. No. 9152. 1949. 12pp.

Winston-Salem, North Carolina. ORDINANCE REGULATING EMISSION OF SMOKE, ETC. City Clerk. 1951. 15pp.

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Colorado Springs, Colorado. RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR AMBULANCE COMPANIES. City Clerk. 1959.

Decatur, Illinois. ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR LICENSING AND OPERATION OF AMBULANCES AND INVALID COACHES. City Clerk. 1959.

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Hollywood, Florida. AN ORDINANCE DEFINING AMBULANCES, PROVIDING FOR INSPECTION . . . PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT . . . AND FILING OF RATES. City Clerk. 1957.

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Little Rock, Arkansas. ORDINANCE REGULATING PRIVATE AMBULANCES. City Clerk. 1958.

Long Beach, California. (1) EMERGENCY HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE SERVICE. 1955. (2) SPECIFICATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO SUBMISSION OF BIDS FOR EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE. 1959. City Clerk.

Lynchburg, Virginia. RULES FOR CLEARING AMBULANCE CALLS. City Clerk. 1959.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. REGULATING PRIVATE AMBULANCES. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1955. $2.

Oakland, California. HEALTH OFFICER'S REGULATIONS FOR AMBULANCE PERMITS. City Clerk. 1955.

Petaluma, California. RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING PROCEDURE FOR OPERATION OF CITY AMBULANCE. City Clerk, City Hall. 1953.

Saginaw, Michigan. A STUDY OF SAGINAW'S EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICES. City Manager's Office. 1959.

San Diego, California. SPECIFICATIONS AND CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE. City Clerk.

Texas Municipal League. AMBULANCES — AND REGULATION IN TEXAS CITIES AND TOWNS. 402 Vaughn Building. Austin. 1959. 25pp.

Tocoma, Washington. (1) AMBULANCES (Chapter 6.07, Code of Ordinances). (2) RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING AMBULANCE SERVICE. City Clerk. 1957.

Waco, Texas. ORDINANCE REGULATING AMBULANCES. City Clerk. 1952.

Wichita, Kansas. ORDINANCE REGULATING AMBULANCES. City Clerk.

ANIMALS

American Humane Association. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE LICENSING AND KEEPING OF DOGS. 896 Pennsylvania Street, Denver 3, Colorado. 1956. 5pp.

--ANIMAL REGULATION PERMIT SYSTEM; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS. Contains rules and forms. 1956. Unpaged.

--MODEL AGREEMENT FOR ANIMAL REGULATION AND RABIES CONTROL PROGRAM. 1954. 6pp.

--AN ORDINANCE REGULATING AND LICENSING THE KEEPING OF DOGS AND ESTABLISHING AN ANIMAL CONTROL AUTHORITY. 1956. 6pp.

--ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT SALE OF BABY CHICKS. 1956. 4pp.

El Paso, Texas. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING AND LICENSING THE KEEPING OF DOGS. City Clerk. 1951. 4pp.

--AGREEMENT WITH EL PASO COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY. 1951. 5pp.

Eugene, Oregon. AGREEMENT AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZING LANE COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY TO ENFORCE CITY DOG ORDINANCES. City Clerk. 1949.

Glencoe, Illinois. DOG ORDINANCE. Village Clerk. 1952.

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Montgomery County, Maryland. ORDINANCE TO LICENSE THE HANDLING AND DISPOSITION OF DOGS, ETC. County Clerk. 1950. 9pp.

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San Diego, California. ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR A CITY POUND, FOR LICENSING, REGULATION AND CARE OF DOGS; FOR CONTROL OF RABIES, REGULATION OF DOG KENNELS, ETC. City Clerk. No. 4992. 1951. 14pp.

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Abilene, Texas. AN ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM. City Hall. 1951. 7pp.

Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, Florida State University. PLANNING A MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM. By Ernest E. Means. Tallahassee. 1955. 29pp.

Colorado Springs, Colorado. MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM RENTAL POLICIES. City Clerk. 1957. 2pp.

Hutchinson, Kansas. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE USE OF THE SPORTS ARENA AND CONVENTION HALL. City Clerk. 1956. 5pp.

Lansing, Michigan. A LEASE FOR RENTAL OF MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM. Auditorium Manager. 1958. 4pp.

McCook, Nebraska. AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE CHARGES AND RATES FOR THE USE OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM AND TO PROVIDE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING ITS USE. City Clerk. 1954. 1p.

Manhattan, Kansas. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE USE OF THE MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM. City Clerk. 1955. 4pp.

Public Administration Service. AUDITORIUMS AND ARENAS. By International Association of Auditorium Managers. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1961. 96pp. $5.

Wichita Kansas. A RESOLUTION FIXING CHARGES AND ESTABLISHING RULES AND REGULATIONS COVERING THE MUNICIPAL FORUM BUILDING. City Clerk. 1956. 5pp.

BILLBOARD AND SIGNS

(See also Building, Zoning)

Allentown, Pennsylvania. ORDINANCE REGULATING THE ERECTION OF SIGNS AND STRUCTURES, ETC. City Clerk. No. 4581. 1941. 13pp.

Berkeley, California. ORDINANCE REGULATING THE ERECTION OF SIGNS AND INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS, ETC. City Clerk. 1948.

Evanston, Illinois. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE ERECTION, CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, AND VACATION OF SIGNS, OTHER ADVERTISING STRUCTURES, MARQUEES, CANOPIES, AWNINGS, AND STREET CLOCKS. City Clerk. No. 16-0-58. 1958. 20pp.

Glendale, California. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE ERECTION OF AND PLACEMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS ON BENCHES. No. 3020. 1958.

Highway Research Board. OUTDOOR ADVERTISING ALONG HIGHWAYS: A LEGAL ANALYSIS. 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C. 1958. 101pp. $4.

Illinois Legislative Council. BILLBOARD ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AWNINGS, CANOPIES AND MARQUEES. Illinois Municipal Review, July, 1941, p. 144. 25 cents.

Kansas City, Missouri. ORDINANCE RELATING TO SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS. City Clerk. No. 12935. 21pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING AWNINGS. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1954. 6pp. $2.

--MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF SIGNS, BILLBOARDS, MARQUEES, CANOPIES, AWNINGS AND STREET CLOCKS. By Charles S. Rhyne and Brice W. Rhyne. 1952. 43pp. $3.

New Rochelle, New York. ORDINANCE PROHIBITING ANGLE SIGNS AND SIGNS IN EXCESS OF 12 INCHES OVER SIDEWALK. City Clerk. 1943.

Portland, Oregon. SIGN CODE. City Clerk. No. 73409. 1940. 40pp.

BUILDING

(See also Fire Prevention and Housing)

BUILDING CODES

(The codes listed herein are suitable for adoption in preference to the drafting of an independent code. In addition, some states provide model building regulations for use by communities within those states.)

Building Officials Conference of America, 1525 East 53 Street, Chicago 15. ABRIDGED BUILDING CODE AND SUPPLEMENT (for jurisdictions under 25,000). 1955-1959. 135pp. $3.75.

--BASIC BUILDING CODE AND SUPPLEMENT (for jurisdictions over 25,000). 1955-1959. 400pp. $5.75.

--MODEL ORDINANCE FOR ADOPTING THE BASIC BUILDING CODE OR ABRIDGED BUILDING CODE AND SUPPLEMENTS.

International Conference of Building Officials, 610 South Broadway, Los Angeles 14. DWELLING HOUSE CONSTRUCTION UNDER THE UNIFORM BUILDING CODE. 1958 edition. 48pp.

--UNIFORM BUILDING CODE, VOL. I. 404pp. Short Form. 1958 edition. 92pp.

National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 38. NATIONAL BUILDING CODE. 1955. 384pp.

Southern Building Code Congress, Brown-Marx Building, Birmingham, Alabama. SOUTHERN STANDARD BUILDING CODE. 1957. 324pp.

PRINCIPAL CODE STANDARDS

(These are the industry standards often referred to in building codes. They will produce safe installations complying with the requirements of most building codes. Although some standards are identified by title as "building code requirements," they are not generally suitable for enactment into law because they contain provisions not directly related to safety.)

American Society for Testing Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia 3. ASTM STANDARDS IN BUILDING CODES. 1958. 1080pp. $8.

American Standards Association, 70 East 45 Street, New York 17. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING CODES.

--CENTRAL HEATING GAS APPLIANCE. (Standards for gravity and forced air central furnaces, gravity and fan type floor furnaces, gravity and fan type vented recess heaters, and steam and hot water boilers.)

--GAS BURNING EQUIPMENT IN POWER BOILER, REQUIREMENT FOR INSTALLATION.

--GAS PIPING AND GAS APPLIANCES IN BUILDINGS, INSTALLATION OF.

--GAS FIRED DUCT FURNACES.

--GAS SPACE HEATERS.

--LIGHT AND VENTILATION, STANDARDS FOR.

--MINIMUM DESIGN LOADS, STANDARDS FOR.

--REINFORCED GYPSUM CONCRETE, STANDARDS FOR.

--SAFETY CODE FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

--STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PORTLAND CEMENT STUCCO.

--STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PORTLAND CEMENT PLASTERING.

(Additional American Standards Association standards may be obtained from the organizations listed below.)

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West 39 Street, New York 18. NATIONAL PLUMBING CODE.

--SAFETY CODE FOR ELEVATORS, DUMBWAITERS AND ESCALATORS.

American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, 234 Fifth Avenue, New York 1. SAFETY CODE FOR MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

Gypsum Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. GYPSUM LATHING, PLASTERING AND FURRING.

--GYPSUM PLASTERING, STANDARD FOR.

--GYPSUM WALLBOARD INTERIOR FINISH.

--REINFORCED GYPSUM CONCRETE.

National Bureau of Standards. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. MASONRY, STANDARDS FOR.

National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. (Partial list of standards prepared by NFPA Committee and published in separate editions with the same pamphlet numbers and substantially identical text by NFPA and the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Complete list on request to either organization.)

--AIR CONDITIONING AND VENTILATING SYSTEMS FOR OTHER THAN RESIDENCE TYPE.

--BUILDING EXITS CODE.

--DRY CLEANING PLANTS.

--FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS CODE.

--LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.

--INCINERATORS, RUBBISH HANDLING.

--GAS APPLIANCES AND GAS PIPING.

--RESIDENCE TYPE WARM AIR HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS.

--STANDPIPE AND HOSE CONNECTIONS.

--NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE.

--PLACES FOR OUTDOOR ASSEMBLY, GRANDSTAND AND TENTS.

--SPRAY FINISHING USING FLAMMABLE MATERIALS.

--STORAGE AND HANDLING OF COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS.

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(Publications of general interest in code and standard work are listed below.)

Housing and Home Finance Agency. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. BUILDING REGULATIONS SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES. 1951. 121pp.

--REPORT ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF BUILDING REGULATIONS. 1954. 53pp. 40 cents.

National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 38. FIRE RESISTANCE RATINGS OF CONSTRUCTIONS.

--RECOMMENDED METHODS OF LAYING OUT FIRE LIMITS.

National Bureau of Standards. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. PREPARATION AND REVISION OF BUILDING CODES. 17pp. 15 cents.

CEMETERIES

Ames, Iowa. RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE AMES MUNICIPAL CEMETERY. 1951. 16pp.

Colorado Municipal League. OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF MUNICIPAL CEMETERIES. 1954. 43pp. $2.

Fort Lauderdale, Florida. RULES AND REGULATIONS OF LAUDERDALE MEMORIAL PARK. 1947. 21pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING MUNICIPAL CEMETERY. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1955. 3pp. $2.

Petersburg, Virginia. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING BLANDFORD CEMETERY. 1952. 15pp.

Saginaw, Michigan. ORDINANCE, RULES AND CHARGES FOR OPERATION AND USE OF MUNICIPAL CEMETERIES. City Clerk. 1954.

San Francisco, California. LOCATION, REGULATION AND REMOVAL OF CEMETERIES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY. Department of City Planning. 1950. 20pp.

Wayne, Michigan. CEMETERY ORDINANCE. Village Clerk. 1950. 14pp.

CHARTERS AND CODES

Adrian Michigan. ORDINANCE CODE. City Clerk. 1950. $2.50.

American Municipal Association. MUNICIPAL ADOPTION OF CODES BY REFERENCE. By Roy Owsley. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1949. 12pp. $1.

Anaheim, California. MUNICIPAL CODE. City Clerk. 1959.

Ardmore, Oklahoma. CODE OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES. City Clerk. 1950. 500pp. $5.

Burbank, California. MUNICIPAL CODE AND CHARTER. City Clerk. 1951. 2 Vols. $22.50.

Claremont, New Hampshire. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. City Manager. 1949. 17pp.

Clarksburg, West Virginia. CHARTER. City Manager. 1957. 24pp.

East Central State College. A MODEL CHARTER FOR CITIES OF OKLAHOMA. By Charles F. Spencer. Ada, Oklahoma. 1952.

East Lansing, Michigan. CHARTER AND CODE. City Clerk, City Hall. 1953.

Hutchinson, Kansas. CODE OF THE CITY OF HUTCHINSON. City Hall. 1953. $7.50.

Law Library, Ohio State University. A LIST OF SELECTED PUBLICATIONS ON DRAFTING LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENTS. By Robert D. Cultice. Columbus. 1951. 26pp. 35 cents.

League of Arizona Cities and Towns. A MODEL CODE OF BASIC ORDINANCES. 1960. Unpaged.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. A MODEL CODE OF BASIC ORDINANCES. 1959. Variously paged. $5.

Mount Clemens, Michigan. CHARTER AND CODE OF ORDINANCES. City Clerk. 1958. 592pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. (1) CODIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES. 1950. 93pp. $3. (2) MODEL ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. 1954. 17pp. $2. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Municipal League. THE MODEL CITY CHARTER. 47 East 68 Street, New York 21. 173pp. $1.50.

--DIGEST OF COUNTY MANAGER CHARTERS AND LAWS. 1951. 70pp. $2.

--A GUIDE FOR CHARTER COMMISSIONS. 1952. 44pp. 75 cents.

--MODEL COUNTY CHARTER. 1956. $1.50.

Palo Alto, California. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. City Manager. 1950.

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Phoenix, Arizona. THE CODE OF THE CITY OF PHOENIX. City Clerk. 1951. 693pp. $5.

REFERENTIAL PRACTICES IN MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION. By Orval Etter. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service. University of Oregon, Eugene. 1960. 74pp. $1. (Reprint from April 1960, issue of *Oregon Law Review.*)

Wichita, Kansas. ORDINANCE CODE. City Clerk. 1960.

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Cincinnati, Ohio. MANUAL OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE AND RULES OF COUNCIL. City Hall. 1946. 35pp.

Claremont, New Hampshire. CITY COUNCIL RULES AND REGULATIONS. City Clerk. 1948. 16pp.

Kansas City, Missouri. STANDING RULES OF THE COUNCIL. City Clerk. 1957.

Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania. RULES GOVERNING THE BOARD OF TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS. Township Manager. 1936, amended 1957. Variously paged.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. MODEL ORDINANCE ON CITY COUNCIL ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 7pp. $2.

Palo Alto, California. RULES OF ORDER AND PROCEDURE FOR THE CITY COUNCIL. 1954. Variously paged.

Salem, Oregon. RULES OF THE COUNCIL. City Clerk. 1947, amended 1956. 24pp.

Springfield, Missouri. ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE OF THE CITY COUNCIL. 1955. Unpaged.

University City, Missouri. A PRIMER FOR COUNCILMEN. City Clerk. 1954. 22pp.

Wichita, Kansas. BOARD OF CITY COMMISSIONERS ORGANIZATION AND RULES OF PROCEDURE. 1957. 24pp.

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Albert Lea, Minnesota. CURFEW ORDINANCES. City Clerk. 1955. 2pp.

Allegan, Michigan. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE PRESENCE OF MINORS ON PUBLIC STREETS BETWEEN CERTAIN HOURS. No. 38. 1958.

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Colorado Municipal League. AN ANALYSIS OF CURFEW ORDINANCES. 1955. $1.

Florida Children's Commission. REPORTS ON CURFEW LAW. By Frank L. Manella. 59-A Caldwell Building, Tallahassee. 1956. 12pp.

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California State Director of Civil Defense. A CITY ORDINANCE RELATING TO CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTERS. Sacramento. 1951.

Covina, California. CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER PLAN. City Clerk. 1959.

Evanston, Illinois. WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT EVANSTON CIVIL DEFENSE. Director of Civil Defense. Undated. 15pp. 15 cents.

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Oak Ridge, Tennessee. DISASTER CONTROL, PLAN, CITY OF OAK RIDGE. City Clerk.

Pasadena, California. ORDINANCE CREATING A DISASTER COUNCIL. City Clerk, City Hall. No. 3982. 1947.

Public Personnel Association. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN CIVIL SERVICE AGENCIES AND PUBLIC PERSONNEL OFFICES. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1957. 28pp.

San Diego, California. ORDINANCE RELATING TO CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTERS, ETC. City Clerk. No. 4767. 1951. 7pp.

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Association of Washington Cities and University of Washington. ELECTION PROCEDURE IN MUNICIPALITIES OF THE FOURTH CLASS. Contains ordinances for holding a caucus and for declarations of candidacy. 1952. 23pp.

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Manhattan, Kansas. REPORT ON A NEW SYSTEM OF VOTER REGISTRATION. City Clerk. 1953. 7pp. Forms.

National Municipal League. A MODEL ELECTION ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM. 47 East 68 Street, New York 21. 1930. 42pp. 50 cents.

--MODEL DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTION SYSTEM. 1951. 58pp. $1.

--MODEL VOTER REGISTRATION SYSTEM. By Joseph P. Harris. 1954. 56pp. $1.

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Bureau of Public Administration. FINANCING LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS. By Eugene C. Lee and Stanley Scott. University of California, Berkeley. 1951. $1.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. FINANCING THROUGH REVENUE BONDS. By S. B. Robinson. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1944. 55pp. $2.

--MODEL PURCHASING ORDINANCE — ANNOTATED. 1954. 32pp. $2.

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--MODEL MUNICIPAL REVENUE BOND LAW. 1958. 31pp. $1.

--MODEL ACCRUAL BUDGET LAW. 1946. 40pp. 75 cents.

--MODEL CASH BASIS BUDGET LAW. 1948. 41pp. 75 cents.

--MODEL REAL PROPERTY TAX COLLECTION LAW. 1954. 40pp. $1.

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League of North Dakota Municipalities. SAMPLE ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING FIRE LIMITS. 1955. 7pp. 75 cents.

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Minneapolis, Minnesota. FIRE SERVICE CHARGES TO PERSONS AND AGENCIES OUTSIDE OF MINNEAPOLIS. Research Engineer. 1951. 10pp.

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--MANAGEMENT GUIDE FOR CONTROLLING FIRE EMERGENCIES. 1959. 32pp. 50 cents.

--PRE-FIRE PLANNING AND FIRE PREVENTION, THE RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT'S PROGRAM OF. 1960 (tentative). 28pp. 50 cents.

--STANDARDS ON VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS FOR RURAL AND SMALL COMMUNITY SERVICE. 1958. 72pp. $1.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Municipal Affairs. LOCAL FIRE ADMINISTRATION IN PENNSYLVANIA. By Elizabeth Snedley. Harrisburg. 1960. 271pp.

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(See also Building, Public Gatherings)

GEORGIA BUILDING SAFETY LAW (Rules, Regulations and Amendments). Safety Director, State Capitol, Atlanta. 1949. 12pp.

International City Managers' Association. LIST OF TECHNICAL STANDARDS IN THE BUILDING AND FIRE FIELD. Appendix E in Municipal Fire Administration. 1956. pp. 412-418.

Kentucky State Division of Fire Prevention and Rates. STANDARDS OF SAFETY. State Fire Marshall, Frankfort. 1955. Loose-leaf. $2.50.

League of Iowa Municipalities. MUNICIPAL LICENSING AND REGULATION OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS. 1959. 35pp. $2.50.

Michigan Municipal League. FIRE PREVENTION ORDINANCE. 1951. 19pp. 50 cents.

National Board of Fire Underwriters. 85 John Street, New York 38. BUILDING CODES: THEIR SCOPE AND AIMS. 1957. 28pp.

--ELECTRICAL WIRING AND APPARATUS. 1959. 452pp.

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--FLAMMABLE ANESTHETICS. 1960. 48pp.

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--LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAYS, TUNNELS AND BRIDGES. 1956. 12pp.

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--TANK VEHICLES FOR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS. 1960. 24pp.

National Fire Protection Association. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. BUILDING EXITS CODE, SEVENTEENTH EDITION. 1960. 260pp. $1.50.

--CODE FOR EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING AGENTS. 1959. 44pp. 50 cents.

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--FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU ORDINANCE. 1953 reprint. 8pp. 10 cents.

--FLAMMABLE ANESTHETICS. 1960. 60pp. 50 cents.

--FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS CODE. 1959. 68pp. 60 cents.

--FUMIGATION ORDINANCE (MODEL). 1939. 16pp. 15 cents.

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--WOODEN SHINGLE ROOFS, SUGGESTED ORDINANCE PROHIBITING.

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--SUPREME COURT LOOKS AT SOME HANDBILL REGULATIONS. 1939. 5pp.

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--MODEL HANDBILL ORDINANCE. 1943. 7pp. $2.

New York State Conference of Mayors. ORDINANCE PROHIBITING THE ATTACHMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO TREES, POLES AND STRUCTURES. 6 Elk Street, Albany. 1949. 1p.

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(See also Housing, Plumbing, Refrigerators, Trailers)

American Public Health Association. 1790 Broadway, New York 19. CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN MAN. 1960. 234pp. $1.

--A PROPOSED HOUSING ORDINANCE. 1952. 24pp. $1.

--SWIMMING POOLS AND OTHER PUBLIC BATHING PLACES. 1957. 60pp. $1.

--RADIOLOGIC HEALTH PRACTICE – A GUIDE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATORS. 1959. 24pp. 65 cents.

American Public Works Association. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL FOR THE SMALL COMMUNITY (Joint report with U.S. Public Health Service). 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1953. 39pp. $2.

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--ENGINEERING DESIGN OF REFUSE INCINERATORS. 1958. 34pp.

--INDUSTRIAL HEALTH LEGISLATION; COMPILATIONS OF STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS. 1950.

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National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners. MODEL LAW: A GUIDE FOR PREPARATION OF UNIFORM LAWS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS. P. O. Box 752, Clemson, South Carolina. 1960.

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New York, New York. CITY SANITARY CODE. City Department of Health. 1959.

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American Public Health Association. 1790 Broadway, New York 19. POULTRY INSPECTION. 1957. 12pp. 50 cents.

--RECOMMENDED METHODS FOR THE MICROBIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOODS. 1958. 207pp. $4.50.

--STANDARD METHODS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES. 11th edition. 1960. 650pp. $10.

--STANDARD METHODS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS. 1960. 180pp. $7.

California State Department of Health. SANITATION GUIDE FOR FAIRS, CIRCUSES, CARNIVALS. Berkeley. 1954. 11pp.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE CONTROL — NOTES AND ORDINANCES. 1946.

--MILK CONTROL ORDINANCES. 1948.

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Michigan Municipal League. FOOD AND FOOD HANDLING. 1952. $1.50.

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--MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF REFRIGERATED LOCKER PLANTS -- MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. By Charles S. Rhyne. 1946. 67pp. $2.

--MODEL RESTAURANT ORDINANCE (REGULATING AND GRADING ABC). 10pp. $2.

National Research Council. SANITARY MILK AND ICE CREAM LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES. National Academy of Sciences, Washington 25, D. C. 1950. 59pp.

National Sanitation Foundation. Ann Arbor, Michigan. STANDARD NO. 1 — SODA FOUNTAIN AND LUNCHEONETTE EQUIPMENT. 1952. 58pp. 50 cents. STANDARD NO. 2 — FOOD SERVICE EQUIPMENT. 1952. 41pp. 50 cents. STANDARD NO. 3 — SPRAY-TYPE DISHWASHING MACHINES. 1953.

--STANDARD C-1, FOOD VENDING MACHINES. 1958. 14pp. 50 cents.

--DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF TECHNICAL AND SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL (for use with Standard No. 2). 1954. 23pp.

Oakland, California. AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE LICENSING AND REGULATING OF LAUNDRIES. City Clerk. 1951. 5pp.

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--MILK ORDINANCE AND CODE. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1953. 233pp. $1.

Saginaw, Michigan. MEAT AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE REGULATIONS. City Clerk. 1947.

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St. Louis, Missouri. RESTAURANT GRADING ORDINANCE. City Clerk. No. 43518. 1946.

Temple, Texas. ORDINANCE REGULATING SLAUGHTERHOUSES. City Clerk. 1947.

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PART FIVE

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

City Manager Profession and Directory

A SUMMARY of city manager statistics for the year 1960 furnishes continuing evidence of a definite trend toward a professional career in municipal management.

Appointments. A total of 339 manager appointments were made in 1960 as compared with 293 in 1959 (see Table 2). Of this number, 175 men became managers for the first time. Of the remaining 164 appointments, 143 (42 per cent of the total) were managers promoted from other cities, and 21 managers (6 per cent of the total) were former managers re-entering the profession. Of the 175 newcomers, it is significant that 64, or more than one-third, were assistant managers, administrative assistants, and interns. Sixty-nine other newcomers were holding other public administrative positions, chiefly as city department heads, at the time of their appointment. A total of 88 per cent of all managers appointed in 1960 had previous public administration experience.

There were 35 managers (10 per cent of the total) who came from nongovernmental positions as compared to 13 per cent the previous year.

The trend for some years has been toward the appointment of men with public administration training and experience partly as the result of careful selection of capable young men and the provision of graduate training

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	Ten-Year Periods 1940-49	1950-59	For 1959		For 1960	
	%	%	No.	%	No.	%
GOVERNMENTAL:						
Manager promotions from other cities	18%	31%	93	32%	143	42%
Former Managers accepting appointments	11	9	26	9	21	6
Administrative assistants and asst. managers	4	16	58	20	64	19
Public administration specialists	1	3	6	2	18	5
Other public administrative positions:						
Engineers	11	6	24	8	9	3
Finance Officers and clerks	7	6	22	8	16	5
Other city department heads	5	6	12	4	14	4
Federal, state, and county	11	4	7	2	6	2
Miscellaneous	5	3	2	1	6	2
NONGOVERNMENTAL:						
Business and industry	10	8	21	7	20	6
Engineering	3	2	4	1	4	1
Miscellaneous	2	2	15	5	11	3
UNKNOWN:	12	4	3	1	7	2
Total appointments	100%	100%	293	100%	339	100%
Appointments from outside city			220		272	
Per cent of outside appointments	58%	73%	75%		80%	

in public administration by a number of universities. An increasing number of cities are taking these graduates as interns and as administrative assistants to city managers and after a few years they become city managers. This accounts in part also for the trend to appoint managers from outside the city. Eighty per cent of all city-manager appointments in 1960 were from outside the city as compared to 75 per cent in 1959 and 73 per cent for the ten-year period 1950-1959 inclusive (see Table 2).

Ninety-five (58 per cent) of the 175 men who became managers for the first time in 1960 and whose ages were known were under 40 years of age, as compared with 56 per cent the previous year; 39 (24 per cent) were in the 40-49 age group as compared with 21 per cent in 1959; 29 (18 per cent) were 50 years and over (23 per cent in 1959), and the ages of twelve were unknown. Thirty-three managers who accepted appointments for the first time were under 30 and three were over 60 years of age.

Separation and Tenure. A total of 162 men who were city managers sometime during 1960 were not in office at the end of the year. This represents a turnover of 9.6 per cent as compared with 8.7 per cent in 1959 and 7.7 per cent in 1958. Of these 162 managers, seven died, 14 who were 63 years of age or older are presumed to have retired, and the remaining 141 either resigned or were removed from office.

The average tenure of the 21 managers who died in office or retired during 1960 was 18.8 years for all cities served and 5.7 years per city. Eight managers had served in one city, ten from two to four cities each, two in five cities, and one in nine cities. Of this group of 21 managers, four had served more than 30 years, six from 20 to 30 years, five from 10 to 20 years, and six under ten years.

The average tenure of the 141 managers who resigned or were removed from office during 1960 was 6.2 years per manager for all cities served. Of these 141 managers, 82 had served only one city with an average tenure of 3.9 years. The remaining 59 managers, who had served from two to six cities each, had an average tenure of 9.43 years for all cities served and 3.1 years per city.

In-Service Training. In 1960 a total of 2,358 municipal employees enrolled in one or more of the ten courses of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration which ICMA has conducted since 1934. Of these, 2,149 were in 127 group training projects while the remaining 209 enrolled individually. A total of 1,571 certificates were awarded during 1960 to persons who completed Institute courses. Almost 6,000 (5,967) certificates were awarded during the five years ending December 31, 1960.

The largest number of persons enrolled continued to be in the course in Supervisory Methods in Municipal Administration (909) and the largest number of certificates awarded were for completion of this course (762). The three other courses most in demand are Municipal Fire Administration with a 1960 enrollment of 279, Local Planning Administration with 260, and Municipal Police Administration with 256.

The Municipal Public Works Administration course, sponsored jointly by the American Public Works Association and ICMA, was completed under the auspices of two local Chapters of the APWKA. The Virginia-District of Columbia-Maryland Chapter "graduated" a group of 23 from

Chevy Chase and Greenbelt, Maryland, and Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax, and Falls Church, Virginia; the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan Chapter, a group of 36 from New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut communities. A group of 12 officials from Ontario, LaVerne, Chino, Glendora, Baldwin Park, Paramount, and Pasadena, California, also completed the "Public Works" course this year.

The sixth edition of the textbook for the Municipal Personnel Administration course was published in the fall of 1960, and Training Kits for Discussion Leaders in each Institute course were made available. The Kits have proved extremely popular and appear to fill a long-felt need in group enrollments.

Management Information Service. At the end of 1960 a total of 1,155 towns and cities were subscribers to this service which was inaugurated in 1945 by the International City Managers' Association. Available to all local governments on an annual subscription fee based on population, this service undertakes to answer specific inquiries on management problems and topics. During 1960 the Association answered an average of 90 special inquiries monthly. Reports issued during 1960 covered such subjects as: revising and administering a business license code; methods of keeping the city council informed; press relations for municipal officials; city policies and programs for the aging population; community ambulance service; motivating municipal employees; surveying municipal revenues; urban fringe areas; zoning, subdivision regulations, and municipal services; housing regulations—their administration and enforcement; city government relations with public utilities; and management of municipal motor equipment.

Professional Organization. The International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) was organized in 1914. At the end of 1960 a total of 1,444 managers were members, an increase of 2.8 per cent during the year. In addition, 1,421 persons other than managers held membership in the Association. This includes administrative assistants to managers, graduate students in public administration, department heads, other municipal officials, and other interested persons.

In 1960 the Association again issued a roster of young men interested in entering the city manager profession. The roster included biographical sketches of 85 junior members of ICMA who were available for assistantships to managers and 72 other young men who were to receive their master's degree in public administration in June, 1960. This roster was distributed to all city managers. Later in the year the Association issued the seventh edition of a directory of administrative assistants to city managers which listed 358 municipalities as having one or more assistant managers, administrative assistants, or interns, as compared with 160 cities in the first such directory which was issued at the beginning of 1954.

New editions of the manuals "Municipal Recreation Administration" and "Municipal Personnel Administration" were issued. New publications included: "Your Career—A Key Administrative, Professional, or Technical Position in Local Government"; "Internship Training for City Management"; "A Manual for Municipal In-Service Training"; and council-manager speech material.

TABLE XVII

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

1738 CITIES AND 18 COUNTIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1961

This directory includes all cities, villages, boroughs, towns, townships, and counties in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Canada that have the council-manager plan. City: "pl" indicates plantation, "t," town, "tp," township, "vil," village. Figure in parentheses following the city indicates the number of managers including the present manager. Population: 1960 Census of Population except where a single dagger (†) indicates an unofficial estimate. Plan: "E" indicates state optional enabling act adopted by vote of the people; "H," home rule charter drafted locally and adopted by the people; "O," ordinance adopted by the city council and not submitted to the people; "Oh," ordinance (initiative or other) approved by voters in local referendum; "Oe," ordinance passed by council putting into effect the provisions of optional state law providing for council-manager plan without local referendum; "S," special charter passed by the state legislature without local referendum; and "Sh," special charter passed by state legislature and adopted by people in local referendum. Name of Manager: (M) indicates Member and (AM) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association. Figure after manager's name indicates number of cities served including present city.

ALABAMA—5

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Auburn (1)	16,261	Oe	1958	Allen Schertz (AM)	1958
Dothan (2)	31,440	Oe	1958	Roy R. Robinson (M)3	1961
Fairhope (1)	4,858	Oe	1949	C. B. Niemeyer (M)	1949
Jasper (3)	10,799	Oe	1950	Harvey O. Barton (M)	1955
Mountain Brook (6)	12,680	Oe	1942	Asa N. Green (M)	1957
ALASKA—9					
Anchorage (5)	44,237	H	1946	C. A. Hostetler (AM)	1960
Cordova (5)	1,128	E	1953	David Muma	1960
Fairbanks (6)	13,311	E	1947	Clifford A. Nordby (AM)	1958
Juneau	6,797	E	1960		
Ketchikan (4)	6,483	E	1948	Robert E. Sharp (M)3	1955
Kodiak (4)	2,628	E	1953	Bill M. Poland	1957
Petersburg (1)	1,502	E	1960	Kester L. Dotts (AM)	1961
Seward (5)	1,891	E	1953	Chester A. Kunz (AM)	1960
Wrangell	1,315	E	1961		
ARIZONA—22					
Avondale (1)	6,151	E	1959	Albert R. Pierce (AM)	1959
Casa Grande (1)	8,311	O	1954	E. M. Pederson (M)	1954
Chandler (2)	9,531	O	1955	Glenwood M. Wilson (AM)	1960
Coolidge (1)	4,990	O	1956	R. L. Briscoe (M)	1956
Eloy (3)	4,899	O	1952	Bill Ballard (AM)	1959
Flagstaff (1)	18,214	H	1958	C. T. Pulliam (AM)	1958
Glendale (5)	15,696	H	1948	Stanley Van de Putte (AM)	1960
Globe (2)	6,217	O	1956	J. E. Phillips (AM)	1959
Hayden (1)	1,760	O	1958	Ellis Foote (M)2	1958
Holbrook (1)	3,438	O	1960	T. E. Smithson (AM)	1960
Mesa (1)	33,772	O	1954	James A. Petrie (M)	1954
Miami (4)	3,350	O	1952	Ed. Bredwell	1960
Peoria (1)	2,593	O	1955	Enoch B. Tucker (M)2	1955
Phoenix (26)	439,170	H	1914	Samuel E. Vickers (M)3	1961
Prescott (3)	12,861	O	1955	A. L. Bunger (M)2	1961
Scottsdale (2)	10,026	O	1958	Robert J. McNutt (M)4	1960
Tempe (2)	24,897	O	1954	(Vacancy)	
Tolleson (1)	3,886	O	1957	Les Wishert (AM)	1957

ARIZONA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Tucson (8)	212,892	H	1930	Porter W. Homer (M)	1955
Wickenburg (3)	2,445	O	1952	Reuben Stifel (M)	1956
Willcox (1)	2,441	O	1959	Wallace E. Lundquist (AM)	1959
Winslow (2)	8,862	H	1957	Harold B. Vasey (M)5	1960

ARKANSAS—4

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Brinkley (1)	4,636	E	1959	Jon Wilson (AM)	1960
Camden (2)	15,823	E	1959	Add Ellyson (M)3	1960
Hope (1)	8,399	E	1957	G. G. Medders (M)3	1957
Little Rock (2)	107,813	E	1957	Ancil M. Douthit (M)2	1960

CALIFORNIA—209

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alameda (10)	61,316	H	1917	H. D. Weller (M)2	1957
Alhambra (13)	54,807	H	1916	Allen B. Stephenson (AM)	1958
Anaheim (1)	104,184	O	1950	Keith Murdoch (M)2	1950
Antioch (3)	17,305	Oh	1948	Leo S. Fancey (AM)	1960
Arcadia (3)	41,005	H	1951	Harold K. Schone (M)4	1959
Arcata (1)	5,235	O	1957	James L. Kay, Jr. (M)2	1958
Artesia (1)	9,993	O	1959	E. W. Medley (AM)	1959
Auburn (4)	5,586	O	1957	J. Reg Wahl (AM)2	1960
Bakersfield (11)	56,848	H	1915	C. Leland Gunn (M)2	1952
Baldwin Park (2)	33,951	O	1957	Eugene R. Asmus (M)	1958
Banning (3)	10,250	O	1955	W. F. Peterson (AM)	1958
Barstow (1)	11,644	O	1959	James O. Tennant (M)3	1959
Bell (2)	19,450	O	1958	Victor E. Barton (M)2	1961
Bellflower (1)	44,846	O	1958	Carl E. Berry (AM)	1959
Belmont (1)	15,996	O	1958	John L. Watts (AM)	1958
Belvedere (1)	2,148	O	1955	Britton Rey	1955
Berkeley (6)	111,268	H	1923	John D. Phillips (M)	1951
Beverly Hills (1)	30,817	O	1952	John B. Wentz (M)	1952
Brawley (1)	12,703	O	1953	W. O. Cuthbertson (M)4	1954
Buena Park (3)	46,401	O	1953	S. V. Erdelyi (M)3	1960
Burbank (5)	90,155	H	1927	H. R. Bennett (M)	1954
Burlingame (1)	24,036	O	1956	Charles F. Schwalm (M)2	1956
Calexico (1)	7,992	O	1956	Richard S. Emerson	1957
Campbell (1)	11,863	O	1960	Milton S. Hetzel (AM)2	1960
Carlsbad (3)	9,253	O	1955	John D. Slater (M)2	1960
Chico (5)	14,757	H	1923	Fred Davis (AM)	1959
Chula Vista (4)	42,034	H	1949	F. S. Fulwiler (M)	1957
Claremont (4)	12,633	O	1948	Richard Malcolm (M)	1957
Coalinga (1)	5,965	O	1958	J. Walter Barham (AM)	1959
Colton (1)	18,666	Oh	1956	Lyman H. Cozad (M)	1957
Commerce (1)	9,555	O	1960	Lawrence W. O'Rourke (M)4	1960
Compton (9)	71,812	H	1925	Harry S. Scott (M)	1955
Concord (2)	36,208	O	1953	F. A. Stewart (AM)	1960
Corona (3)	13,336	O	1949	Ralph D. Pfiffner (M)	1954
Coronado (8)	18,039	O	1932	Race N. Wilt (M)	1958
Corte Madera (1)	5,962	O	1957	Arthur H. Brandow (M)	1957
Costa Mesa (2)	37,550	O	1953	Robert L. Unger (M)	1956
Covina (1)	20,124	O	1955	Neil Goedhard (M)	1955
Crescent City (2)	2,958	O	1957	Henry Cooper	1959
Culver City (6)	32,163	O	1949	Harry C. Bond (AM)	1960
Cupertino (1)	3,664	O	1959	Philip W. Storm (M)4	1959
Cypress (1)	1,753	O	1956	Burton Wesenberg (M)	1955
Dairyland (1)	622	O	1955	Burton Wesenberg (M)	1955
Dairy Valley (1)	3,508	O	1956	(Vacancy)	
Daly City (3)	44,791	O	1955	Edward Frank (M)2	1960
Davis (2)	8,910	O	1955	C. Walter Birkelo (AM)	1959
Delano (7)	11,913	Oh	1946	Robert C. Stephens (AM)	1961
Downey (2)	82,505	H	1956	Oren L. King (M)5	1957
Duarte (1)	13,962	O	1957	Robert L. Wilson (M)	1957
El Cajon (2)	37,618	O	1950	Robert M. Applegate (M)3	1958
El Centro (1)	16,811	Oh	1953	Leonard McClintock (M)2	1953
El Cerrito (2)	25,437	O	1948	Kenneth H. Smith (M)	1950
El Segundo (1)	14,219	O	1956	John J. Sailors (M)3	1956
Escondido (3)	16,377	O	1948	Lloyd M. Mitchell (M)	1956

CALIFORNIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Eureka (1)	28,137	H	1959	Robert L. Williams (M)3	1959
Fairfield (2)	14,968	O	1953	Byron Gale Wilson (M)	1956
Fillmore (2)	4,808	O	1918	Leon Harthorn (AM)	1954
Fort Bragg (1)	4,433	O	1939	Henry T. Williams	1956
Fremont (2)	43,790	O	1956	Howard L. Reese (M)	1958
Fresno (1)	133,929	H	1958	R. N. Klein (M)3	1958
Fullerton (1)	56,180	O	1953	Herman A. Hiltscher (M)	1953
Gardena (1)	35,943	O	1959	Paul A. Rowley (AM)	1959
Garden Grove (1)	84,238	O	1956	William Richards (M)4	1957
Gilroy (1)	7,348	H	1959	G. B. Carr (AM)	1959
Glendale (11)	119,442	H	1914	C. E. Perkins (M)3	1952
Glendora (3)	20,752	O	1955	Charles R. Allen (AM)	1960
Hanford (2)	10,133	O	1950	George M. Minturn (M)	1951
Hawthorne (5)	33,035	O	1948	Joy M. West (AM)	1958
Hayward (5)	72,700	H	1947	Raymond E. Doran, Jr. (M)2	1960
Hemet (3)	5,416	O	1949	Paul E. Wilcox (AM)	1953
Hermosa Beach (2)	16,115	Oh	1956	Walter H. Harris (M)	1958
Hillsborough (3)	7,554	O	1928	Norman Stiene (M)	1955
Hollister (1)	6,071	O	1957	Lanier S. Brady (M)2	1957
Huntington Park (2)	29,920	O	1957	Robert F. Thoreson	1960
Imperial Beach (2)	17,773	O	1956	Robert L. Wynn (M)	1958
Indio (4)	9,745	O	1953	Thomas E. Selman (AM)	1959
Industry (1)	778	O	1957	Robert S. Rope (M)	1957
Inglewood (3)	63,390	O	1946	Walter Hahn, Jr. (M)2	1956
Irwindale (2)	1,518	O	1957	J. M. McLean (M)2	1960
Laguna Beach (2)	9,288	O	1954	Cassa J. Mercer, Jr. (M)	1956
La Habra (2)	25,136	O	1952	Robert J. Huntley (M)2	1958
Lakewood (2)	67,126	O	1954	Henry L. Goerlick (M)	1957
La Mesa (2)	30,441	O	1953	Dudley N. Lapham (M)	1957
La Puente (2)	24,723	H	1956	Gordon Oehl (AM)	1958
Larkspur (1)	5,710	O	1957	Ronald Piper (M)	1957
La Verne (2)	6,516	O	1956	Allan R. Schell (AM)	1959
Lawndale (1)	21,740	O	1960	Edward J. Ferraro (AM)	1960
Lincoln (3)	3,197	O	1956	Russell Draper	1959
Livermore (1)	16,058	O	1958	William H. Parness (M)3	1957
Lodi (2)	22,229	Oh	1948	Henry A. Glaves, Jr. (M)	1957
Lompoc (1)	14,415	O	1960	Ray A. Woods (M)3	1960
Long Beach (16)	344,168	H	1921	John R. Mansell (AM)	1961
Los Alamitos (1)	4,312	O	1960	John T. Williams, Jr. (AM)	1960
Los Banos (1)	5,272	O	1950	Michael Dambrosio (AM)	1950
Los Gatos (3)	9,036	O	1953	Donald F. McIntyre (AM)	1960
Lynwood (4)	31,614	O	1945	Kenneth Erickson (AM)	1961
Madera (2)	14,430	O	1951	(Vacancy)	
Manhattan Beach (3)	33,934	H	1948	Gayle T. Martin (M)3	1956
Manteca (1)	8,242	O	1957	Angelo Bressani (AM)	1957
Martinez (4)	9,604	O	1946	John Hughes	1959
Menlo Park (2)	26,957	O	1947	John R. Johnson (AM)	1958
Merced (3)	20,068	H	1948	E. Earl Udall (M)3	1960
Mill Valley (4)	10,411	O	1942	A. E. Almcrants (M)	1951
Milpitas (1)	6,572	O	1954	Warren Schmid (M)	1954
Modesto (1)	36,585	H	1951	Ross Miller (M)3	1951
Monrovia (3)	27,079	O	1949	Gifford W. Miller (M)2	1957
Montclair (3)	13,546	O	1956	William V. Donaldson (AM)	1959
Montebello (1)	32,097	O	1957	Lyle W. Alberg	1960
Monterey (7)	22,618	H	1925	Alfred D. Coons (M)2	1956
Monterey Park (6)	37,821	Oh	1948	Clifford G. Petrie (M)4	1958
Mountain View (3)	30,889	H	1952	John T. O'Halloran (M)	1958
Napa (3)	22,170	H	1949	Lee M. Roberts (M)2	1953
National City (4)	32,771	O	1950	James A. Bird (M)	1955
Needles (5)	4,590	Oh	1952	William T. S. Jacobson (3)	1959
Nevada City (1)	2,353	O	1952	H. James Ray (M)	1952
Newark (1)	9,884	O	1956	John H. Nail (M)	1956
Newport Beach (2)	26,564	H	1946	Robert H. Shelton (M)2	1956
No. Sacramento (3)	12,922	O	1952	Homer H. Jack (AM)	1957
Norwalk (1)	88,739	O	1957	E. Fredrick Bien (M)3	1957
Novato (1)	17,881	O	1960	J. Julien Baget (M)2	1960

CALIFORNIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Oakland (4)	367,548	H	1931	Wayne E. Thompson (M)2	1954
Oceanside (2)	24,971	O	1947	Franklin W. Lilley (M)	1952
Ojai (2)	4,495	Oh	1956	James F. Sullivan (AM)	1961
Ontario (2)	46,617	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (M)	1945
Orange (1)	26,444	O	1960	George N. Weimer (M)	1960
Oxnard (2)	40,265	O	1947	Paul E. Wolven (M)	1953
Pacifica (1)	20,995	Oh	1957	Karl A. Baldwin (M)2	1958
Pacific Grove (4)	12,121	H	1927	Murl M. Fritschle (AM)	1957
Palm Springs (6)	13,468	Oh	1941	Daniel J. Wagner (AM)	1959
Palo Alto (1)	52,287	H	1950	Jerome Keithley (M)2	1950
Paramount (3)	27,249	O	1957	M. D. McKeown	1961
Pasadena (5)	116,407	H	1921	Don C. McMillan (M)3	1948
Paso Robles (1)	6,677	O	1946	S. S. Tucker (M)	1946
Petaluma (4)	14,035	H	1947	Lawrence W. Larson (AM)	1960
Pico Rivera (1)	49,150	O	1958	Franklin Aleshire (M)2	1958
Pittsburg (6)	19,062	O	1919	Ernest C. Marriner, Jr. (M)3	1955
Placentia (3)	5,861	O	1953	Charles F. Warren (M)	1957
Pomona (1)	67,157	O	1949	Frederick W. Sharp (AM)	1949
Porterville (8)	7,991	H	1927	William S. Coburn (M)5	1959
Red Bluff (1)	7,202	O	1959	Herbert E. Nelson (M)2	1959
Redding (4)	12,773	Oh	1946	Robert W. Cowden (M)	1955
Redlands (3)	26,829	O	1949	Fred H. Workman (AM)2	1952
Redondo Beach (5)	46,986	H	1949	F. E. Hopkins (M)	1954
Redwood City (5)	46,290	H	1929	James E. Neal (M)4	1958
Rialto (2)	18,567	O	1956	Robert A. McGill (AM)	1959
Richmond (3)	71,854	H	1920	Edwin S. Howell (M)2	1954
Ripon (2)	1,894	O	1953	Arthur N. Clemens	1958
Riverbank (1)	2,786	O	1956	Edward H. Mooney (M)	1956
Riverside (3)	84,332	H	1953	H. K. Hunter (M)2	1958
Rosemead (2)	15,476	O	1959	Milton R. Farrell (AM)	1960
Roseville (1)	13,421	H	1955	David C. Koester (M)2	1955
Sacramento (6)	191,667	H	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (M)	1946
Sacramento County (2)	502,778	H	1933	M. D. Tarshes (M)	1956
St. Helena (1)	2,722	O	1959	Charles W. Doud (AM)	1959
Salinas (5)	28,957	O	1936	Thomas G. Dunne (M)	1957
San Anselmo (2)	11,584	O	1957	Douglas J. Flautt (M)3	1959
San Bruno (3)	29,063	Oh	1951	John C. Keefe (M)	1954
San Buenaventura (4)	29,114	H	1933	Lawrence E. Olson (M)2	1948
San Carlos (3)	21,370	O	1949	John S. Cowgill	1958
San Clemente (2)	8,527	O	1954	D. L. Evans (M)	1955
San Diego (9)	573,224	H	1932	George E. Bean (M)5	1957
San Dimas (1)	1,840†	O	1960	Robert Carleson (AM)	1960
San Fernando (2)	16,044	O	1952	Marshall W. Julian (AM)	1958
San Gabriel (2)	22,561	O	1943	William J. Probert (M)	1956
Sanger (2)	8,072	O	1954	James T. Emanuel (AM)	1959
San Jose (6)	204,196	H	1916	Anthony P. Hamann (M)	1950
San Leandro (6)	65,962	H	1928	Wesley McClure (M)	1948
San Luis Obispo (1)	20,437	H	1955	Richard D. Miller (M)	1955
San Marino (1)	13,658	O	1952	Charles Martin (M)2	1952
San Mateo (5)	69,870	H	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (M)	1946
San Mateo Co. (Redwood City)	444,387	H	1951	E. R. Stallings (M)2	1951
San Pablo (1)	19,687	O	1955	Kenneth B. Williams (M)	1956
San Rafael (4)	20,460	H	1947	Dan E. Andersen (M)	1957
Santa Ana (1)	100,350	H	1952	Carl J. Thornton (M)2	1952
Santa Clara (2)	58,880	H	1952	Loyd E. Brady (M)5	1957
Santa Clara County (San Jose) (3)	642,315	H	1951	Howard Campen (M)	1957
Santa Cruz (3)	25,596	H	1948	Peter Tedesco (M)	1958
Santa Fe Springs (1)	16,342	O	1957	Meno L. Wilhelms (M)2	1957
Santa Maria (3)	20,027	O	1956	Frank D. Fargo (M)2	1958
Santa Monica (2)	83,249	H	1947	George Bundy (AM)	1959
Santa Paula (4)	13,279	O	1951	W. Paul Watts (AM)	1959
Santa Rosa (11)	31,027	H	1923	(Vacancy)	
Sausalito (2)	5,331	O	1955	Charles A. Brown (AM)	1960
Seal Beach (1)	6,994	H	1960	Ernest E. Brashear (AM)	1960

CALIFORNIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Seaside (2)	19,353	O	1957	Gordon R. Forrest	1960
Sebastopol (3)	2,694	O	1956	Charles A. Keene (AM)	1960
Sierra Madre (2)	9,732	O	1950	Lawrence Bevington (M)	1954
South Gate (1)	53,831	O	1958	William F. Cornett, Jr. (M)2	1959
South Pasadena (6)	19,706	O	1920	Don H. Dollison (AM)	1960
S. San Francisco (3)	39,418	O	1949	Eugene Aiello (M)2	1956
Stockton (6)	86,321	H	1923	John C. Lilly (M)	1953
Sunnyvale (2)	52,898	H	1949	Perry W. Scott (M)2	1959
Temple City (1)	31,838	O	1960	William Woollett, Jr. (AM)2	1960
Torrance (1)	100,991	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Tracy (3)	11,289	O	1954	Warren S. Benson (AM)	1961
Tulare (12)	13,824	H	1923	Albert W. Noland, Jr. (M)4	1958
Turlock (2)	9,116	O	1959	George R. Volker (AM)	1960
Ukiah (4)	9,900	O	1946	Lyell C. Cash (M)	1956
Union City (1)	6,618	O	1959	C. Deane Seeger, Jr. (AM)	1959
Upland (2)	15,910	O	1930	Elwin Alder (M)	1956
Vacaville (1)	10,898	O	1954	Robert Meyer (M)	1954
Vallejo (3)	60,877	H	1946	Lohn R. Ficklin (M)3	1956
Visalia (4)	15,791	H	1923	Harry A. Tow (AM)	1958
Walnut Creek (2)	9,903	O	1956	Laverne A. Kimball (M)	1958
Watsonville (1)	13,293	H	1960	C. W. Masonheimer (AM)2	1960
West Covina (2)	50,645	O	1955	George Aiassa (M)3	1958
Whittier (3)	33,663	Oh	1949	Kenneth B. Douglass (M)2	1955
Woodland (1)	13,524	O	1948	John H. Ferns (M)	1948
Yuba City (4)	11,507	O	1951	Edward E. McCombs (M)	1956
COLORADO—27					
Alamosa (3)	6,205	H	1952	P. E. Floyd	1960
Arvada (3)	19,242	E	1955	James L. Jensen (M)3	1961
Aurora (2)	48,548	E	1953	Robert O. Wright (M)2	1959
Boulder (10)	37,718	H	1918	E. Robert Turner (M)3	1960
Canon City (3)	8,973	H	1947	George D. Adkins (M)	1957
Colorado Springs (6)	70,194	H	1921	John M. Biery (M)2	1952
Cortez (1)	6,764	H	1958	Dave Hickman (AM)	1958
Delta (2)	3,832	H	1952	Riney F. Wilbert (M)	1956
Durango (12)	10,530	H	1915	Robert W. Rank (AM)2	1960
Englewood (2)	33,398	E	1951	Leslie R. Rudd (M)3	1955
Florence (3)	2,821	E	1951	Frank Carochi	1960
Fort Collins (1)	25,027	H	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs (3)	3,637	E	1948	Albert E. Axtell (M)2	1952
Golden (4)	7,118	E	1948	Walter G. Brown (M)	1958
Grand Junction (9)	18,694	H	1922	Joe M. Lacy (AM)	1960
Greeley (2)	26,314	E	1951	B. H. Cruce (M)4	1954
La Junta (2)	8,026	E	1948	(Vacancy)	
Littleton (2)	13,670	E	1957	T. O. Moore (AM)	1960
Longmont (1)	11,489	O	1960	(Vacancy)	
Monte Vista (5)	3,385	H	1922	Ronald Iske (M)	1952
Montrose (14)	5,044	H	1914	Donald R. Wageck (M)	1958
Pueblo (5)	91,181	H	1950	George H. Fellows (AM)	1960
Rangely (2)	1,464	O	1959	John W. Elwell (AM)	1961
Sterling (3)	10,751	H	1951	Marvin G. McElwain (M)	1957
Trinidad (7)	10,691	E	1948	Ben Veltri	1960
Westminster (2)	13,850	E	1958	Michael Sidney Lenrow (AM)	1961
Wray (2)	2,082	H	1950	Harold B. Whyte (M)	1952
CONNECTICUT—17					
Avon t (1)	5,273	H	1959	Murray Fay (AM)	1959
Bloomfield t (5)	13,613	Sh	1941	Preston C. King (M)2	1953
Farmington t (2)	10,813	Sh	1948	Stephen A. Flis (M)2	1954
Glastonbury t (1)	14,497	H	1959	Donald C. Peach (AM)	1960
Groton t (1)	29,937	Sh	1957	Alfred S. Harding (M)4	1958
Hartford (1)	162,178	Sh	1948	Carleton F. Sharpe (M)2	1948
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	11,298	E	1939	Owen Bell	1942
Manchester t (2)	42,102	Sh	1947	Richard Martin (M)	1952
New London (4)	34,182	Sh	1921	Edward R. Henkle (M)	1944

CONNECTICUT—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Norwich (3)	38,506	Sh	1951	Angus Johnson (M)3	1960
Plainville t (1)	13,149	H	1959	Paul F. Smith (AM)	1959
South Windsor t (1)	9,460	H	1961		
Stratford t (5)	45,012	Sh	1921	Harry B. Flood (M)	1945
West Hartford t (2)	62,382	Sh	1935	Donald H. Blatt (M)5	1956
Wethersfield t (1)	20,561	Sh	1954	Albert Gray, Jr. (M)4	1954
Winchester t	10,496	E	1961		
Windsor t (2)	19,467	Sh	1947	Robert B. Weiss (M)2	1952

DELAWARE—5

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Dover (5)	7,250	S	1929	(Vacancy)	
Milford (9)	5,795	S	1932	(Vacancy)	
Newark (3)	11,404	O	1954	J. Francis Neide (AM)	1960
Rehoboth Beach (7)	1,507	S	1937	Frank H. Buck (AM)	1960
Smyrna (4)	3,241	Sh	1945	Rex D. Gilmore (M)	1955

FLORIDA—92

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alachua (3)	1,974	Sh	1923	George F. Duke	1960
Atlantic Beach (1)	3,125	Sh	1957	J. F. Waggoner, Jr. (M)	1957
Auburndale (2)	5,595	Sh	1949	Bruce Canova	1956
Bal Harbour (1)	727	Sh	1947	Willard H. Webb (M)	1947
Bartow (10)	12,849	Sh	1922	Charles R. Odom (M)	1948
Bay Harbor Islands (3)	3,249	S	1949	Edward H. Preble (M)	1959
Belle Glade (3)	11,273	Sh	1954	(Vacancy)	
Clearwater (11)	34,653	Sh	1923	James R. Stewart (M)3	1958
Cocoa (1)	12,294	H	1959	Roy J. Amos (AM)	1959
Cocoa Beach (1)	3,475	E	1959	James V. Doyle, Jr. (M)2	1958
Coral Gables (8)	34,793	Sh	1925	L. W. Robinson, Jr. (AM)	1959
Dade City (2)	4,759	Sh	1946	Charles E. Jackson (AM)	1958
Dade County (2)	935,047	H	1957	Irving G. McNayr (M)4	1961
Dania (7)	7,065	S	1949	(Vacancy)	
Daytona Beach (22)	37,395	Sh	1922	Cletus R. Allen (M)2	1955
Deerfield Beach (3)	9,573	S	1955	J. Elden Mariott (M)2	1960
Deland (8)	10,775	Sh	1926	H. W. Johnson	1956
Delray Beach (5)	12,230	Sh	1946	George Mingle (AM)2	1960
Dunedin (9)	8,444	Sh	1926	Herbert Dear (AM)	1958
Eau Gallie (3)	12,300	Sh	1955	Walter J. Brown (M)2	1960
Eustis (1)	6,189	O	1956	Ernest P. Kidd (M)3	1956
Fernandina Beach (15)	7,276	Sh	1923	Russell Nahm (M)2	1960
Florida City (1)	4,114	Sh	1959	Richard Schmunk (AM)	1959
Fort Lauderdale (14)	83,648	Sh	1925	Donald P. Wolfer (M)4	1959
Fort Meade (11)	4,014	Sh	1925	Charles M. Dixon (M)4	1960
Fort Pierce (13)	25,256	Sh	1923	J. Floyd Glisson (M)5	1958
Fort Walton Beach (3)	12,147	Sh	1953	Winston G. Walker (AM)	1958
Gainesville (7)	29,701	Sh	1921	William T. Green, Jr. (M)2	1961
Green Cove Springs (5)	4,233	O	1946	Ben Zellner	1960
Gulfport (2)	9,730	H	1954	(Vacancy)	
Haines City (10)	9,135	Sh	1925	Joseph A. Rickards (M)3	1959
Hallandale (1)	10,483	Sh	1953	Ralph L. Smith (M)	1953
Hollywood (17)	35,237	Sh	1926	Joseph W. Watson (M)	1952
Homestead (1)	9,152	S	1955	J. B. Henderson (M)	1957
Jacksonville Beach (10)	12,049	Sh	1938	Walter F. Johnson (M)5	1960
Jasper (1)	2,103	H	1959	W. B. Feagle (AM)	1959
Jupiter Island (1)	114	O	1953	Richard Tuggle (M)	1953
Key West (9)	33,956	Sh	1945	Bazel E. Crowe (M)2	1960
Kissimmee (11)	6,845	Sh	1923	B. Harold Farmer (M)	1955
Lake Alfred (3)	2,191	Sh	1927	George B. Walcott (AM)	1960
Lakeland (10)	41,350	Sh	1914	Robert V. Youkey (M)2	1960
Lake Wales (1)	8,346	Sh	1953	Howard F. Burns (M)	1953
Lake Worth (10)	20,758	Sh	1937	Tom G. Smith	1957
Largo (20)	5,302	Sh	1913	Donald Judkins (M)	1960
Leesburg (7)	11,172	Sh	1923	M. W. Thomas (M)2	1958
Longboat Key (2)	1,000	Sh	1959	(Vacancy)	
Lynn Haven (3)	3,078	S	1951	William Kinsaul (M)	1955
Madeira Beach (4)	3,943	Sh	1953	Harry P. Palmer (AM)	1959
Madison (1)	3,239	Sh	1945	Jesse Hughey (M)	1945

FLORIDA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Marianna (4)	7,152	S	1943	A. H. Lewis	1949
Melbourne (13)	11,982	Sh	1926	Tom Henry (AM)2	1961
Miami (15)	291,688	Sh	1921	Melvin L. Reese (M)2	1960
Miami Beach (3)	63,145	S	1923	Morris N. Lipp (M)	1958
Miami Shores (3)	8,865	Sh	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
Miami Springs (1)	11,229	O	1956	J. D. Ryan (AM)	1956
Mulberry (1)	2,922	Sh	1957	Grady W. Courtney (M)2	1957
Naples (2)	4,655	Sh	1948	V. P. Wood, Jr. (AM)	1960
New Smyrna Beach (10)	8,781	Sh	1921	W. W. Gunn	1959
Niceville (5)	4,517	S	1955	Gene Freiwald	1959
North Bay Vil. (4)	2,006	O	1952	Joseph Maskol (AM)	1957
North Miami (2)	28,708	H	1952	Woodward M. Hampton (AM)	1960
North Miami Beach (2)	21,405	H	1958	Gordon Dillon (M)4	1960
Ocala (10)	13,598	Sh	1918	John M. Baldwin (M)2	1948
Opa-Locka (6)	9,810	Sh	1953	Harold J. Hilliard, Sr. (M)4	1960
Palatka (8)	11,028	Sh	1924	(Vacancy)	
Palm Beach (2)	6,055	Sh	1922	B. Arnold (AM)	1959
Panama City (4)	32,885	Sh	1940	Ernest E. Watkins (M)2	1958
Pensacola (4)	56,752	Sh	1931	Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. (M)	1947
Plant City (7)	15,711	Sh	1927	T. J. McCall (M)	1941
Polk City (2)	203	S	1925	Charles G. Smith	1956
Pompano Beach (5)	15,992	Sh	1947	William Scovell (M)2	1960
Punta Gorda (1)	3,157	H	1960	C. C. Ryan (M)2	1960
Quincy (3)	8,874	Sh	1923	Harbert C. Gregory (M)	1948
Riviera Beach (2)	13,046	E	1956	Jack Young (M)2	1959
Safety Harbor (4)	1,787	Sh	1927	John L. Young (AM)	1960
St. Augustine (11)	14,734	Sh	1915	W. E. Lawson, Jr. (M)4	1960
St. Petersburg (7)	181,298	Sh	1931	George K. Armes (AM)	1959
St. Petersburg Beach (1)	6,268	O	1957	Erwin C. Brandon, Jr. (M)5	1958
Sanford (9)	19,175	Sh	1920	Warren Knowles (M)3	1954
Sarasota (4)	34,083	Sh	1946	Kenneth Thompson (M)	1950
South Bay (2)	1,631	O	1959	James W. Hubbard	1960
South Miami (3)	9,846	Sh	1953	Clinton B. Petry (AM)	1960
Stuart (6)	4,791	Sh	1926	Joe N. Crowder (2)	1956
Surfside (Miami Beach)	3,157	Sh	1949	Frederick M. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1954
Tallahassee (6)	48,174	Sh	1920	Arvah B. Hopkins (M)	1952
Tarpon Springs (9)	6,696	Sh	1941	Henry McKie Salley	1958
Temple Terrace (2)	3,812	Sh	1955	Frank B. Moses (AM)	1960
Titusville (5)	6,410	Sh	1951	Norman Hickey (M)	1958
Vero Beach (6)	8,849	Sh	1951	(Vacancy)	
West Palm Beach (13)	56,208	Sh	1919	Frank H. Lawler (M)5	1960
Winter Haven (13)	5,050	Sh	1923	O. K. Armstrong, Jr. (AM)	1960
Winter Park (8)	17,162	Sh	1950	Richard G. Simmons (M)3	1959

GEORGIA—37

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (5)	55,890	Sh	1924	Carey C. Burnett (M)	1954
Avondale Estates (5)	1,646	Sh	1927	Dewey C. Brown, Jr.	1954
Brunswick (8)	21,703	Sh	1921	H. B. Lovvorn (M)2	1956
Buford (4)	4,151	Sh	1939	J. C. Dover (M)	1952
Cairo (3)	7,427	Sh	1946	C. E. Layton (M)3	1956
Cartersville (10)	8,668	Sh	1917	Fred Lamb (M)	1957
Cedartown (5)	9,340	Sh	1938	Robert L. Veal (M)	1956
College Park (2)	23,469	Sh	1959	Wayne Moore, Jr. (AM)	1959
Columbus (6)	116,779	Sh	1922	Ralph A. Sayers (AM)	1960
Cordele (8)	10,609	Sh	1923	Hendrix A. Hearn (AM)	1961
Cornelia (12)	2,936	Sh	1928	Pope Ellard (AM)	1952
Dallas (2)	2,065	S	1958	W. M. Huff (AM)	1960
Decatur (8)	22,026	Sh	1921	John H. Markland (M)2	1958
Douglas (7)	8,736	Sh	1941	Rufus C. Johnson (AM)	1960
Eastman (7)	5,118	Sh	1922	John G. Thomas (M)	1956
Elberton (3)	7,107	Sh	1954	C. A. Brown (AM)	1960
Forest Park (3)	14,201	Sh	1957	T. J. Elliott (AM)	1960
Fulton Co. (Atlanta) (1)	556,326	Sh	1947	A. E. Fuller (M)2	1947
Gainesville (10)	16,523	Sh	1922	George A. Whiten (M)2	1958
Glynn County (Brunswick) (1)	41,954	Sh	1958	Howard J. Sears (M)2	1958
Griffin (8)	21,735	Sh	1918	Jack S. Langford (M)2	1957

GEORGIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hawkinsville (3)	3,967	Sh	1941	G. L. Simpson	1951
Jesup (3)	7,304	Sh	1955	Roy R. Morriss (M)2	1959
LaFayette (1)	5,588	Sh	1959	Charles Barrier (AM)	1959
LaGrange (1)	23,632	Sh	1950	H. M. Crane (M)2	1950
Manchester (8)	4,115	Sh	1923	Ellis McCurdy (AM)	1955
Moultrie (4)	15,764	Sh	1937	Lloyd Baxter (M)	1952
Newnan	12,169	Sh	1960	Earl B. Joiner (AM)	1960
Quitman (8)	5,071	Sh	1922	J. H. Bryan (M)2	1960
Rome (2)	32,226	Sh	1919	S. S. King (M)	1937
Savannah (2)	149,245	S	1954	John O. Hall (M)5	1959
Sylvania (4)	3,469	H	1952	W. K. Barlow (AM)	1959
Thomasville (3)	18,246	Sh	1944	Herschell F. Snuggs (M)3	1957
Tifton (8)	9,903	Sh	1921	Shell Hartley (M)	1954
Toccoa (7)	7,303	Sh	1932	W. S. Sharman (M)2	1954
Valdosta (1)	30,652	Sh	1958	Homer D. Reed (AM)	1958
Waycross (8)	20,944	Sh	1923	C. S. Eidson	1957

IDAHO—2

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Pocatello (1)	28,534	E	1951	William B. Webb (M)2	1951
Twin Falls (3)	20,126	E	1950	Herbert L. Derrick (AM)2	1960

ILLINOIS—53

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alton (1)	43,047	E	1957	Graham W. Watt (M)	1958
Arlington Heights (2)	27,878	E	1954	L. A. Hanson (M)2	1958
Bloomington (2)	36,271	E	1953	Eugene G. Moody (M)2	1956
Brookfield (4)	20,429	E	1947	Fred McGuire (AM)	1961
Centralia (1)	13,904	E	1959	Chester F. Williams (M)3	1959
Champaign (1)	49,583	E	1958	Robert H. Oldland (M)2	1958
Crystal Lake (3)	8,314	E	1957	(Vacancy)	
Decatur (1)	78,004	E	1959	John E. Dever (M)2	1959
Deerfield (4)	11,786	O	1952	Norris W. Stilphen (M)3	1959
DeKalb	18,486	E	1961		
Elgin (1)	49,447	E	1955	(Vacancy)	
Elmhurst (1)	36,991	E	1953	Robert T. Palmer (M)2	1953
Elmwood Park (1)	23,866	E	1953	Howard A. Olson (M)	1954
Evanston (1)	79,283	E	1953	Bert W. Johnson (M)3	1953
Galena (4)	4,410	E	1949	Ralph R. Johnson (M)4	1958
Galesburg (2)	37,243	E	1957	Thomas B. Herring (M)2	1960
Glencoe (3)	10,472	O	1914	Robert B. Morris (M)	1951
Glenview (3)	18,132	O	1931	David I. Boner (AM)	1961
Greenville (2)	4,569	E	1957	Norman E. Tufford (M)2	1960
Highland	4,943	E	1959	(Vacancy)	
Highland Park (1)	25,532	E	1955	Ralph W. Snyder (M)2	1955
Hinsdale (2)	12,859	O	1949	Leonard M. Carlman (M)	1957
Homewood (2)	13,371	E	1953	Robert A. Weidaw (M)	1957
Joliet (2)	66,780	E	1955	George L. Comerford (AM)	1960
Kenilworth (3)	2,959	O	1920	Wm. C. Drager (4)	1948
LaGrange (2)	15,285	O	1951	Robert E. Meyer (M)	1957
Lake Forest (1)	10,687	O	1956	William B. Douglas (M)	1956
Lombard (3)	22,561	E	1955	Robert J. Eppley (M)5	1961
Mascoutah (2)	3,625	E	1955	(Vacancy)	
Maywood (4)	27,330	O	1952	Eugene Joyaux (AM)	1958
Mount Prospect (1)	18,906	O	1955	Harold G. Appleby (M)	1956
Mount Vernon (3)	15,566	E	1953	Chester B. Lewis (M)4	1959
Northbrook (2)	11,635	E	1953	Troy L. Miller (M)	1955
Northlake (2)	12,318	E	1959	Frank R. Eckert (AM)	1961
Oak Lawn (3)	27,471	E	1953	Donald D. Herrman (AM)	1961
Oak Park (1)	61,093	E	1953	Mark E. Keane (M)2	1953
Palatine (1)	11,504	O	1958	(Vacancy)	
Park Forest (2)	29,993	E	1950	John L. Scott (M)	1952
Park Ridge (2)	32,659	O	1949	James L. Galloway (M)4	1953
Peoria (3)	103,162	E	1953	August A. DeBard, Jr. (M)2	1960
Princeton	6,250	E	1959	(Vacancy)	
Riverside (3)	9,750	O	1925	Allen L. Sandberg (M)	1957
Rock Island (3)	51,863	E	1953	Raymond P. Botch (M)3	1960
Salem (1)	6,615	E	1959	(Vacancy)	

ILLINOIS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Savanna (3)	4,950	E	1953	Robert A. Edwards (M)	1958
Skokie (2)	59,364	E	1957	Bernard L. Marsh (M)4	1959
Villa Park (2)	20,391	E	1957	Robert L. Hegel (M)2	1958
Westchester (2)	18,092	O	1952	Charles Danek (M)	1957
Western Springs (3)	10,838	O	1948	Richard V. Brown (M)	1956
Wilmette (4)	28,268	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (4)	13,368	O	1915	Lee A. Ellis (AM)	1961
Wood River (3)	11,694	E	1953	Carlton Laird (M)2	1960
Woodstock (4)	8,897	E	1952	William H. Law, Jr. (M)2	1960

IOWA—20

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ames (3)	27,003	O	1920	John M. Carpenter (M)	1953
Clarinda (11)	4,903	O	1913	Walter R. Sales (M)	1957
Coon Rapids (2)	1,560	O	1952	Lyle Knight	1956
Council Bluffs (3)	54,361	E	1950	Paul L. White (M)3	1957
Des Moines (3)	208,982	E	1950	Elder Gunter (M)4	1958
Dubuque (7)	56,606	E	1920	Gilbert D. Chavanelle (M)3	1960
Grinnell (3)	7,367	O	1955	Lawrence A. Kenyon (AM)	1960
Guttenberg (3)	2,087	O	1956	Robert Snavely (AM)	1960
Iowa City (1)	33,443	E	1951	Peter F. Roan (M)3	1951
Iowa Falls (8)	5,565	O	1914	Don S. Nichols (AM)	1959
Manchester (7)	4,402	O	1915	Orvis Okerlund (AM)	1957
Mapleton (1)	1,686	O	1956	William Jensen	1956
Maquoketa (8)	5,909	O	1920	Robert E. Hays (AM)	1958
Mt. Pleasant (4)	7,339	O	1916	(Vacancy)	
Ottumwa (3)	33,871	E	1953	Gordon Bennett (AM)	1961
Shenandoah (2)	6,567	O	1946	Paul G. Osterholm (M)	1948
Sioux City (2)	89,159	E	1953	Cornelius Bodine, Jr. (M)6	1958
Villisca (7)	1,690	O	1919	Henry C. Fastenau	1952
Webster City (5)	8,520	E	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	2,042	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers (AM)	1941

KANSAS—35

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abilene (5)	6,746	E	1939	Carl L. Nicolay (M)	1953
Arkansas City (4)	14,262	E	1931	Lawrence Gish (M)2	1959
Atchison (7)	12,529	E	1921	William R. Yerkes (M)	1956
Augusta (3)	6,434	E	1951	Gorton Jim Boyd (M)2	1960
Belleville (6)	2,940	E	1921	Earl Whitney (AM)	1955
Chanute (3)	10,849	E	1951	R. J. Hayes (M)4	1957
Colby (7)	4,210	E	1947	E. S. Burno (AM)	1959
Concordia (3)	7,022	E	1949	Charles W. Moss (M)	1957
El Dorado (9)	12,523	E	1917	Stanley H. Dial (M)	1957
Emporia (3)	18,190	E	1947	Virgil A. Basgall (M)3	1960
Garden City (2)	11,811	E	1949	Deane P. Wiley (M)2	1954
Hays (10)	11,947	E	1919	Harley E. Lucas (M)2	1955
Hoisington (5)	4,248	E	1924	Harold Tarlton (AM)	1959
Holton (5)	3,028	E	1948	Chris E. Cherches (AM)	1960
Hutchinson (4)	37,574	E	1947	J. D. Baughman (M)7	1957
Independence (3)	11,222	E	1945	Glen Hackmaster	1954
Junction City (3)	18,700	E	1947	K. F. Sanborn (M)3	1960
Kinsley (5)	2,263	E	1922	Albert E. Wilson (M)	1944
La Crosse (6)	1,767	E	1925	Leroy Trafton (M)4	1956
Larned (1)	5,001	E	1948	Wayne N. Baxter (M)	1948
Lawrence (2)	32,858	E	1951	Harold E. Horn (M)2	1957
Liberal (3)	13,813	E	1946	W. D. Pittser (M)	1949
Manhattan (2)	22,993	E	1951	D. C. Wesche (M)	1956
McCracken (3)	406	E	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (11)	14,877	E	1927	Robert B. Clary (M)	1959
Parsons (3)	13,929	E	1953	Jerry M. Smith (AM)	1960
Pittsburg (4)	18,678	E	1949	Warren B. Browning (M)2	1957
Russell (2)	6,113	E	1948	John B. LaDuex (M)2	1951
St. Marys (4)	1,509	E	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (6)	43,202	E	1921	Leland M. Srack (M)	1952
Sterling (11)	2,303	E	1925	Ray A. Hanfeld (AM)	1956
Stockton (4)	2,073	E	1921	C. N. Harper (M)	1955
Wamego (3)	2,363	E	1953	Leslie T. Allen (M)	1959
Wichita (10)	254,698	E	1917	Frank H. Backstrom (M)2	1956

KANSAS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Winfield (5)	11,117	E	1921	Kenneth F. Watts	1950

KENTUCKY—10

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland (3)	31,283	E	1950	F. Kenneth Kyle (M)2	1957
Corbin (6)	7,119	E	1950	W. L. Walker (M)	1954
Covington (11)	60,376	E	1932	Ralph Rich (AM)	1960
Frankfort (1)	18,365	E	1957	S. R. Marshall (M)	1958
Hazard (10)	5,958	E	1938	Hobart Wooton (M)	1956
Lexington (9)	62,810	E	1932	(Vacancy)	
Maysville (1)	8,484	E	1954	Carrol F. Pickens, Jr. (AM)	1960
Newport (8)	30,070	E	1932	Oscar Hesch (M)4	1958
Owensboro (4)	42,471	E	1954	Max N. Rhoads (AM)	1959
Paducah (10)	34,479	E	1934	Raleigh L. Brockman (AM)	1960

MAINE—138

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Amity t (1)	206	E	1953	Fred C. Greaves 5	1952
Ashland t (6)	1,980	Sh	1935	Kermit Crandall	1955
Auburn (11)	24,449	Sh	1918	Woodbury E. Brackett (M)8	1957
Augusta (1)	21,680	Sh	1959	Julian Deshaies (M)2	1959
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	1,863	Sh	1933	Frank Foggia (AM)	1937
Bangor (6)	38,912	Sh	1932	Joseph R. Coupal, Jr. (M)4	1954
Bar Harbor t (4)	3,807	Sh	1948	Calvin A Canney (AM)	1960
Bath (3)	10,717	Sh	1948	Stanley W. Judkins (M)2	1955
Belfast (8)	6,140	Sh	1930	Terry V. Sprenkel (M)	1958
Benedicta t (2)	200	E	1955	Roderick L. Pheney	1959
Berwick t (5)	2,738	E	1949	Roy A. Kane (M)3	1960
Bethel t (2)	2,408	E	1954	Harold L. Bean 2	1957
Blaine t (6)	945	E	1943	Beulah M. Vinsonhaler	1952
Boothbay t (5)	1,617	E	1947	Claude A. Bransford	1959
Boothbay Harbor t (4)	2,252	E	1949	Chester A. Swett	1955
Bowdoinham t (1)	1,131	E	1951	Bert D. Merrill	1951
Brewer (5)	9,009	Sh	1932	O. Lionel Pomroy (M)2	1960
Bridgewater t (6)	999	E	1942	Lewis Finemore	1956
Bridgton t (6)	1,715	E	1940	H. Dayton Benway	1955
Brownville t (8)	1,641	Sh	1944	Robert S. York	1959
Brunswick t (3)	15,797	E	1949	Thomas M. Libby (AM)3	1955
Bucksport t (2)	3,466	E	1946	Archie Sanborn (AM)	1960
Calais (6)	4,223	Sh	1948	Emerson H. Higgins (M)	1955
Camden t (6)	3,988	Sh	1925	Richard P. Hill (AM)	1960
Cape Elizabeth t (1)	5,505	E	1960	Allen M. Marks (AM)3	1960
Caribou t (4)	12,464	Sh	1940	Charles D. Hatch (M)	1956
Carmel t (5)	1,206	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Castle Hill t (4)	554	E	1941	Mrs. Claudene Brown	1958
Chelsea t (5)	1,893	E	1949	Harry Philbrick	1956
Clinton t (4)	1,729	E	1945	Clarence Bessey	1957
Corinna t (3)	1,895	E	1940	John W. Bird (AM)	1948
Corinth t (4)	1,138	E	1952	Edwin P. Snow	1956
Crystal t (2)	285	E	1946	Basil S. Campbell	1947
Danforth t (6)	821	E	1941	Ernest A. McKay	1957
Dexter t (4)	3,951	E	1946	Vance E. Dearborn (M)3	1955
Dover-Foxcroft t (4)	4,173	Sh	1938	Laurence A. Peabody (AM)3	1948
Dyer Brook t (5)	180	E	1942	Villard W. McLaughlin	1954
Eagle Lake t (5)	1,138	E	1944	Claude Dumond	1959
Eastport (9)	2,537	Sh	1936	Louis Arnold	1961
Ellsworth (6)	4,444	Sh	1934	Clarence E. Robinson (M)6	1960
Exeter t (1)	707	E	1960	Rochie Smith	1960
Fairfield t (4)	5,829	Sh	1946	Robert Hanson 2	1957
Farmington t (3)	5,001	E	1948	Ernest L. Sevey 2	1959
Fort Fairfield t (8)	5,876	Sh	1929	Leonard H. Kyle (M)	1949
Fort Kent t (2)	4,761	Sh	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (3)	4,055	E	1946	Osmond C. Bonsey (M)3	1955
Frenchville t (2)	1,421	E	1944	Florence H. Michaud	1958
Gardiner (2)	6,897	Sh	1955	Dana R. Baggett (AM)	1959
Garland t (2)	568	E	1955	Rochie Smith	1958
Gorham t (1)	5,767	E	1958	Elden H. Shute 4	1958

MAINE—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Greenville t (3)	2,025	E	1948	Earl E. Richardson 2	1958
Guilford t (7)	1,880	E	1945	James Martin	1959
Hampden t (1)	4,583	E	1959	Leslie Stanley	1959
Hartland t (2)	1,447	E	1952	Claude E. Fisher	1953
Haynesville t (3)	187	E	1944	John H. Hatch	1956
Hermon t (2)	2,087	E	1952	John S. Taylor 2	1956
Hodgdon t (1)	926	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves 5	1940
Houlton t (5)	8,289	Sh	1939	Walter R. Benson (AM)3	1961
Island Falls t (3)	1,018	E	1946	Roland V. Webb	1957
Islesboro t (4)	444	E	1948	Ellis A. Reeby 2	1954
Jackman pl (3)	984	E	1949	Leon W. Smiley	1956
Kennebunk t (2)	4,551	E	1948	Frederick F. Staples (AM)2	1958
Limestone t (4)	13,102	E	1946	Bernard Cameron (M)	1955
Lincoln t (7)	3,616	Sh	1940	Carlton J. Holmes	1957
Linneus t (1)	607	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves 5	1940
Lisbon t (5)	1,542	E	1951	Stanley J. Lavery (M)4	1960
Litchfield t (2)	1,011	E	1955	Richard C. Smith	1960
Littleton t (1)	982	E	1945	Miss Anna L. Schools	1945
Lubec t (3)	2,684	E	1955	Carlton A. Miller	1960
Machias t (4)	2,614	E	1949	Robert C. Smith	1957
Madawaska t (6)	5,507	E	1946	Adrian O. Jacques (M)4	1955
Madison t (6)	3,935	E	1947	Mrs. Marion Huggins	1956
Mapleton t (5)	1,514	E	1939	Mrs. Claudene Brown (AM)	1958
Mars Hill t (10)	2,062	E	1941	David H. Harpine (AM)	1960
Masardis t (4)	408	E	1939	Philip Craig	1959
Mechanic Falls t (2)	2,195	Sh	1943	Edward F. Sawyer	1949
Merrill t (2)	337	E	1941	Leland G. Adams 2	1942
Mexico t (4)	5,043	E	1953	John W. True (AM)5	1957
Milbridge t (4)	1,101	E	1950	Rollin H. Thurlow 5	1957
Millinocket t (1)	7,453	E	1957	Robert P. McLaughlin (M)2	1957
Milo t (3)	2,756	Sh	1938	Oswald T. Rozelle (AM)3	1958
Monmouth t (3)	1,884	E	1947	J. Merton Wyman 4	1957
Monroe t (9)	497	E	1946	Leroy Timoney	1960
Monson t (3)	852	E	1947	Lyle C. Towne 3	1957
Monticello t (2)	1,109	E	1940	Arnot Archibald	1946
Mount Desert t (Northeast Harbor) (5)	1,663	Sh	1932	Philip G. Richards	1958
New Canada pl (Soldier Pond) (4)	288	E	1945	Claude Dumond	1954
New Gloucester t (3)	3,047	E	1949	Conrad L. Drapeau	1952
New Portland t (2)	620	E	1942	Malcolm D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (8)	1,634	E	1940	Alfred H. Witham	1960
Norway t (5)	3,733	E	1943	Donald F. McAllister	1957
Oakfield t (5)	848	E	1946	Villard W. McLaughlin	1954
Oakland t (6)	3,075	Sh	1935	Paul H. Bailey	1958
Ogunquit (4)	1,200†	Sh	1952	W. E. Sherburne	1960
Old Orchard Beach t (8)	4,580	E	1950	Percival H. Wardwell (M)3	1960
Old Town (5)	8,626	Sh	1946	John P. Bibber (M)3	1955
Orono t (3)	8,341	E	1947	Millard S. Quimby (M)4	1959
Orrington t (7)	2,537	E	1954	Elmore Leathers	1960
Oxford t (6)	1,658	E	1951	Loren E. Haskell	1959
Paris t	3,601	Sh	1961		
Patten t (6)	1,312	E	1941	Robert L. Anderson	1953
Phillips t (1)	1,021	E	1952	Charles E. Toothaker	1952
Pittsfield t (6)	4,010	E	1938	Selden J. Martin (AM)2	1960
Poland t (1)	1,537	E	1959	Raymond F. Parsons	1959
Portage Lake t (2)	458	E	1942	Donald Abbott 2	1945
Portland (5)	72,566	Sh	1923	Julian H. Orr (M)2	1954
Presque Isle (4)	12,886	Sh	1933	John E. Henchey (M)	1957
Rangeley t (2)	1,087	E	1946	Oscar W. Riddle	1958
Reed pl (1)	325	E	1945	Fred C. Greaves 5	1945
Richmond t (5)	2,185	E	1946	Charles E. Danforth	1952
Rockland (3)	8,769	Sh	1946	Charles A. Haynes (M)3	1958
Rockport t (1)	1,893	E	1955	Archie A. Stevens (M)3	1955
Rumford t (4)	10,005	Sh	1939	Leo J. Morency (M)3	1956
St. Agatha t (1)	1,137	E	1944	Sylvio Michaud (AM)	1944

MAINE—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
St. Albans t (3)	927	E	1950	Everett F. Graham	1960
St. Francis pl (5)	1,058	E	1947	Dewey Ouellette	1960
Sangerville t (2)	1,157	E	1948	Orville D. Carr	1953
Scarborough t (1)	6,418	E	1957	Earle D. Stevens (AM)	1957
Searsport t (5)	1,838	E	1955	Ernest L. Libby (M)	1960
Sherman t (2)	1,034	E	1941	Theodore R. Bartlett 3	1953
Skowhegan t (6)	7,661	E	1944	Harold L. Thurlow (AM)3	1957
Smyrna t (1)	331	E	1942	Leland G. Adams 2	1942
South Berwick t (6)	3,112	E	1949	Edward W. Hagar (AM)	1960
South Portland (4)	22,788	Sh	1934	Bernal B. Allen (M)6	1957
Stacyville t (3)	673	E	1944	Theodore R. Bartlett 3	1950
Stockholm t (1)	649	E	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944
Stonington t (5)	1,408	E	1946	Arnold C. Brown (AM)	1956
Thomaston t (4)	2,780	E	1950	Thomas L. LaPointe (AM)2	1961
Van Buren t (3)	4,679	Sh	1945	Albert G. Cyr	1955
Vassalboro t (4)	2,446	E	1945	Francis E. Munsey	1954
Waldoboro t (5)	2,882	E	1950	Willard A. Brown (AM)	1960
Wallagrass pl (Soldier Pond) (5)	818	E	1944	Neil J. Daigle	1959
Warren t (3)	1,768	E	1953	LeRoy Picard (M)	1957
Washburn t (5)	2,083	Sh	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (M)	1945
Wells t (5)	3,528	E	1949	Dudley E. Foley	1960
Wilton t (1)	3,274	E	1951	James M. Ordway (M)2	1951
Winterport t (1)	2,088	Oe	1961	Kenneth Nealley	1961
Winthrop t (1)	3,537	E	1958	Roland J. Dubay 2	1958

MARYLAND—6

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Anne Arundel County (Annapolis) (3)	206,634	S	1949	J. J. Salovaara (M)4	1959
College Park (1)	18,482	H	1960	Cleveland B. Talmadge (AM)2	1961
Greenbelt (3)	7,479	S	1938	Charles T. McDonald (M)	1948
Montgomery County (Rockville) (4)	340,928	H	1948	Mason A. Butcher (AM)	1960
Princess Anne (6)	1,351	Sh	1949	James Powell (AM)	1957
Rockville (3)	26,090	O	1948	Walter A. Scheiber (M)2	1958

MASSACHUSETTS—25

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Amherst t (1)	13,718	Sh	1954	Allen L. Torrey (M)3	1954
Andover t (1)	15,878	Sh	1959	Thomas E. Duff (M)3	1959
Arlington t (1)	49,953	Sh	1953	Edward C. Monahan (M)3	1953
Brockton (1)	72,813	E	1958	William A. Gildea (AM)2	1958
Cambridge (2)	107,716	E	1942	John J. Curry (M)	1952
Concord t (1)	12,517	Sh	1956	Theodore M. Nelson (M)3	1956
Danvers t (2)	21,926	Sh	1950	Daniel J. McFadden (M)	1954
Gloucester (3)	25,789	E	1954	Philip Tartas (AM)	1958
Haverhill (3)	46,346	E	1952	Howard H. Reed (M)	1960
Holden t (2)	10,117	Sh	1952	Earle D. Hardy (M)	1955
Ipswich t (3)	8,544	Sh	1955	Robert E. Curtis (M)	1960
Lowell (3)	92,107	E	1944	Frank E. Barrett (M)2	1953
Mansfield t (10)	7,773	Sh	1921	Paul J. Flynn (AM)2	1959
Medford (4)	64,971	E	1950	John C. Carr, Sr.	1961
Middleborough t (4)	11,065	Sh	1921	Edwin Wilson (M)	1955
Norwood t (8)	24,898	Sh	1915	Walter A. Blasenak (M)	1957
Provincetown t (3)	3,389	Sh	1954	Walter E. Lawrence (M)2	1960
Randolph t (2)	18,900	Sh	1955	Robert A. Hancock (M)2	1957
Revere (2)	40,080	E	1950	Edward P. O'Toole (M)	1953
Saugus t (5)	20,666	Sh	1948	John B. Kennedy (M)3	1958
Shrewsbury t (2)	16,622	Sh	1954	Richard D. Carney (AM)	1957
Stoughton t (5)	16,328	Sh	1922	Arthur H. Dykeman, Sr.	1961
Williamstown t (1)	7,322	Sh	1957	J. Maynard Austin (M)2	1957
Wilmington t (4)	12,475	Sh	1951	Cecil O. Lancaster (M)4	1959
Worcester (2)	186,587	E	1950	Francis J. McGrath (M)	1951

MICHIGAN—128

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Adrian (2)	20,347	H	1957	Clifford R. Miles (M)3	1960
Allegan (1)	4,822	H	1947	(Vacancy)	

MICHIGAN—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alma (6)	8,978	H	1919	James D. McNaughton (M)	1950
Alpena (8)	14,682	H	1916	F. N. Jackson (M)2	1955
Ann Arbor (1)	67,340	H	1956	Guy C. Larcom, Jr. (M)	1956
Bay City (8)	53,604	H	1921	Casimer F. Jablonski (M)	1952
Benton Harbor (7)	19,136	H	1921	Don C. Stewart (AM)	1957
Berkley (7)	23,275	H	1944	Edwin J. Johnston	1957
Big Rapids (10)	8,686	H	1914	John E. Kane (M)2	1957
Birmingham (8)	25,525	H	1918	L. R. Gare (M)	1957
Bloomfield Hills (2)	2,378	H	1932	Elmer Kephart	1948
Boyne City (1)	2,797	H	1960	Donald L. Kohler (AM)	1960
Brighton (2)	2,282	H	1956	Robert A. Buechner, Jr. (M)	1957
Buchanan (4)	5,341	H	1949	William F. Wilson (M)2	1960
Cadillac (9)	10,112	H	1914	James R. Burch (M)3	1958
Caspian (3)	1,493	H	1950	Charles Kruzich	1956
Center Line (1)	10,164	O	1960	Paul VanDenBranden (AM)	1960
Cheboygan (3)	5,859	H	1950	Allister Hayward	1960
Clare (3)	2,442	H	1948	Clarence Gum (AM)	1958
Clawson (7)	14,795	H	1940	Leonard Hendricks (AM)	1959
Clio (1)	2,212	O	1958	Donald L. Roth	1958
Coldwater (1)	8,880	H	1961	Godfrey Collins (AM)	1961
Crystal Falls (5)	2,203	H	1917	William P. Bradish (AM)	1960
Davison (3)	3,761	H	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
Durand (2)	3,312	H	1933	James L. Juhl (AM)	1960
East Detroit (5)	45,756	H	1929	Charles H. Beaubien (M)	1951
East Grand Rapids (3)	10,924	H	1927	Fred H. Tholen (M)2	1958
East Lansing (2)	30,198	H	1944	John M. Patriarche (M)	1948
Escanaba (4)	15,391	H	1922	A. V. Aronson (M)	1945
Essexville (1)	4,590	H	1958	Louis G. Barry (M)2	1958
Farmington (4)	6,881	H	1951	John Dinan (AM)	1960
Ferndale (3)	31,347	H	1924	Wilfred A. Laking (M)	1949
Flint (12)	196,940	H	1930	Robert A. Carter (AM)	1958
Frankenmuth (1)	1,728	H	1959	Herbert L. Keinath (AM)	1959
Fremont (2)	3,384	O	1951	Jacob J. Goll (AM)	1956
Gaylord (3)	2,568	O	1953	David Denholm (AM)	1960
Gladstone (5)	5,267	H	1923	H. J. Henrikson	1943
Grand Haven (8)	11,066	H	1915	R. V. Terrill (M)	1945
Grand Rapids (14)	177,313	H	1917	Alfred H. Rypstra (AM)	1959
Grandville (1)	7,975	H	1958	Bernard Passage (M)2	1957
Grayling (4)	2,015	H	1935	Russell Carlson	1953
Greenville (1)	7,440	H	1956	Alan G. Davis (AM)	1956
Grosse Pte. (1)	6,631	O	1960	Lawrence C. Savage, Jr. (AM)	1960
Grosse Pte. Farms (2)	12,172	O	1955	Sidney De Boer (M)	1956
Grosse Pte. Park (2)	15,457	H	1942	Robert A. Slone (M)3	1958
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	2,301	H	1916	T. K. Jefferis (M)	1946
Grosse Pte. Woods (3)	18,580	H	1950	William H. Lange (M)3	1954
Harbor Springs (8)	1,433	H	1932	Aldwyn C. Wager (M)	1954
Harper Woods (4)	19,995	O	1951	(Vacancy)	
Hart (5)	1,990	H	1947	Howard Gwinnup (AM)	1956
Hazel Park (7)	25,631	H	1942	Leonard L. Bishop, Jr. (M)6	1959
Hillsdale (1)	7,629	H	1958	Orville E. Meyer (M)3	1958
Holland (2)	24,777	H	1950	Herb H. Holt (M)	1954
Holly (3)	3,269	O	1951	(Vacancy)	
Howell (2)	4,861	H	1955	C. William Norman (AM)	1958
Hudson (2)	2,546	H	1955	Robert D. Farley, Jr. (AM)	1959
Huntington Woods (4)	8,746	H	1928	Fred L. Yockey (M)	1955
Imlay City (2)	1,968	H	1956	Harold W. Heideman (M)2	1959
Inkster (2)	39,097	H	1953	William E. Meadowcroft (AM)	1956
Iron River (6)	3,754	H	1926	William P. Reed (AM)	1961
Ironwood (9)	10,265	H	1925	(Vacancy)	
Ishpeming (2)	8,857	H	1944	Thomas R. McNabb (M)	1958
Jackson (15)	50,720	H	1915	Joseph A. Warren (M)2	1951
Kalamazoo (8)	82,089	H	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M)4	1951
Kingsford (8)	5,084	H	1924	Henry L. Wagner	1958
Lapeer (9)	6,160	H	1919	Howard R. Gohlke (M)4	1955
Lathrup Village (2)	3,556	H	1953	Jerald D. Stone (M)	1958
Lowell (1)	2,545	H	1960	Bernard C. Olson (M)2	1960

MICHIGAN—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ludington (3)	9,421	H	1942	James F. Cartier (M)	1953
Madison Heights (3)	33,343	H	1956	Richard W. Marshall (M)	1959
Manistee (9)	8,324	H	1914	Arthur R. Bergquist (M)	1959
Manistique (9)	4,875	H	1926	John E. Murray (M)	1958
Marine City (3)	4,404	H	1951	A. J. Westrick (M)	1956
Marquette (4)	19,824	H	1946	Ernest L. Neumann (M)3	1960
Marshall (1)	6,736	Oe	1957	Arnold B. Whitney (M)	1957
Marysville (5)	4,065	H	1943	Clarence E. Horn (AM)	1961
Midland (2)	27,779	H	1945	Ray Fry (M)	1952
Milford (1)	4,323	H	1958	Oliver S. Taylor (AM)	1959
Mount Clemens (2)	21,016	H	1954	Edwin E. Whedon (M)	1957
Mount Pleasant (5)	14,875	H	1921	(Vacancy)	
Munising (1)	4,228	H	1959	Walter E. Looney (M)3	1959
Muskegon (6)	46,485	H	1920	George F. Liddle (M)2	1942
Muskegon Heights (6)	19,552	H	1922	Donald P. Ziemke (M)2	1960
Negaunee (4)	6,126	H	1950	Leonard J. Harris (M)3	1957
Northville (1)	3,967	O	1956	John C. Robertson (M)	1956
Norway (4)	3,171	H	1949	Paul J. Trione (M)	1956
Novi (Oakland) (1)	6,390	H	1958	(Vacancy)	
Oak Park (2)	36,632	H	1953	Virgil C. Knowles (M)4	1957
Otsego (5)	4,142	H	1953	Anders O. Hustvedt (M)	1960
Oxford (2)	2,357	C	1956	Robert W. Smalley (AM)2	1961
Petoskey (8)	6,138	H	1916	Richard I. Gorman	1960
Pleasant Ridge (4)	3,807	H	1919	Paul D. Foxworthy (M)2	1956
Plymouth (8)	8,766	H	1918	A. F. Glassford (M)	1949
Pontiac (9)	82,233	H	1920	W. K. Willman (M)4	1950
Port Huron (4)	36,084	H	1941	Calvin M. Lakin (M)3	1958
Portland (4)	3,330	H	1919	B. C. Morse	1961
Reed City (2)	2,184	H	1958	Roger R. Rehberg (AM)	1960
Richmond (2)	2,667	O	1957	Charles W. Bell (AM)	1961
Riverview (1)	7,237	H	1959	(Vacancy)	
Rochester (2)	5,431	H	1948	Paul A. York (M)2	1958
Rockford (6)	2,074	H	1935	Harry Zuck	1960
Rogers City (4)	4,722	H	1947	Charles R. McKee (M)	1955
Roseville (3)	50,195	H	1953	Leonard Watchowski (M)2	1958
Royal Oak (5)	80,612	H	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (3)	98,265	H	1936	C. A. Miller (M)4	1949
St. Clair Shores (4)	76,657	H	1951	Howard H. Kramer (M)5	1958
St. Johns (6)	5,629	H	1919	Ralph W. Precious (M)2	1960
St. Joseph (2)	11,755	H	1929	Leland L. Hill (M)	1951
St. Louis (4)	3,808	H	1943	Richard M. Henneberger, Jr. (AM)2	1961
Sault Ste. Marie (5)	18,722	H	1917	W. M. Cotton (M)6	1960
Scottville (1)	1,245	H	1959	Macauley J. Gosney (AM)	1959
Southfield (2)	31,501	H	1959	Donald V. Smith (AM)	1960
Springfield (Battle Creek) (3)	4,605	H	1953	William Rieger	1958
Stambaugh (2)	1,876	H	1924	George Hammar (AM)	1953
Sturgis (6)	8,915	H	1921	Worth N. Yoder (M)	1948
Swartz Creek (1)	3,006	H	1959	Harry H. Houck (AM)2	1960
Sylvan Lake (Pontiac) (7)	2,004	H	1947	Marshall H. Woodburn	1960
Tecumseh (1)	7,045	H	1954	E. J. Nelson (AM)	1954
Three Rivers (10)	7,092	H	1918	Samuel Gesko Jr. (AM)	1960
Traverse City (4)	18,432	H	1940	N. G. Damoose (M)2	1955
Troy (5)	19,058	H	1955	David E. Firestone (M)3	1960
Vassar (5)	2,680	H	1945	John P. Deppen (AM)	1960
Wakefield (5)	3,231	H	1949	William Jacobson	1959
Walled Lake (2)	3,550	H	1955	George A. Shaw (M)	1956
Wayne (3)	16,034	H	1947	Wallace G. Arrowsmith (M)	1949
Whitehall (4)	2,590	O	1945	Robert H. Langkawel (AM)	1960
Wyoming (2)	45,829	H	1959	John H. Kennaugh (M)2	1959
Ypsilanti (3)	20,957	H	1947	O. R. Pearson (AM)2	1958

MINNESOTA—22

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albert Lea (6)	17,108	H	1929	Barkley G. Omans (M)2	1956
Anoka (4)	10,562	H	1914	C. R. Johnson (AM)	1938
Bemidji (1)	9,958	H	1953	James Deneen (M)2	1953

MINNESOTA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bloomington (2)	50,498	H	1955	Raymond T. Olsen (M)2	1959
Columbia Heights (12)	17,533	H	1921	Malcolm O. Watson (M)	1958
Coon Rapids (2)	14,931	H	1958	Robert D. Pulscher (AM)	1960
Crystal (1)	24,283	H	1960	F. A. Allbee	1960
Edina (1)	28,501	E	1955	Warren C. Hyde (M)3	1955
Fridley (3)	15,173	H	1953	Earl P. Wagner (M)4	1959
Golden Valley (1)	14,559	E	1959	Roger K. Ulstad (M)2	1958
Granite Falls (2)	2,728	H	1951	Lester L. Hamre (AM)	1958
Hopkins (4)	11,370	H	1948	Richard Brubacher (AM)	1959
Mankato (3)	23,797	H	1953	Erwin G. Hill (AM)	1960
Montevideo (2)	5,693	H	1948	John D. Hane (AM)	1959
Morris (6)	4,199	H	1914	D. A. Rieber	1959
Mound (4)	5,440	E	1950	Leonard L. Kopp (AM)	1960
New Ulm (2)	11,114	H	1953	Robert Peart (M)8	1960
North St. Paul (2)	8,520	E	1951	Orvil J. Johnson (M)2	1958
Richfield (4)	42,523	E	1950	Oliver Van Krevelen (M)	1955
St. Louis Park (2)	43,310	H	1955	Camille D. Andre (M)2	1960
Wayzata (3)	3,219	H	1947	Donald E. Pipes (AM)	1956
White Bear Lake (7)	12,849	H	1921	Edward G. Bayuk (M)2	1955

MISSISSIPPI—4

Grenada (2)	7,914	H	1951	John E. McEachin (M)	1952
Meridian (5)	49,374	E	1949	Joel Forrester	1959
Moorhead (1)	1,754	E	1954	W. L. Jackson, Jr.	1954
Picayune (1)	7,834	E	1953	A. J. Read	1954

MISSOURI—24

Berkeley (1)	18,676	E	1957	Gordon E. Olson (M)2	1957
Cameron (5)	3,674	E	1949	James D. Arnold (AM)	1960
Charleston (2)	5,911	E	1947	Frank Douglas Hequembourg, Jr. (AM)	1960
Clayton (1)	15,245	E	1957	Clifford W. O'Key (M)	1957
Columbia (4)	36,650	H	1949	(Vacancy)	
DeSoto (4)	5,804	E	1948	Floyd E. Sutterfield (AM)	1959
Excelsior Springs (13)	6,473	E	1922	(Vacancy)	
Ferguson (3)	22,149	H	1954	Robert C. Storey (M)3	1961
Flat River (1)	4,515	E	1959	Don F. Allard (AM)	1960
Joplin (3)	38,958	H	1954	M. Don Harmon (M)2	1959
Kansas City (6)	475,539	H	1926	Robert P. Weatherford, Jr. (AM)	1961
Marceline (3)	2,872	E	1953	Cole Hendrix (AM)	1959
Maryville (2)	7,807	E	1953	Robert G. Pierce (M)	1957
Mexico (4)	12,889	E	1949	W. Robert Semple (M)	1958
Moberly (3)	13,170	E	1944	Kenneth Bolin (AM)	1955
Neosho (7)	7,452	E	1944	Andrew J. O'Rourke (M)2	1959
Nevada (5)	8,416	E	1946	Richard H. Wilson (AM)	1960
Olivette (2)	8,257	E	1957	Wilfred E. Froehlich (AM)2	1960
Sikeston (1)	13,765	E	1959	W. Raymert Miller (AM)	1960
Slater (7)	2,767	E	1948	Richard D. Thomas (AM)	1959
Springfield (4)	95,865	H	1953	Tom E. Chenoweth (M)2	1960
University City (3)	51,249	H	1947	Charles T. Henry (M)2	1958
Warrensburg (1)	9,689	E	1957	(Vacancy)	
Webster Groves (1)	28,990	H	1954	Richard L. Black (AM)	1961

MONTANA—3

Bozeman (6)	13,361	E	1921	Oscar E. Cutting (AM)	1960
Helena (3)	20,227	E	1953	W. J. Leary (AM)	1958
Petroleum Co. (Winnett) (5)	894	E	1942	M. N. Gershmel	1957

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance (5)	7,845	E	1921	R. W. Laing (M)	1947
Chadron (4)	5,079	E	1950	Edwin F. Weis (M)	1957
Gordon (2)	2,223	E	1950	A. H. Britton (M)	1951
Kearney (2)	14,210	E	1951	Ray E. Lundy (M)	1953
Lexington (3)	5,572	E	1948	Richard J. Kroon (AM)	1948
McCook (3)	8,301	E	1950	George W. Pyle (M)	1957
Scottsbluff (2)	13,377	E	1949	Carsten D. Leikvold (M)2	1956
Sidney (3)	8,004	E	1950	Tom Coffey (AM)	1959

NEBRASKA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Valentine (3)	2,875	E	1957	Lyle Linstrom	1960

NEVADA—8

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Boulder City (1)	4,059	Sh	1959	Curtis H. Blyth (AM)3	1959
Caliente (1)	792	Sh	1957	Evan H. Edwards (AM)	1957
Elko (2)	6,298	Sh	1946	Henry Etchemendy (M)	1955
Las Vegas (8)	64,405	Sh	1943	George G. Ullom	1960
North Las Vegas (2)	18,422	O	1960	Clay Lynch (AM)	1960
Reno (5)	51,470	Sh	1947	Joseph H. Latimore (M)2	1960
Sparks (4)	16,618	Sh	1955	David B. Henry (AM)	1960
Washoe County (Reno) (2)	84,743	Sh	1957	C. B. Kinnison (M)3	1960

NEW HAMSPHIRE—13

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland t (6)	1,473	E	1949	(Vacancy)	
Claremont (5)	13,563	Sh	1948	George C. Benway (AM)	1960
Conway t (4)	4,298	E	1956	Charles Davidson	1960
Exeter t (2)	7,243	E	1956	Elton O. Feeney (M)4	1960
Hampton t (3)	5,379	E	1954	Kenneth D. Boehner (AM)2	1959
Keene (2)	17,562	E	1956	Donald E. Chick (M)2	1956
Lancaster t (5)	3,138	E	1948	Donald E. Crane (AM)	1956
Lebanon (2)	9,299	E	1958	Frank H. Kingsley (AM)	1960
Meredith t (5)	2,434	E	1948	Archer Scribner	1961
Newport t (7)	5,458	E	1948	Alvin A. Heidner	1960
Northumberland t (2)	2,586	E	1956	J. Donald Reimenschneider (AM)	1959
Portsmouth (2)	25,833	Sh	1948	Robert C. Violette (M)4	1952
Salem t (1)	9,210	E	1960	Ralph F. W. Eye (M)3	1960

NEW JERSEY—22

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Asbury Park (6)	17,366	E	1933	Kendall H. Lee (M)	1957
Cape May (1)	4,477	E	1960	Jack Sweitzer (AM)3	1960
Cedar Grove tp (2)	14,603	E	1955	Kennedy Shaw (M)2	1958
Clifton (3)	82,084	E	1934	William Holster (M)	1957
Fair Lawn (4)	36,421	E	1948	George Pellack (AM)	1960
Franklin tp (Middlebush) (1)	19,858	E	1959	William A. Sommers (M)2	1959
Hackensack (3)	30,521	E	1933	Harold V. Reilly (M)	1948
Keansburg (5)	6,854	E	1925	C. Bernard Blum (M)	1957
Lakewood tp (1)	16,020	O	1960	John L. Taylor (M)2	1960
Levittown tp	11,861	E	1960		
Livingston tp (1)	23,124	E	1957	Robert H. Harp (M)2	1957
Lodi (2)	23,502	E	1955	Albert H. Branca	1956
Long Branch	26,228	E	1961		
Medford Lakes (6)	2,876	E	1946	John A. Weaver, Jr. (M)	1953
Mount Holly tp (2)	13,271	E	1954	R. H. van Deusen (M)3	1957
Newton (1)	6,563	E	1956	Dana T. Whitman (M)2	1956
Parsippany-Troy Hills tp (2)	25,557	E	1954	Anthony Mara (AM)	1958
Pequannock tp (2)	10,553	E	1957	John H. Heintz (M)2	1959
Ridgewood (1)	25,391	O	1953	Wayne P. Mitchell (M)3	1953
Sparta tp (2)	6,717	E	1960	Bruce C. Spragg (AM)2	1961
Teaneck tp (3)	42,085	E	1930	Werner H. Schmid (M)	1959
Teterboro (4)	22	E	1938	Frank A. Battel (AM)	1954

NEW MEXICO—15

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alamogordo (4)	21,723	E	1950	Stanley E. Kennedy (M)2	1961
Albuquerque (8)	201,189	H	1918	Edmund L. Engel (M)	1952
Aztec (1)	4,137	E	1959	Hal L. Everett (M)4	1959
Clayton (6)	3,314	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (13)	23,713	E	1922	Marvin S. Hass (M)	1950
Gallup (2)	14,089	O	1958	G. Wm. Petranovich (AM)	1960
Hobbs (2)	26,275	E	1950	Neal Harr (M)3	1953
Las Cruces (5)	29,367	E	1948	Fred Alvarez (AM)	1961
Las Vegas (1)	7,790	O	1959	(Vacancy)	
Lovington (2)	9,660	E	1955	J. W. Allen	1957
Raton (2)	8,146	E	1956	John R. McGinn (M)2	1957
Roswell (5)	39,593	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (M)	1946

NEW MEXICO—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Santa Fe (3)	34,676	O	1955	Marion Sebastian (AM)	1959
Truth or Consequences (3)	4,269	E	1956	(Vacancy)	
Tucumcari (5)	8,143	H	1946	J. A. Fleming (M)3	1960

NEW YORK—27

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ardsley (4)	3,991	Sh	1955	John H. Van Vliet, Jr. (AM)	1959
Auburn (8)	35,249	H	1920	George F. Train 2	1956
Batavia (1)	18,210	H	1958	C. Richard Foote (M)	1958
Ellenville (1)	5,003	E	1959	John Weichsel (AM)	1959
Elmira (7)	46,517	E	1934	William Branagan	1960
Hastings-on-Hudson (3)	8,979	O	1949	(Vacancy)	
Horseheads (1)	7,207	O	1959	Thomas A. Banfield (AM)2	1960
Long Beach (3)	26,473	H	1946	Maurice J. Fleischman	1950
Mamaroneck (4)	17,673	E	1931	Battista J. Santoro (AM)	1961
Monroe County (Rochester) (2)	586,387	E	1936	Gordon A. Howe	1960
Monticello (1)	5,222	E	1954	Thomas S. Belmont (M)	1954
Mount Kisco (1)	6,805	H	1958	David Goodman (M)2	1958
Newburgh (14)	30,979	H	1916	Joseph M. Mitchell (M)2	1960
New Rochelle (8)	76,812	H	1932	Betty A. Meagher (AM)	1958
Niagara Falls (10)	102,394	E	1916	Edward H. Potthoff, Jr. (M)	1957
Pleasantville (2)	5,877	O	1951	Frederick Tubman (AM)	1955
Poughkeepsie (4)	38,330	H	1952	Kenneth Pearce (AM)	1961
Rochester (7)	318,611	H	1928	F. Dow Hamblin (AM)	1959
Rye (1)	14,225	E	1959	John A. Paulus (M)2	1960
Saranac Lake (6)	6,421	E	1920	Stanley Savarie	1957
Scarsdale (1)	17,968	O	1949	Lowell J. Tooley (AM)2	1961
Schenectady (6)	81,682	E	1936	Arthur Blessing (M)	1954
Sherrill (12)	2,922	H	1916	Alfred L. Braun (AM)	1960
Troy	67,492	E	1959	(Vacancy)	
Watertown (5)	33,306	H	1920	Ronald G. Forbes (M)	1957
Watervliet (5)	13,917	E	1920	Nicholas J. Normile	1951
Yonkers (6)	190,634	H	1940	Charles L. Curran (M)	1952

NORTH CAROLINA—61

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ahoskie (1)	4,583	E	1957	J. E. Hulse, Jr. (AM)	1957
Asheboro (5)	9,449	O	1942	John J. Gray (M)2	1959
Asheville (4)	60,192	E	1931	J. Weldon Weir (M)	1950
Ayden (2)	3,108	E	1959	Cleveland M. Paylor (AM)	1959
Bessemer City	4,017	E	1959	(Vacancy)	
Black Mountain (2)	1,313	S	1951	Richard T. Greene (AM)	1952
Brevard (1)	4,857	E	1959	(Vacancy)	
Burlington (4)	33,199	E	1945	J. Douglas Mackintosh, Jr. (M)2	1953
Canton (1)	5,068	E	1959	William Gary Head (M)2	1959
Carolina Beach (6)	1,192	E	1949	Stacy Thomas 2	1959
Chapel Hill (6)	12,573	O	1922	Thomas D. Rose (M)	1949
Charlotte (7)	201,564	E	1929	William J. Veeder (M)2	1959
Clinton (1)	7,461	E	1957	W. Clyde Stone, Jr. (M)	1957
Dunn (4)	7,566	E	1949	Archie B. Uzzle, Jr. (AM)	1952
Durham (5)	78,302	E	1921	George H. Aull, Jr. (M)3	1960
Durham County (2)	111,995	E	1930	E. S. Swindell, Jr. (AM)	1949
Elizabeth City (4)	14,062	E	1923	E. T. Hyman (M)	1953
Fayetteville (1)	47,106	E	1949	Gilbert W. Ray (M)2	1949
Fuquay Springs (3)	3,389	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (5)	37,276	E	1919	James S. Carter (M)	1953
Goldsboro (7)	28,873	E	1917	L. P. Benton (M)	1957
Graham (3)	7,723	E	1955	Bruce Turney (M)2	1957
Greensboro (7)	119,574	E	1921	James R. Townsend (M)	1947
Greenville (2)	22,860	E	1953	Leonard P. Bloxam (M)	1956
Guilford Co. (Greensboro) (1)	246,520	Oe	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (M)	1942
Hickory (12)	19,328	Sh	1913	C. L. Barnhardt (M)3	1960
High Point (8)	62,063	E	1915	Harold R. Cheek (M)6	1960
Jacksonville (2)	13,491	E	1953	W. Thompson Cox (AM)	1960
Kinston (3)	24,819	E	1948	Max Holland (M)2	1959
Laurinburg (2)	8,242	E	1951	Guy Smith (M)	1955

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Lexington (5)	16,093	E	1935	Eugene T. Morris (AM)	1960
Louisburg (3)	2,862	E	1957	Jack C. Coss (AM)	1959
Lumberton (1)	15,305	E	1949	A. B. Sansbury (M)2	1949
Marion (1)	3,345	E	1949	Reece C. Snyder (M)	1949
Monroe (2)	10,882	O	1949	James E. Hinkel	1958
Mooresville (3)	6,918	E	1950	Phin. Horton, III (AM)	1959
Morganton (16)	9,186	E	1913	Robert Carr (AM)	1954
Mount Airy (1)	7,055	O	1961	Peter F. Lydens (AM)	1961
Mount Holly (2)	4,037	O	1958	Lewis Price (AM)	1959
New Bern (4)	15,717	E	1947	Edgar E. Welch (AM)	1961
Newton (3)	6,658	E	1950	G. Sam Rowe (M)	1958
Oxford (1)	6,978	E	1949	W. F. Parham	1951
Raleigh (2)	93,931	E	1947	William H. Carper (M)5	1950
Reidsville (3)	14,267	E	1921	J. L. Womack (AM)	1926
Rocky Mount (5)	32,147	E	1927	Hugh B. Hines, Jr. (M)3	1958
Roxboro (9)	5,147	O	1928	Jack F. Neel (AM)2	1959
Salisbury (5)	21,297	E	1927	C. L. Lineback (M)4	1955
Sanford (3)	12,253	E	1949	Homer T. Grove (AM)	1960
Selma (2)	3,102	O	1956	(Vacancy)	
Southern Pines (2)	5,198	E	1953	Louis E. Scheipers, Jr. (M)	1956
Southport (3)	2,034	E	1955	C. D. Pickerrell 2	1958
Statesville (2)	19,844	E	1949	Herman E. Dickerson (M)2	1955
Tarboro (1)	8,411	E	1955	W. B. Howard (M)	1955
Thomasville (9)	15,190	E	1915	(Vacancy)	
Tryon (4)	2,223	O	1931	Alex Arledge (M)	1957
Valdese (2)	2,941	O	1932	O. B. Stokes	1961
Washington (2)	9,939	E	1952	Robert H. Peck (M)3	1957
Whiteville (4)	4,683	E	1947	W. S. Huggins (M)	1956
Wilmington (3)	44,013	E	1941	(Vacancy)	
Wilson (3)	28,753	E	1933	Jack Maynard (M)5	1955
Winston-Salem (2)	111,135	E	1948	John M. Gold (M)	1951

NORTH DAKOTA—2

Grand Forks (3)	34,451	E	1947	Alan Webster (M)5	1957
Minot (3)	30,604	E	1933	Paul F. Frederick (AM)	1958

OHIO—50

Amberley vil (2)	2,951	H	1955	Oscar T. Egolf (M)	1956
Bedford (2)	15,223	H	1932	O. E. Hutchinson (M)	1942
Carey (6)	3,722	E	1945	George Dunn	1956
Chillicothe (1)	24,957	H	1959	C. Randolph Lukens (M)3	1959
Cincinnati (4)	502,550	H	1926	C. A. Harrell (M)6	1954
Cleveland Heights (3)	61,813	H	1922	Ray P. Martin (M)	1952
Clyde (1)	4,826	H	1958	Joseph Banta (M)	1958
Dayton (7)	262,332	H	1914	Herbert W. Starick (M)2	1953
Delaware (3)	13,282	H	1954	Donald Mackley (AM)	1960
East Cleveland (2)	37,991	H	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Fairborn (4)	19,453	H	1949	G. S. Lambert (AM)	1959
Franklin (2)	7,917	O	1957	L. R. Orendorff (AM)2	1960
Gallipolis (10)	8,775	H	1918	Austin O. Cotton (M)	1957
Geneva (1)	5,677	H	1958	Robert C. Salisbury (AM)	1958
Hamilton (6)	72,354	H	1928	Aaron Marsh (M)3	1960
Hudson (1)	2,438	H	1958	W. D. Toyne (M)4	1958
Indian Hill (Cincinnati) (2)	4,526	H	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (6)	15,745	E	1930	Huxley Kennedy	1960
Kettering (Dayton) (1)	54,462	H	1954	Ervin L. Welch (M)3	1954
Lebanon	5,993	H	1961		
Louisville	5,116	H	1962		
Madeira (2)	6,744	H	1959	John Griffin (AM)	1960
Marysville (1)	4,952	H	1960	Fred J. Waltz	1961
Mentor	4,345	H	1962		
Middletown (2)	42,115	H	1950	Charles W. Thompson (M)	1955
Napoleon (1)	6,739	O	1957	Sidney S. Frissell (M)4	1958
Oakwood (Dayton) (2)	10,493	H	1932	Alfred C. Bergman (M)	1948
Oberlin (6)	8,198	H	1926	Richard J. Dunn (AM)	1958

OHIO—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Oxford	7,828	H	1962		
Painesville (8)	16,116	E	1920	Robert H. McGregor (M)4	1960
Piqua (4)	19,219	H	1930	Robert M. Hance, Jr. (M)	1949
Portsmouth (11)	33,637	H	1930	George T. Meholick (M)4	1960
Rittman (1)	5,410	H	1960	Charles F. Mann (AM)	1960
Sandusky (8)	31,989	H	1916	Stuart W. Gosser (AM)	1958
Sidney (2)	14,663	H	1956	William G. Fultz (M)	1958
South Charleston (6)	1,505	H	1918	Elton Tindall	1950
Springfield (16)	82,723	H	1914	Roger W. Stilwell (M)2	1960
Toledo (6)	318,003	H	1936	John R. Alspach (AM)	1960
Trotwood (1)	4,992	O	1961	Robert J. McNay (AM)	1960
Twinsburg (3)	4,098	H	1958	Calvin W. Woollums (AM)2	1960
Upper Arlington (2)	28,486	H	1956	Robert Wells (AM)	1959
Vandalia (1)	6,342	H	1959	Robert A. Kipp (AM)	1960
Washington Ct. House (7)	12,388	E	1936	J. David Foell (M)	1958
Westerville (10)	7,011	E	1916	Thomas M. Bay (AM)	1960
Willard (1)	5,457	H	1959	Albert J. Falvo (AM)2	1960
Worthington (2)	9,239	H	1956	Carl W. Broberg (AM)	1960
Wyoming (2)	7,736	H	1949	Rupert A. Anderegg (M)2	1955
Xenia (7)	20,445	H	1918	Karl Lehr (M)	1958
Yellow Springs (1)	4,167	H	1952	W. Howard Kahoe	1952
Zanesville (1)	39,077	H	1958	Richard H. Custer (M)4	1958

OKLAHOMA—64

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ada (5)	14,347	H	1946	John B. Davidson (M)4	1958
Anadarko (4)	6,299	H	1947	L. D. Fisher (AM)	1960
Ardmore (11)	20,184	H	1921	Robert C. Cavins (M)	1957
Atoka (6)	2,877	H	1937	Curtis Sprouse	1956
Bartlesville (3)	27,893	H	1927	Erbin E. Jones (M)3	1950
Bethany (1)	12,342	H	1953	Harry B. Macrory (M)	1953
Broken Arrow (2)	5,928	E	1955	John E. White (M)2	1958
Chandler (10)	2,524	H	1925	Leonard Burt (AM)	1959
Cherokee (7)	2,410	H	1920	Don Groves	1957
Chickasha (3)	14,866	H	1946	T. R. McCasling (M)5	1959
Cleveland (6)	2,519	H	1931	Orville H. Hicks	1958
Coalgate (8)	1,689	H	1914	I. O. Kile	1959
Comanche (1)	2,082	E	1960	E. C. Welch	1959
Crescent (4)	1,264	E	1951	E. M. Jones	1959
Cushing (6)	8,619	H	1929	John R. Hamman (M)4	1961
Davis (5)	2,203	E	1955	John Hargus	1960
Del City (1)	12,934	H	1959	Huey Long (M)3	1959
Dewey (3)	3,994	H	1956	Paul Allee (AM)	1960
Drumright (4)	4,190	H	1949	Richard K. Curry (AM)	1960
Duncan (16)	20,009	H	1920	J. Barron McLendon (M)	1958
Durant (2)	10,467	H	1958	Bill Loman (M)5	1961
Edmond (9)	8,577	H	1925	J. B. Marshall (M)	1950
Elk City (8)	8,196	H	1929	Ray Damron (M)	1953
El Reno (7)	11,015	H	1926	C. A. Bentley (M)3	1946
Enid (2)	38,859	H	1947	Gerald D. Wilkins (M)3	1950
Fairview (2)	2,213	E	1951	E. M. Evans (AM)	1954
Grandfield (6)	1,606	H	1921	W. L. Gourley	1959
Guthrie (10)	9,502	H	1929	R. O. Whitchurch (M)2	1952
Guymon (1)	5,768	E	1961		
Hartshorne (1)	1,903	E	1955	Arvil Barnes (AM)	1958
Heavener (7)	1,891	H	1922	L. S. Folsom	1959
Henryetta (4)	6,551	E	1953	Buford M. Watson, Jr. (M)	1958
Konawa (6)	1,555	H	1948	Granvilee Shed (M)	1957
Lindsay (6)	4,258	H	1947	A. E. Ash (M)2	1957
McAlester (14)	17,419	H	1919	Carleton E. McMullen (AM)	1958
Madill (11)	3,084	H	1917	Edwin Hoff	1959
Mangum (14)	3,950	H	1914	Edward W. Day (AM)	1956
Midwest City (3)	36,058	H	1949	Robert W. Quinlan (M)	1952
Muskogee (15)	38,059	H	1920	C. Clay Harrell (M)	1952
Newkirk (1)	2,092	E	1956	Gene Leavitt	1956
Nichols Hills (1)	4,897	H	1959	G. R. Bixler	1959
Norman (12)	33,412	H	1919	Joe E. Parris (AM)3	1960

OKLAHOMA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Nowata (12)	4,163	H	1920	Otis Munson (AM)	1958
Oklahoma City (13)	324,253	H	1927	Sheldon Stirling (M)	1957
Okmulgee (3)	15,951	H	1954	Carroll J. Fry (AM)	1958
Pauls Valley (3)	6,856	H	1945	Robert W. Reeves	1958
Pawhuska (17)	5,414	H	1921	Morgan Hays (M)2	1958
Ponca City (2)	24,411	O	1954	Leon Nelson (AM)	1959
Purcell (5)	3,729	H	1949	O. D. Weaver	1959
Sallisaw (3)	3,351	H	1919	Leon W. Black	1955
Sapulpa (9)	14,282	H	1922	Max L. Minor (M)2	1960
Shawnee (5)	24,326	H	1930	Willard B. Moran (M)	1951
Stigler (6)	1,923	H	1947	Otis Scroggins	1959
Stillwater	23,965	H	1960		
Stroud (1)	2,456	E	1961		
Tecumseh (10)	2,630	H	1929	Earl English	1960
The Village (1)	12,118	H	1959	Eugene L. Bumpass (AM)	1959
Tonkawa (2)	3,415	E	1951	Hal H. Hunt 3	1954
Walters (10)	2,825	H	1919	Ferrell Phillips (AM)	1959
Waurika (5)	1,933	H	1951	Harvey B. Elliott (AM)	1959
Wetumka	1,798	H	1961		
Woodward (6)	7,747	H	1929	Thomas W. Keltch (M)	1951
Yale (9)	1,369	H	1921	C. W. Stepp	1950
Yukon (1)	3,076	H	1959	David R. Morgan (AM)	1959

OREGON—33

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (4)	12,926	H	1949	William D. Bollman (M)	1956
Astoria (6)	11,239	H	1923	William H. Cunningham (M)3	1959
Baker (5)	9,986	H	1950	Fred J. Young (M)2	1960
Bend (3)	11,936	H	1929	Walter Thompson (M)	1955
Coos Bay (4)	7,084	H	1945	Robert G. Kyle (M)	1952
Coquille (2)	4,730	O	1958	Gerald W. Ulett (AM)	1959
Cornelius (4)	1,146	H	1949	J. D. Harleman	1954
Corvallis (2)	20,669	H	1949	John F. Porter (M)2	1956
Empire (2)	3,781	O	1957	Fred C. Dyer (AM)	1959
Eugene (4)	50,977	H	1945	Hugh McKinley (M)3	1960
Forest Grove (3)	5,628	H	1938	Daniel O. Potter (AM)	1961
Grants Pass (4)	10,118	H	1946	Roy Eames (M)2	1960
Hermiston (1)	4,402	H	1960	L. T. Harper (AM)	1961
Hillsboro (3)	8,232	H	1960	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
Klamath Falls (1)	16,949	H	1958	(Vacancy)	
La Grande (15)	9,014	H	1913	David C. Slaght (AM)	1959
Medford (1)	24,425	H	1954	Robert A. Duff (M)	1954
Milton-Freewater (5)	4,110	H	1938	J. R. Castner (M)3	1956
Milwaukie (6)	9,099	H	1945	Leonard Mullan	1959
North Bend (2)	7,512	O	1955	Angus Crawford (M)2	1958
Nyssa (4)	2,611	H	1945	Arthur H. Colby (AM)	1958
Oregon City (4)	7,996	H	1924	C. R. Strohmeyer (AM)	1958
Pendleton (7)	14,434	H	1947	M. O. Gardner (M)2	1960
Roseburg (4)	11,467	H	1947	H. J. Warburton (M)2	1959
Salem (2)	49,142	H	1947	Kent Mathewson (M)3	1956
Silverton (3)	3,081	H	1941	R. E. Borland (M)2	1945
Springfield (6)	19,616	H	1947	Frank R. Smiley (AM)	1960
Sutherlin (4)	2,452	H	1952	George C. Stubbert (AM)	1960
Sweet Home (5)	3,353	H	1943	Robert G. White (AM)	1961
The Dalles (6)	10,493	H	1949	C. Dean Smith (M)2	1960
Tillamook (4)	4,244	H	1947	H. S. Paulson (M)	1952
Toledo (2)	3,053	H	1956	Marston B. Winegar (AM)	1958
Warrenton (10)	1,717	H	1925	Emerson R. Baldwin (M)	1944

PENNSYLVANIA—104

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Aliquippa	26,369	O	1960		
Ashland (3)	5,237	O	1930	Emil R. Ermert (AM)	1959
Aspinwall (3)	3,727	O	1925	Robert L. Breitenstein (AM)	1961
Avalon (Pittsburgh) (3)	6,859	O	1928	W. Thomas Potter (AM)	1960
Beaver (1)	6,160	O	1951	Lyle C. Kimple (M)	1951
Bellefonte (1)	6,088	O	1956	Dale F. Helsel (M)	1956
Bensalem tp (Cornwells Heights) (2)	23,478	O	1957	Constantine Mitchell	1960

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bethel Park (2)	23,650	O	1956	Ralph D. Bowen (AM)	1958
Blairsville (6)	4,930	O	1922	John A. Fatora (M)	1947
Boyertown (4)	4,067	O	1938	Rowland A. Read (M)	1950
Bristol (1)	12,364	O	1956	Ira M. Gates (M)	1957
Bristol tp (Levittown) (2)	59,298	O	1956	Richard J. Bowen (M)2	1959
Camp Hill (3)	8,559	O	1954	William J. Schuchart (AM)	1960
Carlisle (6)	16,623	O	1921	Ivan L. Carter, Jr. (M)	1957
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park (1)	35,990	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Clark's Summit (5)	3,693	O	1950	William J. Rolfe	1960
Dormont (Pittsburgh) (6)	13,098	O	1922	Mrs. Ora L. Thomas (AM)	1958
Downingtown (2)	5,598	O	1953	Walter I. Leland (M)2	1956
Doylestown (1)	5,917	O	1956	J. G. Pearsall (M)	1957
East Stroudsburg (1)	7,674	O	1958	Sterling W. Cramer	1958
Edgewood (Pittsburgh) (3)	5,124	O	1931	Frank J. Strange (M)	1958
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (6)	3,399	O	1914	Robert E. Lunn (M)	1953
Elizabethtown (1)	6,780	O	1960	(Vacancy)	
Ellwood City (6)	12,413	O	1928	N. Michael Markl (AM)2	1958
Emporium (1)	3,397	O	1958	Roy E. Donachy (AM)	1958
Ephrata (2)	7,688	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M)2	1942
Falls tp (Fallsington) (1)	29,082	O	1958	Robert F. Erwin (M)	1958
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) (3)	3,302	O	1937	Richard R. Moore (M)2	1957
Grove City (3)	8,368	O	1939	Lloyd A. Rowe (M)	1958
Hampton tp (Allison Park) (3)	10,641	O	1955	James D. Westman (AM)	1960
Hanover (4)	15,538	O	1928	Joseph B. O'Brien	1960
Hellertown (1)	6,716	O	1958	Frank Force (AM)	1959
Hickory tp (Sharon) (1)	12,635	O	1957	George L. Majoros (AM)	1958
Hollidaysburg (3)	6,475	O	1953	Frederick A. Souders	1959
Homer City (2)	2,471	O	1956	Michael D. Barletta	1958
Indiana (1)	13,005	O	1954	George H. Shea	1955
Lansdowne (4)	12,601	O	1922	Fred K. Roberts	1954
Lehighton (5)	6,318	O	1943	Paul McCauley (M)2	1960
Lewistown (6)	12,640	O	1943	Bernard F. Smith (M)2	1956
Lititz (2)	5,987	O	1950	David J. Bauer (M)	1955
Lower Makefield tp (Woodside) (1)	8,604	O	1957	William H. Struwe (M)2	1958
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (2)	59,420	O	1942	John F. Scull, Jr. (M)	1957
Lower Southampton tp (Feasterville) (2)	12,619	O	1956	Ray W. Westerfield (M)2	1958
McCandless tp (Allison Park) (2)	14,582	O	1954	Earl H. Jourdan (AM)2	1960
Marple tp (Broomall) (3)	19,722	O	1951	(Vacancy)	
Martinsburg (1)	1,772	O	1951	F. B. Higgins	1951
Mechanicsburg (3)	8,123	O	1947	Samuel H. Pressley (M)	1951
Middletown Borough (2)	11,182	O	1958	George C. Merkel (M)2	1960
Middletown tp (Levittown) (3)	26,894	O	1955	Charles M. Melchior (M)2	1958
Middletown tp (Lima) (1)	11,256	O	1958	Nelson G. Jay (AM)	1958
Mifflinburg (1)	2,476	O	1954	Guy L. Krapp	1954
Milton (6)	7,972	O	1925	William J. Ganster 2	1953
Monaca (2)	8,394	O	1956	Hugh C. Johnston	1959
Monroeville (1)	22,446	O	1958	Arthur H. Curtis (M)3	1959
Moon tp (Coraopolis) (2)	10,642	O	1958	Donald Creighton	1960
Morrisville (1)	7,790	O	1959	Robert H. Steward (AM)	1959
Mount Lebanon tp (Pittsburgh) (9)	35,361	O	1928	Robert A. Finley (M)3	1960
Narberth (2)	5,109	O	1954	Franklin G. West (AM)	1960
New Brighton (1)	8,397	O	1942	W S. McDanel (M)	1942
New Holland (2)	3,425	O	1957	William D. Golightly (AM)	1960

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Newtown tp (Newtown Square) (1)	9,270	O	1951	Daniel W. Llewellyn (M)	1951
Northampton (3)	8,866	O	1932	Stanley A. Skrocki (AM)	1960
Oakmont (3)	7,504	O	1948	Robert T. Roche (M)	1956
O'Hara tp (Pittsburgh) (1)	8,681	O	1956	Charles A. Geisler 2	1957
Palmyra (2)	6,999	O	1957	Roy L. Bomgardner	1958
Penn Hills tp (Allegheny Co.) (3)	51,512	O	1951	John H. Immel (M)4	1956
Phoenixville (3)	13,797	O	1930	William R. McKinley (AM)	1959
Pottstown (3)	26,144	O	1945	Robert H. McKinney, Jr. (M)2	1956
Quakertown (2)	6,305	O	1948	Pete A. Pakey (M)2	1960
Radnor tp (1)	21,697	O	1959	Raymond S. Gray, Jr. (AM)	1960
Ridgway (1)	6,387	O	1957	(Vacancy)	
Ross tp (Pittsburgh) (1)	25,952	O	1949	Miles A. Caughey (AM)	1959
St. Marys (1)	8,065	O	1953	Donald S. Harding (M)2	1954
Schuylkill Haven (1)	6,470	O	1952	Richard Davis, Jr. (M)	1953
Scottdale (7)	6,244	O	1932	John L. Sine	1960
Sewickley (4)	6,157	O	1918	Raymond L. Howe (M)	1955
Sewickley Heights (2)	931	O	1938	Ernest Trimble (AM)	1959
Shaler tp (Glenshaw) (1)	24,939	O	1951	J. Wynn Thompson (AM)	1951
Sharpsville (6)	6,061	O	1952	Robert R. Mitchell (M)2	1959
Shillington (1)	5,639	O	1954	H. L. Burmeister (M)2	1956
Shippensburg (1)	6,138	O	1960	Walter K. Smith (M)	1960
Snowden tp (Library) (1)	7,384	O	1955	Robert C. Bryer	1961
Somerset (2)	6,347	O	1957	Donald E. Cassler	1958
South Fayette tp (Morgan) (1)	9,494	O	1958	(Vacancy)	
Springdale (4)	5,602	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr. (M)2	1958
State College (2)	22,409	O	1945	Robert Y. Edwards (M)	1949
Stroudsburg (1)	6,070	O	1957	Harold E. Snyder (M)	1957
Towamencin tp (Landsdale) (1)	3,724	O	1957	Warren S. Kriebel	1957
Towanda (3)	4,293	O	1918	George F. Snell (M)	1957
Tredyffrin tp (Berwyn) (1)	16,004	O	1958	Clyde C. Stone (M)	1955
Turtle Creek (1)	10,607	O	1960	Alfred A. Dybiec (M)2	1960
Upper Merion tp (King of Prussia) (1)	17,096	O	1958	Paul A. Flynn (M)3	1958
Upper Moreland tp (Willow Grove) (1)	21,032	O	1959	John M. Hohenwarter (AM)	1959
Upper St. Clair tp (1)	8,287	O	1960	B. Robert Terrick	1960
Warren (4)	14,505	O	1949	George Geracimos (AM)	1954
Warrington tp (1)	4,148	O	1955	Leonard H. Point (M)	1955
Watsontown (2)	2,431	O	1956	Jay Gregg (AM)2	1960
Waynesboro (2)	10,427	O	1922	Roy N. Hawbaker (M)	1950
Wellsboro (1)	4,369	O	1954	John A. Daugherty	1953
Westmont (1)	6,573	O	1957	Victor H. Raab	1957
West Reading (Reading) (3)	4,938	O	1926	Howard F. Rickenbach (M)	1938
West View (Pittsburgh) (7)	8,079	O	1942	Wade Winner 2	1958
Wilkinsburg (Pittsburgh) (3)	30,066	O	1953	Richard O. Griffith (AM)	1958
Winfield (Cabot) (1)	2,482	O	1954	W. L. S. Freehling	1957

RHODE ISLAND—4

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Barrington t (1)	13,826	H	1961	Paul H. Hermann (M)4	1961
East Providence (1)	41,955	H	1958	Earl P. Sandquist (M)2	1959
Newport (3)	47,049	H	1953	George Bisson (AM)	1959
North Kingstown t (2)	18,977	H	1955	Harry G. Hug (M)2	1960

SOUTH CAROLINA—18

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Aiken (2)	11,243	Sh	1955	I. Harding Hughes (M)	1958
Beaufort (12)	6,298	Oe	1915	J. McDonald Wray (M)	1956
Camden (3)	6,842	E	1948	B. Max Paulling (AM)	1959
Cayce (1)	8,517	Sh	1959	Hugh N. Thompson (M)2	1959
Chester (1)	6,906	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy (M)	1945

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Columbia (2)	97,433	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Florence (9)	24,722	Sh	1921	R. Powell Black (M)	1960
Greenville (1)	66,188	S	1951	Gerald W. Shaw (M)4	1951
Greenwood (5)	16,644	Sh	1939	A. L. Atkinson (M)	1954
Kingstree (2)	3,847	O	1958	(Vacancy)	
Lancaster (4)	7,999	O	1946	Ivey Poovey (M)	1953
Myrtle Beach	7,834	E	1962		
Newberry (1)	8,208	Oh	1949	E. L. Blackwell (M)2	1949
Orangeburg (1)	13,852	O	1955	A. T. Brown (M)	1955
Rock Hill (7)	29,404	H	1915	W. M. Kennedy (M)	1950
Spartanburg (4)	44,352	Sh	1947	Lott T. Rogers (M)4	1958
Sumter (11)	23,062	Oe	1912	Wade S. Kolb (M)	1952
Winnsboro (2)	3,479	E	1955	J. Ben White (AM)	1959

SOUTH DAKOTA—2

Madison (5)	5,420	E	1951	Calvin C. Henry (M)2	1960
Yankton (1)	9,279	E	1955	(Vacancy)	

TENNESSEE—42

Adair (Jackson) (1)	53	E	1954	Vanden Griffin	1954
Alcoa (3)	6,395	S	1919	Ross F. Walker (M)3	1956
Athens (4)	12,103	S	1953	William J. Garrett (AM)	1959
Atwood (2)	461	E	1951	W. G. Belew	1956
Beersheba Springs (2)	577	E	1955	James F. Brown	1959
Belle Meade (Nashville) (2)	3,082	E	1950	Homer B. Clark	1958
Berry Hill (Nashville) (2)	1,551	E	1950	Bryan H. Alsup	1952
Charleston (1)	764	E	1956	Paul Rogers	1956
Church Hill (1)	686	E	1958	Wallace D. Alley	1959
Clifton (4)	708	E	1944	Ernest Thacker (M)3	1960
Coalmont	458	E	1957	(Vacancy)	
Collinwood (4)	596	E	1947	Robert Stooksberry	1955
Columbia (5)	17,624	S	1940	C. N. Martin (M)	1958
Dayton (2)	3,500	E	1953	J. Robert Crowell (AM)	1960
Ducktown	741	E	1957	(Vacancy)	
Dupontonia (2)	1,896	E	1959	Guy Smith	1960
Elizabethton (9)	10,896	S	1921	W. Paul Crumley (M)	1956
Fairview (1)	1,017	E	1959	Peter Mount	1959
Forest Hills (Nashville) (1)	2,101	E	1957	Charles N. Longhurst	1961
Gatlinburg (2)	1,764	S	1945	Walter W. Mynatt (M)2	1954
Goodlettsville (1)	3,163	E	1959	O. D. Brooks (AM)	1959
Johnson City (7)	29,892	S	1939	D. A. Burkhalter (M)2	1956
Kingsport (5)	26,314	S	1917	Charles K. Marsh (AM)	1958
Lobelville (1)	449	E	1957	Scott Porch	1960
McMinn Co. (Athens) (2)	33,662	E	1947	Eugene B. Torbett	1956
Maynardsville (1)	620	E	1958	J. D. Wallace	1958
Mount Pleasant (2)	2,921	E	1957	Ed Little (AM)	1958
Murfreesboro (3)	18,991	S	1920	H. L. McCullough (M)	1947
Oak Hill (Nashville) (3)	4,490	E	1953	F. E. Kent (AM)	1959
Oak Ridge (1)	27,169	E	1959	Fred E. Weisbrod (M)3	1959
Paris (5)	9,325	E	1947	M. G. Isbell (AM)	1959
Ramer	358	E	1958	(Vacancy)	
Red Bank-White Oak (2)	10,777	E	1955	Richard Barton (M)3	1960
Rutledge (2)	793	E	1955	Clem R. Wester	1958
St. Joseph (1)	547	E	1958	R. L. Bryan	1959
Savannah (2)	4,315	E	1951	Dennie R. Tyler (AM)	1954
Shelbyville (4)	10,466	S	1947	Joe D. Brown	1953
Spring City (2)	1,800	E	1953	V. Z. Cline	1953
Tennessee Ridge (1)	324	E	1960	Ray Mobley	1960
Union City	8,837	E	1960	W. David Frizzell	1961
Waynesboro (1)	1,343	E	1956	Joel Morrison	1956
Whitwell (1)	1,857	E	1956	(Vacancy)	

TEXAS—148

Abernathy (1)	2,491	O	1960	Paul D. Noland (AM)	1960
Abilene (4)	90,368	H	1947	R. M. Tinstman (AM)	1960
Alice (3)	20,861	H	1949	E. C. Drumb (M)	1956

TEXAS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Amarillo (10)	137,969	H	1913	N. V. Moss (M)	1947
Andrews (1)	11,135	H	1959	Marshall A. Pharr (AM)	1959
Aransas Pass (4)	6,956	H	1952	Fred P. Robbins (M)	1957
Arlington (3)	44,775	H	1949	William J. Pitstick (M)2	1956
Athens (1)	7,086	H	1960	Howard Willingham (AM)	1960
Austin (4)	186,545	H	1926	W. T. Williams, Jr. (M)	1955
Baytown (4)	28,159	H	1948	J. B. LeFevre	1959
Beaumont (12)	119,175	H	1919	J. W. Jeffrey (M)4	1960
Beeville (2)	13,811	H	1951	Lee Ellis Weber (M)	1958
Bellaire (3)	19,872	H	1949	Gary O. Summers (M)4	1953
Belton (5)	8,163	H	1931	J. W. Tippit (AM)	1960
Big Spring (6)	31,230	H	1926	A. K. Steinheimer (M)3	1958
Bonham (3)	7,357	H	1947	R. G. Fisher	1953
Borger (9)	20,911	H	1930	A. C. Spears (M)	1956
Breckenridge (2)	6,273	H	1954	James E. Swaim	1957
Brownfield (1)	10,286	H	1954	E. D. Jones (M)	1955
Brownsville (14)	48,040	H	1915	L. M. Crow, Jr. (M)3	1960
Brownwood (12)	16,974	H	1916	John A. Clary (AM)	1960
Bryan (12)	27,542	H	1917	Fred C. Sandlin (M)	1958
Burkburnett (12)	7,621	H	1923	Clovis D. Mann (AM)	1960
Burleson (1)	2,345	O	1960	Ray Bentley (AM)	1960
Burnet (3)	2,214	O	1945	Fred Garrison	1955
Canadian (1)	2,239	Oe	1959	Robert E. Jamison (AM)	1959
Canyon (1)	5,864	H	1959	Bill York (AM)	1960
Carrizo Springs (6)	5,699	E	1946	E. W. Marlowe	1956
Carthage (3)	5,262	H	1947	T. A. Grissom (M)	1956
Childress (3)	6,399	O	1951	Louis Sally (AM)	1957
Clarksville (2)	3,851	E	1946	William Allen	1959
Cleburne (4)	15,381	H	1950	Pete Styner (AM)	1959
Cleveland (2)	5,838	O	1955	T. A. Boothe	1960
Coleman (1)	6,371	H	1950	Albert J. Pope (M)	1950
College Station (4)	11,396	H	1944	Ran Boswell (M)	1952
Colorado City (5)	6,457	H	1948	J. E. Keaton (AM)	1960
Commerce (3)	5,789	H	1954	Frazer Edmonds (AM)2	1958
Corpus Christi (7)	167,690	H	1945	Herbert W. Whitney (M)2	1958
Corsicana (2)	20,344	H	1956	Rollin K. Snethen (M)2	1960
Crystal City (1)	9,101	H	1943	L. L. Williams (M)	1943
Dalhart (7)	5,160	Oe	1949	Sammy Lee Phelps (AM)	1961
Dallas (7)	679,684	H	1931	Elgin E. Crull (M)	1952
Deer Park (1)	4,865	H	1960	Horace Shackelford	1961
Denison (1)	22,748	H	1956	David A. Harner (M)2	1957
Denton (1)	26,844	H	1959	Homer B. Bly (M)2	1959
Donna (2)	7,522	H	1957	Don R. Edmonds (AM)2	1961
Eagle Lake (2)	3,565	O	1958	Kenneth E. Smith (AM)	1959
Eagle Pass (1)	12,094	H	1958	Doyle J. Duke (AM)	1958
Eastland (13)	3,292	H	1919	James W. Young	1956
Edinburg (10)	18,706	H	1946	Jack L. Reynolds (AM)	1959
El Campo (3)	7,700	H	1954	William E. Wolff (AM)2	1960
Ennis (2)	9,347	H	1957	Gerald G. Fox (AM)	1959
Farmers Branch (2)	13,441	H	1956	J. M. Orman (M)2	1958
Fort Stockton (2)	6,373	Oe	1948	Gene Higgins (AM)2	1961
Fort Worth (8)	356,268	H	1925	L. P. Cookingham (M)5	1959
Freeport (2)	11,619	O	1957	William R. Blackwell (AM)	1959
Friona (1)	2,048	Oe	1958	Albert L. Field (AM)	1958
Gainesville (3)	13,083	H	1951	L. Jack Davis (AM)	1959
Galveston	67,175	H	1961		
Garland (3)	38,501	H	1951	John S. Stiff (M)2	1958
Georgetown (2)	5,218	O	1942	Lee C. Black (M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,821	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Gilmer (2)	4,312	Oe	1948	J. W. Croley (M)	1955
Gladewater (3)	5,742	H	1955	Ivan P. Oliver (M)3	1959
Gonzales (1)	5,829	H	1958	Carlos C. Smith (AM)	1958
Graham (1)	8,505	H	1951	J. P. Tackett 2	1951
Grand Prairie (3)	30,386	H	1949	Guy L. McCraw (AM)3	1960
Greenville (3)	19,087	H	1954	Chester E. Petersen (M)2	1959
Groves (2)	17,304	H	1959	James A. Smith, Jr. (AM)	1960

TEXAS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Haltom City (3)	23,133	H	1955	Hugh T. Henry (M)4	1959
Harlingen (5)	41,207	H	1947	R. Marshall Bingham (M)4	1959
Hearne (2)	5,072	O	1939	Norman L. McCarver (M)	1943
Hereford (3)	7,652	H	1952	C. Dudley Bayne (AM)	1956
Hubbard (5)	1,628	O	1943	S. F. Norris	1959
Hurst (3)	10,165	H	1956	Clifford A. Johnson	1958
Irving (3)	45,985	H	1953	Morris M. Howard (M)2	1960
Jacksonville (5)	9,590	H	1931	Walter E. Cook (M)3	1957
Jasper (4)	4,889	E	1948	P. V. Werner (AM)	1956
Kermit (1)	10,465	O	1953	James C. Hill 2	1953
Kerrville (8)	8,901	H	1927	Rudolph H. Weiss (M)	1956
Kilgore (1)	10,092	H	1960	Floyd J. Carroll (M)	1959
Killeen (4)	23,377	H	1949	John G. Sarriss (M)2	1956
Kingsville (2)	25,297	H	1952	E. R. Cauley (M)	1957
Lake Jackson (4)	9,651	H	1948	A. A. MacLean (M)	1956
La Marque (3)	13,969	H	1957	Stanley Duitscher (AM)	1960
Lamesa (4)	12,438	H	1945	C. A. Taylor (M)	1949
Levelland (3)	10,153	H	1949	Kenneth Harper (M)	1954
Liberty (1)	6,127	H	1958	Harley H. McAdams	1960
Littlefield (1)	7,236	H	1959	J. W. Harrison (AM)	1959
Livingston (3)	3,398	O	1941	L. R. Gandy (AM)	1959
Lockhart (3)	6,084	O	1947	Frank C. Hancock, Jr. (M)2	1960
Longview (6)	40,050	H	1923	Harry G. Mosley (M)	1952
Lubbock (8)	128,691	H	1917	H. P. Clifton (M)	1955
Lufkin (15)	17,641	H	1919	Harold Schmitzer (M)	1956
McAllen (2)	32,728	O	1945	William L. Schupp (M)2	1946
McKinney (1)	13,763	H	1960	Clyde Emmons (AM)	1960
McLean (2)	1,330	O	1958	B. J. McCartney (AM)	1960
Marshall (5)	23,846	H	1927	Mack V. Runnels (M)	1957
Mesquite (2)	27,526	H	1953	George R. Schrader (M)2	1959
Mexia (6)	6,121	H	1920	Dan Mize (AM)2	1960
Midland (5)	62,625	O	1947	A. A. Bul (AM)	1958
Mission (3)	14,081	H	1928	Calvin H. Gibson	1960
Monahans (2)	8,567	H	1954	William L. Fuller (AM)	1960
Mount Pleasant (5)	8,027	H	1948	A. E. Taylor (M)5	1956
Muleshoe (1)	3,871	H	1960	Arch M. March	1960
Nacogdoches (2)	12,674	H	1931	J. T. Alders (AM)	1960
Navasota (3)	4,937	H	1923	M. B. Thomas (AM)	1958
Nederland (3)	12,036	H	1956	D. B. Henson (AM)	1958
Odessa (4)	80,338	O	1946	W. E. Routh (M)2	1959
Orange (5)	25,605	H	1954	Archie N. Walker (AM)2	1960
Pampa (10)	24,664	H	1927	John S. Koontz (M)	1957
Panhandle (9)	1,958	O	1923	Frank Vise	1955
Paris (6)	20,977	H	1948	H. C. Kennemer (AM)	1960
Perryton (1)	7,903	E	1951	J. B. Whigham, Jr.	1951
Pittsburg (5)	3,796	E	1946	C. E. Wynne	1952
Plano (1)	3,695	O	1960	Joe Marchman	1960
Port Arthur (7)	66,676	H	1932	Charles Brazil (M)2	1950
Port Lavaca (3)	8,864	H	1956	Hugh H. Bowers, Jr.	1960
Ranger (1)	3,313	H	1952	(Vacancy)	
Richardson (1)	16,810	C	1956	R. B. Sherrill, Jr. (M)2	1956
Rosebud (5)	1,644	O	1955	William F. Condron, Jr. (AM)	1961
San Angelo (12)	58,815	H	1916	H. D. Howard (AM)	1958
San Antonio (4)	587,718	H	1952	Lynn Andrews (M)	1958
San Benito (2)	16,422	H	1948	Francis A. Vaughn (M)2	1955
Sherman (10)	24,988	H	1915	Bill Whiteacre	1958
Silsbee (2)	6,277	H	1956	B. D. Banks (AM)2	1959
Snyder (2)	13,850	H	1952	Roy Dunlap (M)	1955
Spearman (2)	3,555	E	1959	Kenneth K. Conrey (AM)	1960
Stamford (7)	5,259	H	1918	Harry D. Steenson (M)3	1952
Sulphur Springs (5)	9,160	H	1947	Carl W. Riehn (AM)	1960
Sweetwater (5)	13,914	H	1928	Garland P. Franks (M)7	1954
Taylor (7)	9,434	H	1914	F. R. Cromwell (M)2	1950
Temple (10)	30,419	H	1922	Howard K. Dodgen (AM)	1959
Terrell (11)	13,803	H	1919	J. C. Pruett (AM)	1958
Terrell Hills (1)	5,572	H	1960	Gerald C. Henckel, Jr.	1960

TEXAS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Texarkana (1)	30,218	C	1960	Gene Gatlin (M)5	1960
Tulia (4)	4,410	E	1954	James W. White (M)	1958
Tyler (11)	51,230	H	1915	Casey Fannin (M)5	1961
Uvalde (2)	10,293	O	1949	G. A. Scrimshire (M)4	1960
Victoria (2)	33,047	H	1957	John F. Lee (AM)	1959
Waco (10)	97,808	H	1924	Terrell Blodgett (AM)	1960
Waxahachie (8)	12,749	H	1947	Harold R. Yungmeyer (M)2	1958
Weatherford (1)	9,759	H	1956	Cecil E. Massey (M)3	1957
Weslaco (4)	15,649	H	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1941
West Columbia (4)	2,947	O	1942	James W. Dodson (AM)2	1959
West University Place (1)	14,628	O	1955	Whitt F. Johnson	1955
Wichita Falls (11)	101,724	H	1928	C. J. Griggs (M)2	1959
Yoakum (7)	5,761	H	1915	R. H. Koether (M)	1948

UTAH—11

Bountiful (2)	17,039	Oe	1953	Alvin Sessions (M)	1956
Clearfield (2)	8,833	Oe	1953	Glen P. Willardson (AM)	1959
Layton (1)	9,027	O	1960	Gilbert W. Fairholm (AM)	1960
Monticello (4)	1,845	Oe	1950	Phillip K. Palmer	1960
Nephi (4)	2,566	Oe	1948	R. E. Winn	1959
Ogden (3)	70,197	H	1951	Edward L. Carlsen (AM)	1960
Orem (1)	18,394	O	1953	O. V. Farnsworth (M)	1953
Provo (2)	36,047	H	1956	Edward J. Connell (AM)	1960
Richfield (1)	4,412	Oe	1952	Guy Baker (M)	1949
Tooele (3)	9,133	Oe	1925	Charles Sidney Noble (M)2	1959
Vernal (3)	3,655	Oe	1946	Buell Bennett	1959

VERMONT—37

Barre (1)	10,387	Sh	1955	(Vacancy)	
Barre t (Websterville) (4)	4,580	E	1939	Frank L. Tucker	1959
Bellows Falls vil (5)	3,831	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)2	1946
Bethel t (8)	1,356	E	1947	Bert S. Moffatt (AM)	1960
Brandon t (2)	3,329	E	1959	Clifford Vermilya (AM)	1960
Brattleboro t (5)	11,734	E	1942	Corwin S. Elwell (AM)3	1960
Castleton t (9)	1,902	E	1939	Edward F. Kehoe (M)	1955
Cavendish vil (3)	1,374†	E	1957	Donald R. Ellison (AM)	1960
Cavendish Town (3)	1,223	E	1957	Donald R. Ellison (AM)	1960
Chester t (3)	2,318	E	1945	Aldin Rollins (AM)	1958
Chester vil (3)	923	E	1945	Aldin Rollins (AM)	1958
Essex Junction (3)	5,340	E	1955	Edward R. Lamb (M)2	1961
Essex Town (3)	7,090	E	1951	Edward R. Lamb (M)2	1961
Hardwick t (4)	2,349	E	1937	H. E. Rowell	1950
Hartford t (White River Junction) (5)	6,355	E	1940	Ralph Lehman (AM)	1959
Hartland t (3)	1,592	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Ludlow (1) (t and vil)	2,460	E	1959	Sidney Smith (AM)2	1959
Manchester t (5)	2,470	E	1941	Oakley K. Porter (M)	1956
Middlebury t (6)	5,305	E	1937	Richard W. Emerick (M)2	1957
Middlebury vil (6)	3,688	E	1937	Richard W. Emerick (M)2	1957
Montpelier (1)	8,782	Sh	1956	Ralph Irving (M)3	1956
North Troy vil (5)	961	E	1935	Ernest Westerberg	1952
Northfield t (10)	4,511	E	1941	George L. Young (M)3	1960
Northfield vil (9)	2,159	E	1941	George L. Young (M)3	1960
Poultney t (2)	3,009	E	1951	Earl Hubbard	1952
Randolph t (2)	3,414	E	1940	O. Clifton Chadwick	1957
Randolph vil (3)	2,122	E	1934	O. Clifton Chadwick	1957
Rockingham t (4)	5,704	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)2	1946
St. Albans (2)	8,806	E	1958	Sterling C. Morris (M)3	1960
St. Johnsbury t (4)	8,869	E	1923	David T. Clark (AM)2	1960
St. Johnsbury vil (4)	6,809	E	1923	David T. Clark (AM)2	1960
South Burlington t (3)	6,903	E	1953	Jerome P. Hartman (M)2	1960
Springfield t (3)	9,934	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (AM)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,613	E	1935	Ernest Westerberg	1952
Windsor t (5)	4,468	E	1931	William Blaisdell (AM)2	1955
Windsor vil (4)	3,256	E	1941	William Blaisdell (AM)2	1955
Winooski (1)	7,420	E	1960	Robert A. LaFountain	1960

VIRGINIA—73

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abingdon (4)	4,758	E	1940	William R. Cook (M)	1958
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (4)	30,969	E	1933	M. M. Pence	1953
Alexandria (10)	91,023	H	1922	Edward G. Heatwole (M)	1956
Altavista (8)	3,299	S	1936	(Vacancy)	
Appalachia (2)	2,456	E	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (3)	163,401	Sh	1932	A. T. Lundberg (M)	1947
Ashland (3)	2,773	E	1950	W. C. Blanton, Jr. (M)	1956
Bedford (6)	5,921	Oe	1920	George R. House, Jr. (M)2	1960
Big Stone Gap (9)	4,688	S	1936	(Vacancy)	
Blacksburg (4)	7,070	E	1952	J. George French, Jr.	1959
Blackstone (4)	3,659	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	4,235	E	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (11)	17,144	Sh	1919	Robert L. Morrison (M)2	1948
Buena Vista (3)	6,300	Sh	1952	R. H. Beach (M)2	1956
Charlottesville (8)	29,427	Oe	1913	James E. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1948
Christiansburg (1)	3,653	S	1956	John E. Lemley (M)	1956
Clifton Forge (6)	5,268	S	1942	A. Kyle Roop, Jr. (M)3	1959
Colonial Heights (1)	9,587	E	1960	George E. Smith (M)2	1960
Covington (7)	11,062	E	1925	Earnest L. Thacker (M)2	1957
Crewe (4)	2,012	E	1926	William L. Ross	1959
Culpeper (4)	2,412	S	1930	R. W. Huffman (M)	1943
Danville (1)	46,577	E	1950	T. Edward Temple (M)3	1950
Emporia (3)	5,535	O	1953	Donald L. Grimes (AM)	1960
Fairfax (1)	13,585	O	1956	Glenn W. Saunders, Jr. (M)	1956
Fairfax County (1)	275,002	E	1952	Carlton C. Massey (M)3	1952
Falls Church (2)	10,192	S	1950	L. Z. Johnston, Jr. (M)2	1957
Farmville (10)	4,293	O	1915	Ernest L. Quisenberry, III 2	1957
Franklin (8)	7,264	Oe	1922	Harold S. Atkinson (M)	1956
Fredericksburg (3)	13,639	S	1912	F. Freeman Funk (M)	1955
Front Royal (2)	7,949	S	1930	Harold D. Hamner, Jr. (M)	1954
Galax (4)	5,254	O	1922	W. G. Andrews (AM)	1947
Grundy (1)	2,287	O	1959	O. Wendell White (AM)	1959
Hampton (2)	89,258	H	1952	Clarence E. Johnson (M)	1956
Harrisonburg (6)	11,916	S	1939	William A. Woodward (AM)3	1957
Henrico County (Richmond) (4)	117,339	E	1934	Edward A. Beck 5	1952
Hopewell (8)	17,895	Sh	1924	Levin D. James (M)2	1954
Lexington (6)	7,537	O	1938	John V. Berberich, III (M)	1956
Luray (3)	3,014	O	1937	Leland H. Pittman	1959
Lynchburg (3)	54,790	E	1920	Robert D. Morrison (M)	1949
Manassas (6)	3,555	O	1927	T. Nelson Elliott	1955
Marion (1)	8,385	Sh	1951	James W. Ritter, Jr. (M)2	1957
Martinsville (2)	18,798	E	1949	Julian F. Hirst (M)3	1956
Narrows t (3)	2,508	H	1948	William P. Larew (M)	1952
Newport News (3)	113,662	Sh	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (9)	305,872	Sh	1918	Thomas F. Maxwell (M)3	1955
Norton (9)	4,996	S	1936	Evan Norton (M)	1957
Orange (3)	2,955	E	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941
Pearisburg (5)	2,268	O	1947	B. Cowles Mallory (AM)	1960
Petersburg (6)	36,750	E	1920	Roy F. Ash (M)2	1950
Poquoson (1)	4,278	E	1952	W. A. Clarke (AM)	1953
Portsmouth (12)	114,773	E	1917	Aubrey P. Johnson, Jr. (AM)	1958
Pulaski (5)	10,469	Sh	1948	Thomas B. Noland (M)3	1956
Radford (9)	9,371	Sh	1920	Wilson D. Coleman (M)2	1957
Richlands (1)	4,963	O	1952	James E. Cranwell, Jr. (M)	1956
Richmond (2)	219,958	Sh	1948	Horace H. Edwards (M)	1954
Roanoke (2)	97,110	E	1918	Arthur S. Owens (M)2	1947
Salem (6)	16,058	E	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (5)	5,974	Oe	1946	J. Aubrey Houghton (M)	1956
South Norfolk (8)	22,035	Sh	1947	Philip P. Davis (M)2	1957
Staunton (7)	22,232	Sh	1908	Seth Burnley (M)2	1948
Suffolk (5)	12,609	O	1919	James C. Causey, Jr. (M)	1955
Tappahannock (6)	1,086	S	1938	Romeo H. Burton, Jr. (M)	1955
Tazewell (2)	3,000	Sh	1958	Mrs. Herbert Ward	1960
Victoria (1)	1,737	O	1960	James D. Harrelson (AM)	1960

VIRGINIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Vienna (2)	11,440	S	1958	L. B. Cresswell (M)2	1959
Vinton (2)	3,432	Sh	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (M)	1942
Virginia Beach (4)	8,091	S	1950	W. Russell Hatchett (M)	1955
Warrenton (4)	3,522	O	1920	Philip W. Ancell (M)5	1960
Waynesboro (3)	15,694	O	1928	Charles T. Yancey (M)2	1958
Williamsburg (4)	6,832	Sh	1932	Hugh B. Rice (M)3	1948
Winchester (5)	15,110	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Woodstock (1)	2,083	O	1960	Edward L. Brower (AM)	1960
Wytheville (4)	5,634	S	1927	Carter W. Beamer (M)	1947
WASHINGTON—20					
Anacortes (1)	8,414	E	1958	Archie French (AM)2	1958
Bellevue (3)	12,809	E	1953	L. Joe Miller (AM)	1960
Des Moines (1)	1,987	O	1959	Evan E. Peterson (M)6	1959
East Redmond (2)	203	E	1956	W. W. Wood	1960
Ellensburg (6)	8,625	E	1949	Benjamin H. Mead, Jr. (M)2	1956
Kennewick (1)	14,244	E	1955	William E. Hansen (M)6	1955
Medina (1)	2,285	E	1955	Edwin C. Baum	1955
Mercer Island (1)	6,000†	E	1961	Donald L. Hitchman (AM)	1960
Moses Lake (1)	11,299	E	1959	Chester L. Waggener (AM)	1959
Mountlake Terrace (2)	9,122	E	1954	Dean D. Hunter, Jr. (AM)	1959
Normandy Park (Seattle) (1)	3,224	E	1953	John Nicholson (M)	1953
Port Angeles (2)	12,653	E	1952	M. W. Slankard (M)7	1958
Puyallup (2)	12,063	E	1951	Harris F. Green (M)	1955
Richland (1)	23,548	H	1959	Murrey W. Fuller (M)3	1959
Spokane (1)	181,608	E	1960	H. B. Nabers (M)5	1960
Sunnyside (1)	6,208	E	1948	E. G. Hubbert (M)	1948
Tacoma (2)	147,979	H	1953	David D. Rowlands (M)3	1956
Vancouver (2)	32,464	H	1952	Robert Clute (M)2	1958
Walla Walla (1)	24,536	E	1960	Leland F. Kraft (M)2	1960
Yakima (2)	43,284	H	1959	George D. Smith (AM)	1960
WEST VIRGINIA—13					
Bluefield (7)	19,256	Sh	1921	Randolph G. Whittle, Jr. (M)	1958
Clarksburg (18)	28,112	S	1921	Orville F. Over (M)3	1957
Fayetteville (1)	1,848	O	1953	J. H. Allen (M)	1953
Grafton (8)	5,791	H	1947	Frank H. Crislip	1956
Huntington (1)	83,627	H	1957	R. M. Hoisington (M)4	1958
Morgantown (5)	22,487	Sh	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
Moundsville (3)	15,163	H	1956	J. Frank Wiseman	1960
Oak Hill (2)	4,711	H	1947	W. R. Bennett (M)	1953
Princeton (3)	8,393	H	1953	James W. Lord (AM)	1959
St. Marys (4)	2,443	Sh	1921	Clifford C. Cunningham	1957
Salem (3)	2,366	H	1948	Sylvia J. Midlam (AM)	1958
Weirton (4)	28,201	Sh	1947	E. A. Ewing (AM)	1959
Wheeling (6)	53,400	Sh	1935	James C. Boyd (AM)	1959
WISCONSIN—20					
Bayside (2)	3,181	O	1956	Robert B. Zill (M)3	1960
Beloit (6)	32,846	E	1929	Richard Calland (AM)	1960
Brown Deer (2)	11,280	O	1957	Dwayne Partain (AM)2	1960
Eau Claire (3)	37,987	E	1949	Douglas G. Weiford (M)2	1956
Elm Grove (2)	4,994	O	1956	Ted Tedesco (AM)	1959
Fond du Lac (1)	32,719	E	1957	Robert H. McManus (M)2	1958
Fort Atkinson (3)	7,908	E	1931	Elmore F. Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (2)	7,315	O	1946	W. J. Blong (AM)	1957
Greendale (4)	6,843	E	1939	John M. Kuglitsch (M)	1950
Janesville (4)	35,164	E	1923	Joseph Lustig (M)	1957
Lake Geneva (1)	4,929	E	1956	Dean Van Ness (M)4	1956
Lake Mills (3)	2,951	E	1954	Gilbert F. Hill (M)3	1959
Marinette (3)	13,329	E	1952	Edward A. Woleske (AM)	1960
Oshkosh (2)	45,110	E	1957	R. E. Harbaugh (M)	1960
River Hills (Milwaukee) (2)	1,257	O	1947	John M. Fredrickson (M)	1955
Shorewood (7)	15,990	O	1926	Robert W. Duncan (M)	1958

WISCONSIN—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Two Rivers (6)	12,393	E	1925	Robert L. Broucek (M)	1959
Watertown (2)	13,943	E	1949	(Vacancy)	
Whitefish Bay (1)	18,390	O	1938	John Katzban (M)	1956
Whitewater (1)	6,380	E	1955	C. F. Trinkle (M)4	1955

WYOMING—3

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Casper (1)	38,930	E	1959	Henry Rolfes, Jr. (M)6	1959
Laramie (5)	17,520	E	1942	Robert F. Boos (M)	1959
Sheridan (1)	11,651	E	1958	Maurice E. Cole (M)2	1958

PUERTO RICO—1

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
San Juan (5)	432,508		1931	Mrs. F. Rincon de Gautier (M)	1947

CANADA

ALBERTA—2

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Drayton Valley (1)	2,554	O	1959	(Vacancy)	
Lethbridge (1)	34,000	O	1927	A. L. H. Somerville	1950

BRITISH COLUMBIA—5

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Kitimat (2)	8,000	O	1953	J. A. Currie (AM)	1959
North Vancouver (1)	34,312	O	1959	Cyril McC. Henderson (M)2	1959
Surrey (1)	65,000	O	1955	Percy Livingstone (M)	1955
Victoria (1)	57,500	O	1949	Cecil C. Wyatt (AM)	1950
West Vancouver (2)	23,000	O	1952	E. G. Barnes (AM)	1959

NEW BRUNSWICK—1

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Woodstock (12)	4,308	O	1919	J. R. Calkin	1953

NOVA SCOTIA—1

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Halifax (2)	94,000	Sh	1951	Peter C. Byars	1961

ONTARIO—9

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Belleville (3)	21,394	O	1956	J. R. Reynolds	1960
Chatham (3)	22,352	Sh	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Fort William (1)	43,512	O	1958	Sydney Henry Blake (AM)	1958
Niagara Falls (3)	23,858	Sh	1923	W. S. Orr (AM)	1944
Oakville (1)	10,247	O	1956	Kenneth C. Needham (M)	1956
St. Catharines (1)	41,156	O	1959	Stuart K. Watt (AM)	1959
Sarnia (2)	49,589	Sh	1951	Robert G. Given (M)2	1958
Windsor (1)	117,629	O	1958	E. Royden Colter (M)3	1958
Woodstock (2)	20,000	O	1955	Robert G. Morrow (AM)	1958

QUEBEC—40

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Arvida (3)	14,257	E	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (3)	7,500	E	1937	Herman G. Ryland (M)	1952
Beaconsfield (2)	9,400	E	1952	John MacKay (AM)	1960
Beloeil (2)	5,800	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Buckingham	10,000	E	1959	(Vacancy)	
Cap de la Madeleine (2)	25,605	E	1947	Leo Lupien (M)2	1951
Chibougamau (1)	4,500	E	1958	Germain M. Julien (AM)	1958
Chicoutimi (2)	32,000	E	1946	Leopold Fortin	1950
Dolbeau (1)	5,500	E	1941	Rene Savary (AM)	1955
Dorval (2)	16,600	E	1953	Rene A. LeBlanc (AM)	1957
Forestville (1)	1,500	O	1956	J. T. Leduc (M)	1956
Grand Mere (4)	13,500	E	1920	Jean Beique (M)	1945
Hampstead (2)	4,400	E	1943	Claude G. Rioux (M)	1956
Isle Maligne (5)	1,900	E	1936	M. P. Rowan (M)	1954
Kenogami	12,100	E	1958	L. Gauthier	1959
Lachine (1)	38,649	S	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1937
La Tuque (8)	12,500	E	1921	Leo Archambault (M)	1954
Longueuil (1)	16,896	E	1944	L. Paul Gagnon (M)	1955
Louiseville (2)	4,173	E	1947	Romuald Lemay (AM)	1952
Malartic (9)	7,095	E	1939	(Vacancy)	
Mount Royal (3)	20,330	E	1934	D. W. Lough (M)	1957
Murdochville (1)	3,250	E	1955	(Vacancy)	
Outremont (4)	32,000	E	1918	Armand Gagnon (M)2	1954

QUEBEC—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Pierrefonds (1)	12,000	E	1959	Laurent Wilson (AM)	1959
Pointe Claire (2)	21,354	E	1955	Alexander Baptist (AM)	1960
Quebec City (1)	238,173	E	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M)	1946
Rouyn (4)	17,889	E	1947	Roger Saint-Saveur	1959
Roxboro (1)	1,907	E	1960	Gerard Gougeon (AM)	1960
St. Lambert (4)	15,153	E	1924	Jacques Perrault (AM)	1960
Saint Laurent (1)	47,264	E	1948	Lucien Toupin (M)	1948
Sainte Foy (1)	23,800	E	1956	Gerard Reny	1956
Schefferville (1)	5,000	E	1956	A. J. MacDonald (AM)	1958
Seven Islands (3)	15,400	S	1953	Raymond Hebert (AM)	1960
Shawinigan (4)	30,862	E	1921	Jos. Buisson (AM)	1961
Trois Rivieres (3)	57,000	E	1942	Roger Lord (M)2	1951
Val d'Or (3)	10,250	E	1937	J. A. Chouinard (M)	1952
Valleyfield (2)	27,000	E	1940	Alcide LaFontaine (M)	1948
Verdun (1)	85,034	E	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Victoria ville (1)	16,000	E	1953	Maurice Desrosiers	1953
Westmount (4)	30,555	E	1913	Norman T. Dawe (AM)	1960

SASKATCHEWAN—1

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Uranium City (2)	4,500	O	1957	William S. Seaman	1960

Directories of City Officials

THE three separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 14,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1961. Table XVII on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the legal authority for the plan, the number of managers each city has had, the population of each city, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XVIII contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1960 or later population. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XIX lists all of the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XVIII and XIX the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. All urban places of 5,000 or more population are listed alphabetically by population groups with 1960 census figures in Table V elsewhere in this Year Book. Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Tables XVIII and XIX, if there is no letter following the name, the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of many municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in 26 states through directories published by state municipal leagues: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. In eight additional states the office of secretary of state or another department of the state government publishes a directory which includes some municipal officials: California, Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Washington.

Several directories with nation-wide coverage are published for health officers, housing and redevelopment officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, welfare workers, and other professional groups.

Table XVIII

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1961

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk and Finance Officer
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

(*) indicates council-manager city, (‡) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—29							
Alexander City	13	I. I. Fox					
Andalusia	10	W. H. Baldwin 1-64	A. E. Adams	A. E. Adams K	F. A. Fuqua S	B. B. Norris	John E. Owens
Anniston	34	George T. Morris 10-62	L. O. Treadaway	L. O. Treadaway K	W. E. Johnson S		J. L. Peek
Auburn*	16	Louie W. James 10-65	Allen H. Schertz M	L. E. Bush T	W. Wilson Hill		Fred Hammock‡
Bessemer	33	Jess Lanier 10-62	Mrs. Francis C. Jones	Mrs. F. C. Jones K	F. D. Kuzmicki E	C. O. Davis	George W. Barron
Birmingham	304	J. W. Morgan 11-61	Judson P. Hodges	S. G. Fullerton, Jr. F	A. L. McWhorter E	John L. Swindle	Jamie Moore
Chickasaw	10	J. C. Davis, Jr. 10-64	Pearl H. Sweet	Pearl H. Sweet K	Henry E. Badon S	John W. Hadley	John W. Hadley
Cullman	11	J. W. Arnold					
Decatur	29	Murray Dodd 9-61	Joe Petty	D. D. Burleson F	W. F. Wright E	Floyd Elkins	Pack Self
Dothan*	31		L. R. Driggers	L. R. Driggers K	Harold Meeks E	Floyd Harris	Virgil Williams
Enterprise	11	M. N. Brown 10-64	H. G. Baxley	H. G. Baxley K	James E. Hudson S	Horace G. Ellis	Henry B. Caylor
Fairfield	16	Claud J. Smithson 10-64	Grady M. Ellison	Grady M. Ellison K	James T. Duncan E		T. H. Ward
Florence	32	E. F. Martin 9-63	James E. Wilson	James E. Wilson K	C. L. Liles S	L. D. Lovelace	Noah H. Danley
Gadsen	58	Hugh S. Patterson 10-62	P. M. McCall		W. E. Cornelius E	Z. E. Wright	G. H. Diggs
Homewood	20	E. G. Walker 10-64	Cassie Lee Miller	Cassie Lee Miller K	R. C. Payne S	E. H. Knox	Edwin H. Wood
Huntsville	72	R. B. Searcy 10-64	Quincy B. Love	Quincy B. Love K	W. H. Mullins E	Massey Tolen	Grover Pylant
Jasper*	11	Herman W. Maddox 9-61	H. O. Barton M	H. O. Barton M	C. C. Sadberry S	Hugh Wright	R. B. Coggins
Mobile	203	Henry R. Luscher 9-61	James V. Irby, Jr.	Joseph N. Langan F	Harry L. Fisher E	C. D. Sirmon	Dudley E. McFadyen
Montgomery	134	Earl D. James 10-63	Silas D. Cater	Hugh L. Hughes C	O. L. Skinner E	C. C. Strane	G. J. Ruppenthal
Mountain Brook*	13	R. M. Goodall, Jr. 10-64	John E. Baxter	Asa N. Green M	C. V. Acton S	R. W. Tibbett	R. W. Tibbett
Opelika	16	T. K. Davis, Jr. 10-63	W. F. Pearson	W. F. Pearson K	N. L. McCrory	G. A. Mitchell	Wm. J. Trussell, Jr.
Phenix City	28	W. B. Mims, Jr. 10-61	James D. Luton	John W. Barbee F	J. E. Ray S	John Newsome	J. Norris West
Prichard	47	Vernon O. Capps 10-63	Berniece H. Centanne	Berniece H. Centanne T	Fred Saunders S	Willie E. Dixon	Elba C. Anderson
Selma	29	Chris B. Heinz 10-64	C. C. Ward	C. C. Ward K	F. H. Terry	J. L. Copeland	E. W. Mullen
Sheffield	13	C. L. Beard 9-61	E. S. Enoch	C. L. Beard F	B. T. Gardner	James Tirey	Warren H. Aycock
Sylacauga	13	Joe P. Dark 10-64	C. J. Johnson, Jr.	C. J. Johnson, Jr. K	Troy W. Smithwick E	E. L. Blankenship	R. A. Rylant
Talladega	18	J. L. Hardwick 10-63	Joe L. Gambrell	Joe L. Gambrell K	M. F. Beverly S	W. C. Holmes	Victor Dyson
Troy	10	Sam B. Murphree P 9-61	G. J. Hubbard	G. J. Hubbard K		W. J. White	Curtis Bull
Tuscaloosa	63	George Van Tassel 9-61	Wallace DaLee	Richard Lollar F	Robert Hawkins E	E. L. Mathews	W. C. Tompkins, Jr.

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALASKA—2							
Anchorage*	44	George H. Byer 10-61	Ben Boeke	Jim Bell C	Robert Smith	George Burns	John Flanigan
Fairbanks*	13	Joseph M. Ribar 10-62	Einar A. Tonseth	L. E. Whitfield C	Robert L. Crow	Franklin J. Jensen	Stanley J. Zaverl
ARIZONA—10							
Douglas	12	Joe S. Causey 5-62	Oakley Lucas	Oakley Lucas K	William E. Wood E	Paul Taylor	Percy Bowden
Flagstaff*	18	R. W. Wheeler 4-62	H. L. Field, Jr.	H. L. Field, Jr. K	H. A. Kennedy	E. J. Hogan	W. M. Epperson
Glendale*	16	Byron Peck 6-62	Elton H. Kirby	Elton H. Kirby K	S. F. Van de Putte M	Don Heatwole	V. Allen Adams
Mesa*	34	E. J. Brown 6-62	Marston Richards	Newel V. Palmer A	Charles K. Luster E	Hugh D. Hutchinson	Gail K. Brimhall
Phoenix*	439	Samuel Mardian, Jr. 12-61	Marvin A. Andrews‡	John L. Williams F	P. Fred Glendening	Harold H. Dean	Charles P. Thomas
Prescott*	13		Park H. Miller		Charles J. Pipkin	Jack C. Custer	Merritt N. Chafey
Scottsdale*	10	M. E. Kimsey 3-62	Dorothy I. Ketchum	Dorothy I. Ketchum K	Ken McDonald	Lou Witzeman	R. K. Seidner
Tempe*	25	Clyde Gillilland 6-62	E. M. Barbre	E. M. Barbre K	Robert G. Welman E	Wm. E. Hanna	E. Worth Farley
Tucson*	212	Don Hummel 12-61	Mary Fields	Lloyd Wixson F	Glenton G. Sykes	John H. Freeman	Bernard L. Garmire
Yuma	24	Geo. E. Shacklford 12-62	Linwood Perkins	Ernest Stevens T	Mulford Winsor, Jr. E	Bernard Raebel	Howard Mabery
ARKANSAS—18							
Benton	10	John D. Little 1-62	John E. Parker	Virgil L. Landers	Thomas Shell S	Fred White	M. P. Crow
Blytheville	21	T. B. Buchanan 12-61	W. I. Malin	W. I. Malin K	J. R. Gunter E	Roy Head	C. W. Short
Camden*	16	Ray Parham 12-64	C. W. Bird	C. W. Bird K	E. C. Turner E	J. D. Mahan	G. B. Cole
El Dorado	26	Roy H. Goudy 12-61	T. A. Lagrone, Jr.	Lew G. Stephan T	W. R. Baker	E. W. Sewell	J. G. Thomas
Fayetteville	20	Guy E. Brown 12-61	George J. Davis	Albert J. Jones C	W. C. Smith E	Burl Skelton	Pearl Watts
Forrest City	11	J. R. Deaderick 12-61	Ned Mallory	C. N. Haven T		Leon Gadberry	Geo. L. Trusty
Fort Smith	53	Jack Pace 4-61	Carl R. Atkins	Carl R. Atkins K	Hugh H. Brewer	R. L. Rudd	Herbert M. Brock
Helena	12	W. E. Stratton 12-61	Mrs. Clara Tappan	Katherine A. Straub T	Marvin Tidwell	Johnnie A. Beveliaque	Roy Ross
Hot Springs	28	Dan Wolf 12-61	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	John Faye E	Alfred Nichols	Milford Sanders
Jacksonville	14	Ed. D. Schmitt	Scotland Katrosh	Mrs. A. M. Greenwood T	Elmer Hines S	C. B. Rotenberry	
Jonesboro	21	Herbert Sanderson 12-61	Phyllis Stringer	Phyllis Stringer K	Tom Lawson S	J. M. Coleman	E. E. Frazier
Little Rock*	108	Werner C. Knoop 1-65	Pauline Beeson	E. J. Murphy F	Jan B. Carter	Gann L. Nalley	R. E. Glasscock
Magnolia	11	John W. Harsh 12-61	Rosa Potts	John W. Harsh F	Charles E. Downs	Fred Rogers	James W. Cleaver
No. Little Rock	58	William F. Laman 12-64	Percy H. Machin	O. R. Renfro F	Glenn Douglass	John F. Finn	Ray Vick
Pine Bluff	44	Offie Lites 12-61	George Heister	George Heister K	Leo P. Tyra E	Joe W. Edwards	Norman Young
Springdale	10	John W. Powell 12-61	Letha Brogdon	Letha Brogdon K		Lon Cook	Wayne Hyden
Texarkana	20	H. C. May	L. V. Young	Milton Oats T	Jim Guffey S	Frank I. Matthews	Max Tackett
West Memphis	20	Howell B. Price 1-62	Charles F. DeGraff	Fred W. Owen T	Charles H. Hampton	Elmo Anderson	Harold D. Holland
CALIFORNIA—168							
Alameda*	61	Wm. M. McCall 4-61	Mrs. S. H. Tennier	Raymond E. Brown A	Mark J. Hanna	William L. Hilbish	Floyd E. Drake
Albany	15	Joe Carlevaro 4-62	Myrtle J. McLean	Myrtle J. McLean K		Gerald D. Browne	Ralph M. Jensen
Alhambra*	55	Talmage V. Burke 7-62	William F. Longley	William F. Longley K	Robert G. Bezzant E	Cecil M. Lochard	Raymond J. Buhman
Anaheim*	104	A. J. Schutte 2-62	Dene Williams	Beatrice M. Miller F	W. F. Priday	Edward J. Stringer	Mark A. Stephenson
Antioch*	17	Paul Geary 4-62	Jean Fashbaugh	Robert Dethke C	B. H. Maynard	John Grangnelli	E. A. Carlson

Arcadia*	41	Donald S. Camphouse 4-61	Christine Van Maanen	Wayne H. Harris C	Charles E. Lortz	Laurence J. Way	Robert S. Seares
Azusa, Calif. .	20	Anthony Ortuno 4-62	James Miller	Carl W. Reynolds A	James R. Brusnahan	Marlow R. Madison	Albert L. Kendrick
Bakersfield* . .	57	Gene Winer 1-65	Marian Irvin	Donald Sollenberger A	Harold Bergen E	Glen Carroll	Charles Linnell
Baldwin Park* .	34	Lynn H. Cole 5-62	Mrs. Thelma L. Balkus	E. R. Asmus M	Vincent T. Young		Louis T. Torres
Banning*	10	Claude R. Hicks	Cleo M. Huse	W. F. Peterson F	Lloyd Wisdom E	P. C. Randal	H. M. Moore
Barstow* . . .	12	Mrs. I. K. Pleasant 4-62	Mrs. LaRue Shaffer	Wm. H. Hirschmann F	Bernard L. Schattner	Willis Pinkerton	Max Pierce
Bell*	20	Leonard F. Brown	Wm. H. Poole	Wm. H. Poole K	John M. Manok	Adolph Treder	R. H. Sparks
Bellflower* . .	45	Geo. W. Armstrong	Mary E. Lewis		William D. McConnell		
Belmont* . . .	16	Wallace Benson 4-62	Mrs. C. A. Heartsner	Mrs. Rebecca Manning T	Robert E. Roberts E		James W. Lyall
Berkeley* . . .	111	Claude B. Hutchison 4-63	Mrs. Naomi E. Hess	Wm. Hunrick, Jr. F	Samuel C. Jacka	Chester W. Moller	Addison H. Fording
Beverly Hills* .	31		Richard B. Piatt	Richard B. Piatt K	Edward E. Tufte	Charles C. Benford	Clinton H. Anderson
Brawley* . . .	13	H. A. Willingham 4-61	Charles A. Warren	Charles A. Warren K	Howard H. Hough E	LeRoy Jones	Lonnie Garner
Buena Park* .	47	Robert A. Thompson 4-62	Mrs. M. Courson	William A. Wanderer F	Forrest L. Yaberg	J. William Verbeck	Ralph H. Selby
Burbank* . . .	90	Newell J. Cooper 5-61	Naomi Taylor	J. G. Ferrick F	F. C. Butcher	W. J. Taylor	R. R. Andrews
Burlingame* .	24	L. B. Morgan 4-61	H. White	Ida Coe T	George Marr E	Reginald Moorby	Carl Lollin
Campbell* . . .	12	H. A. Weitzel 4-62	Dorothy Trevethan	M. S. Hetzel M	Myron Hawk	George Maxwell	John Morgan
Chico*	15	Marsh C. Pine 5-61	Margery L. Ames	Margery L. Ames K	Allan J. Savitz	Elmer Brouillard	James R. Evans
Chino	10	Carl S. Anderson 4-64	E. J. Wangler	E. J. Wangler K	Ed. Lynch E	Lester Hemstreet	David Pruitt
Chula Vista* .	42	Robert R. McAllister 4-61	Kenneth Campbell	Gordon Grant F	R. A. Floyd E	George Lee	James Quinn
Claremont* . .	13	Edward J. Dittmer 4-62	Robert L. Poff	Robert L. Poff K	Byron B. Johnson, Jr. E	Fred Kunkle	Richard O. Morrison
Colton*	19	Mellvine Fuchs	Elizabeth G. Davis	Frank B. Arguello F	William S. Barrett	Leonard E. Temby	Wayne C. Gamble
Compton* . . .	72	Delwin M. Clawson 6-61	Mrs. Clyde Harlan	Howard M. Kay C	Don W. Robins E	Lewis W. Parsons	William K. Ingram
Concord* . . .	36	Bryan Shary 4-62	Anna M. Brown	Anna M. Brown K	L. W. McIntyre E	Ray Mangini	R. W. Orin
Corona*	13	A. J. Velthoen 4-62	Billie Dober	Fred L. Graber F	Dale R. Wilson	G. M. Hart	J. S. Lowery
Coronado* . . .	18	Robin Goodenough	Theresa D. Kuehler	Donald C. Fender F	Robert B. Livengood	Edward F. Kohl	Robert H. Manchester
Costa Mesa* .	38	Arthur H. Mevers 4-62	A. C. Swartz	Ray I. Hartzler F	A. C. Swartz	Ralph A. Lee	Arthur R. McKenzie
Covina*	20	Howard H. Hawkins 4-62	Aileen Hoornbeek	Oscar Teske F	Peter H. Vogel	Barney Dial	Loyd E. Tucker
Culver City* .	32	Duke P. Watson	Helene Stubbs	Bruce Latta T	Louis Molnar	John Kearney	Eugene Mueller
Daly City* . . .	45	Francis P. Pacelli 4-61	Evelyn Mosman	Joseph Arch F	William Chapman E	Elmer Kennedy	Roland Petrocchi
Delano*	12	Clifford F. Loader 4-64	Fay C. Short	Fay C. Short C	Alfred T. Bennett E	Francis X. Mulvey	James Wehrle
Downey*	83	Carroll M. Dunnum	Della Doyle	Glenn Kendall F	Richard Barhite	Robert Gain	Ivan A. Robinson
Duarte*	14	Donald H. Kehler 4-61	Robert L. Wilson M	Robert L. Wilson M			
El Cajon* . . .	38	Karl R. Tuttle 4-62	Delight V. Swain	David C. Hobson F	Robert C. Howes E	R. M. Halgren	J. C. O'Connor
El Centro* . .	17	Wallace E. Tow 4-61	Celia Sweeden	Olinto Ricci F	Leonard McClintock M	R. R. Birchfield	Wyatt Briggs
El Cerrito* . .	25	John G. Conway 4-61	Maryellen Foley	Maryellen Foley K	Cosmo D. Tedeschi	Edward P. Herman	Robert E. Bowers
El Monte* . . .	13	Leslie L. Dagley 4-62	Viola M. Nicolet	Mary J. Wright C	J. E. Cleminson	Chalmer Wire	Orval Davis
El Segundo* . .	14	Wilburn E. Baker 4-62	Eunice U. Creason	Harry H. Weber F	Robert L. Webb, Jr.	Harry R. Gates	Thomas B. DeBerry
Escondido* . .	16	Lloyd I. Turrentine 4-62	Edith Ashley	Robert Nash F	Charles Larrick E	Ward Ensley	Lester Lund
Eureka*	28	Oscar Swanlund 6-63	Ruby Shanahan	LeRoy Starkey F	M. T. McGovern	Allan D. Pettingill	Cedric E. Emashiser
Fairfield* . . .	15	M. B. Smith 4-62	Colin Hutcheon	S. C. Mitchell F	Carl V. Carlson	Henry T. Sullivan	Ray DeGracia
Fontana	15	Nathan A. Simon 4-64	Geo. W. Vierra	M. J. Micallef F	Philip Mead		Henry Younge
Fremont* . . .	44	John L. Stevenson 4-64	Don Driggs	Don Driggs K	Laurence W. Milnes	Thomas L. Estudillo	Richard E. Condon
Fresno*	134	Arthur L. Selland 4-61	D. Elwood Roughton	Walter P. Berg F	M. L. Carozza	Gayle V. Coger	Henry R. Morton
Fullerton* . . .	56	Duane Winters 4-62	Virginia Fitzsimmons	Edmund Grnes F	Wm. C. Stookey E	Lloyd W. Eckels	Wayne H. Bornhoft
Garden Grove* .	84	George B. Honold 4-64	Mrs. Gwen Wesner	Robert M. Odell, Jr. F	Charles R. Handy	Marion Umphress	H. Reece Ballard
Gardena* . . .	36	Robert R. Kane 4-62	Lucille W. Randolph	Lucille W. Randolph K	C. G. Borgen S	Carl L. Carlson	Roy E. Tracey
Glendale* . . .	119	Wm. H. Peters 4-63	John H. Walters	G. W. Carlile C	W. L. O. Martini	E. H. Aiman	C. R. Eggers
Glendora* . . .	21	Charles F. Day 4-62	R. R. Baiotto	R. R. Baiotto K	Duffy Atkinson E	Robert O. Gordon	O. D. Fay, Jr.

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Hanford* 10	Charles R. Chambers 4-61	Arthur E. Hird	Arthur E. Hird K	Arie Scheeringa S	Ernest Filippi	R. O. Stanley
Hawthorne* . . 33	Robert P. Reeves	Kenneth Keel	Mrs. Lou O'Rourke	Pat Scott	William R. Hartzell	Harry P. Severns
Hayward* . . . 73	R. K. Dettenrieder 4-61	Edward K. Stanton	R. Neal Bearden F	Edward E. Phillips	Matthew Jimenez	George G. Forth
Hermosa Beach* 16	John P. deGroot 4-61	Bonnie Bright	Bonnie Bright K	John Stevens E	Fred Kelterer	W. H. Berlin, Jr.
Huntington Bch. 11	Ernest Gisler 4-64	Paul Jones	William Clegg T	J. H. Wheeler E	D. G. Higgins	C. H. Wright
Huntington Park* 30	Edward J. Macke	Agnes R. Platt	Agnes R. Platt K	Robert F. Thoreson	Raymond A. Walton	C. Henry Fertig
Imperial Beach* 18	Miles D. Bowler	M. C. Picklesimer	M. C. Picklesimer K	Wayne C. Wooten S		C. W. McIntire
Inglewood* . . 63	G. C. England 4-63	Helen Rieck	Jack Ference C	Maurice R. Pearce	Nicholas Warner	Carl C. Cupp
La Habra* . . . 25	Dean E. Shull, Jr.	William Thad Wilson	Robert K. Rogers F	George D. Stringer E	Howard L. Schroyer	Harry L. Wilson
La Mesa* . . . 30	W. Earl Logan 4-62	Lester L. Freeman	Lester L. Freeman K	Lane F. Cole E	Raymond V. H. Lyles	Glenn B. Adams
La Puente* . . 25	David H. Sprong	Gordon L. Oehl M	Donald O. Withers F	Gordon L. Oehl M		
Lakewood* . . 67	George Nye, Jr. 4-62	Josephine Bennitt		John A. Lambie E		
Lawndale* . . . 22	Chester A. Brown 4-62	Edward J. Ferraro M	Edward J. Ferraro M			
Livermore* . . 16	Robert Patterson 4-61	Dorothy Hock	Jack Hale F	D. J. Lee	Jack B. Baird	John R. Michelis
Lodi* 22	James F. Culbertson 4-61	Beatrice Garibaldi	Fred C. Wilson F	A. C. Heckenlaible	George D. Polenske	Ralph C. Coon
Lompoc* 14	Frank J. Twyford 4-62	Chas. S. Laubly	Chas. S. Laubly K	Emil Scolari	E. K. Pollard	W. J. Petersen
Long Beach* . 344		Margaret Heartwell	Samuel M. Roberts F	James Kincaid	Frank Sandeman	William Mooney
Los Altos . . . 20	Roy L. Dunnett 4-62	John M. R. Hope	S. George Sanregret F	D. D. Ahlgren E	R. E. Bassett	R. R. Renshaw
Los Angeles . 2,479	Norris Poulson 6-61	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lyall A. Pardee E	William L. Miller	William H. Parker
Lynwood* . . . 32	Arnold Finch 4-62	H. M. Campbell	H. M. Campbell K	David MacArthur E	Earl Gallaher	Ralph E. Darton
Madera* 14	A. S. Robertson 4-62	Virgil L. McDowell	Carl J. Ellis F	Robert C. Payette	Alden T. Potter	W. Horace Dowell
Manhattan Beach* 34	Charles P. Walker 4-61	Herman R. Brandt	James Kay, Jr. F	John T. Schulte	Rothwell H. Swain	H. Jerome Withers
Maywood 15	Gifford R. Case 4-64	Isabel L. Dedmore	Isabel L. Dedmore K		Forrest Floyd	Robert N. Freeland
Menlo Park* . 27	W. R. Lawson 4-64	Margaret A. Becker	Margaret A. Becker K	Edwin H. Smith E		George J. Potter
Merced* 20	Earle Salter 4-61	E. Earl Udall M	A. V. Henderson F	George H. MimMack E	George Coolures	Ralph R. Bond
Mill Valley* . . 10	Robert D. Huber 4-62	A. E. Almcrants M	John Hoopingarner F	Rosswell Benson	Leslie Armager	James McGowan
Millbrae* . . . 16	Marvin Church 4-61	Isobel Smart	Isobel Smart K	August Pacheco	Lester Pallas	Lawrence Pickett
Mirada Hills . 22	Jerome Resnick 5-61	Anna S. Martin	Alice Palitz T			
Modesto* . . . 37	Don D. Hammond 4-63	Rex E. Gailfus	Charles Bird T	Marvin Ray	Jack Wemyss	George Bowers
Monrovia* . . . 27	Rodger O. Ferguson 4-64	Walter C. Gerfen	Walter C. Gerfen K	Al Sereno E	Fritjof Becker	Ray E. Blair
Montclair* . . 14	Robert W. Lock	William V. Donaldson M	Laurence C. Casey F	L. D. King		Raymond L. McLean
Montebello* . . 32	Charles F. Meese 4-64	Charline Bott	Violet Johnson F	P. R. Warwick E	Lorne Beech	M. L. Peek
Monterey* . . . 23	Shedo Russo 5-61	George Smith	Catherine Leslie A	C. F. Weiler	Cliff H. Hebrard	Charles E. Simpson
Monterey Park* . 38	Mrs. L. F. Donegan 4-62	Marguerite Alstrom	Samuel R. Norris F	James D. Wheaton	Harry C. Moore	William C. Coleman
Mountain View* . 31	Charles M. Moore 4-62	Mrs. Jean Hixson	James A. Sargeant F	Alexander M. McKinnon	Leslie K. Coon	Arthur C. Nielsen
Napa* 22	T. J. Hemmerling 6-61	Allen R. Thorpe	W. C. Wright F	Carl F. Lynch, Jr.	John E. Stone	S. Munk
National City* . 33	T. N. Hollingsworth 4-62	Irene M. Alston	James A. Bird M	Alfred V. Roberts E	J. C. Bailey	W. E. Cagle
Newport Beach* . 27	James B. Stoddard 4-62	Margery Schrouder	Frank D. Johnson F	Donald C. Simpson	R. J. Briscoe	John L. Upson
N. Sacramento* . 13	Walter W. Powers 4-62	Wilma C. Briggs	Wilma C. Briggs K	S. Oscar Hudson	Louis Cassaglia	Percy Gassaway
Norwalk* . . . 89	John Zimmerman, Jr. 4-61	E. Fredrick Bien M	Stanley F. Bara F	Frederick A. Roos		
Novato* 18	Wayne Womack 4-62	J. Julien Baget M	J. Julien Baget M			Roy McLaren
Oakland* 368	Clifford E. Rishell 7-61	Gladys H. Murphy	Richard C. Hamb T	John A. Morin S	J. J. Sweeney, Jr.	Edward M. Toothman
Oceanside* . . 25	Jerome K. Jones 4-61	Tom A. Lapham	Franklin W. Lilley F	Ernest A. Taylor	John T. Billing	William H. Wingard

Ontario*	47	Daniel D. Mikesell 4-62	Anna E. Topliff	Donald N. Cooley F		L. H. Hopkins	H. W. Swinney
Orange*	26	T. Eugene White 4-62	Florence G. Phillips	Thomas L. Harris F	J. C. Harper	George W. Horton	Harold Richardson
Oxnard*	40	C. E. Davidson 4-62	Ethel E. Dale	Jerry J. Ritch F	Hugh Clark, Jr.	Forrest O. Witt	Albert E. Jewell
Pacific Grove*	12	A. B. Wells 4-61	John H. Scoggin	John H. Scoggin K	Elmer Smith S	Victor May	Ernest R. McAnaney
Pacifica*	21	Harold Feyge 4-62	Karl A. Baldwin M	Karl A. Baldwin M	Paul Rushing	Edwin Greer	Neil Tremaine
Palm Springs*	13	Frank M. Bogert 4-62	Shirley Henry	Shelby Langford F	Philip Abrams	William Leonesio	August G. Kettmann
Palo Alto*	52	John Ball 4-61	Winifred Kidd	Alfred J. Mitchell C	H. M. Witbeck	Wilson Merriam	William A. Hydie
Paramount*	27	Charles E. Kennedy	Dwight L. Hulse M	Harry W. Hayes F	Herbert W. Lehfeldt		
Pasadena*	116	Ray Woods C 4-61	Jacqueline Schoeppe	O. A. Dietrich C	Fritz Zapf E	T. W. Heidner	Clarence Morris
Petaluma*	14	Arthur W. Parent 6-61	Lawrence W. Larson M	Gladys R. Wallin F	Alfred Roberts	James M. Eaglin	Melvin Del Maestro
Pico Rivera*	50	Ruth Benell 2-62	F. D. Aleshire M	D. K. Ogden F	L. C. Kramer		
Piedmont	11	Harold R. Brencenridge	John D. Preston M	John D. Preston M	A. L. Boscow	Raymond J. Dunn	William V. Pfalum
Pittsburg*	19	Richard D. Sanders 4-61	Mary Erbez	Duane Rough	Marvin Anaya E	Horace Enea	Sal P. Jimno
Pomona*	67	Arthur H. Cox 4-61	Larry B. Thomas	Cecil R. Marler C	Glenn A. Crawford E	Robert A. Crawford	Ralph E. Parker
Port Hueneme	11	A. H. Crites 4-62	Wilma G. Merryman	Wilma G. Merryman K	Charles W. Newman E		Elmer W. Morehouse
Redding*	13	G. C. Fleharaty 4-61	Dorothy C. Blood	Robert E. Courtney F	Richard H. Ward E	H. T. Klaukens	Scott Lincecum
Redlands*	27	Charles C. Parker 4-62	Harry R. Whaley	R. P. Merritt, Jr. F	John Jones	Carl M. Rundberg	Stanley R. Bowen
Redondo Beach*	47	LeRoy L. Center 5-61	F. M. Arnold	F. M. Arnold K	Robert L. Smith	Clarence Sneary	C. R. Richardson
Redwood City*	46	Ray Weymouth	Helen Moore	John Brophy A	Glenn Jain	Joseph Lodi	William Faulstich
Rialto*	19	E. M. Fitzgerald 4-62	Merritt Cornell	Merritt Cornell K	John R. Shone	Lorne Eastwood	Sidney A. Jones
Richmond*	72	D. M. Bradley 6-61	Harlan Heydon	W. T. Mayfield F	R. F. Lovejoy	Raymond P. Martin	Charles E. Brown
Riverside*	84	E. V. Dales 4-61	Virginia J. Strohecker	Daniel R. O'Connor F	James F. Martinek	B. L. Montgomery	J. A. Bennett
Rosemead*	15	Arnold C. Andersen 4-61	Milton R. Farrell M	Milton R. Farrell M			
Roseville*	13	George A. Campbell 4-62	Raleigh W. Terry	Creston Patterson F	W. H. Fieberling	Pete Badovinac	F. R. Barnett
Sacramento*	192	James McKinney 12-61	Reginald Boggs	Cortez Kitchen C	Ed Fairbairn	Kent Link	Thomas Deise
Salinas*	29	Arthur C. Atteridge 6-63	Thomas G. Dunne M	Elton Tavernetti F	Arnold C. Joens	Elmer B. Anderson	R. J. McIntyre
San Anselmo*	12		Anita Gannon	Ann Grant C	William Roe E	Nello Marcucci	Raymond Buchignani
San Bernardino	92	Raymond Gregory 5-61	Jack T. Felton	Jack T. Felton K	Ronald Wolford E	Dwight Littleton	Melvin L. Harbauer
San Bruno*	30	Herbert Beckner 4-61	Carl Hultberg	Robert H. Bodeman N	Leo D. Van Dusen	Herbert Freitas	William L. Maher
San Buenaventura*	30	Charles W. Petit 4-61	Charles W. Reiman	Charles W. Reiman K	J. Edward Sheehy E	A. J. Comstock	Strevell G. Taylor
San Carlos*	21	Richard S. Bishop 4-61	Kathleen M. Grant	Estelle E. Heffner F	Richard Renney	Lyle G. Clark	George P. Seely
San Diego*	573	Charles C. Dail 5-63	Philip Acker	Kimball H. Moore F	Verne E. Parker	Ray W. Shukraft	A. E. Jansen
San Fernando*	16	Willard L. Cross 4-64	Leila Edwards	Leila Edwards K	Robert E. James E	Reed Van Bebber	W. E. Slaughter
San Francisco	743	George Christopher 1-64	Robert Dolan	Harry Ross C	Reuben H. Owens	William Murray	Thomas Cahill
San Gabriel*	23	George H. Smith 4-62	Walter A. Wolford	Mrs. C. Thomas F	Harry B. Keebaugh	George Duguid	Frank L. Carpenter
San Jose*	204	Paul Moore 1-62	Francis L. Greiner	Jean France Morss A	Harold J. Flannery E	Ronald LeBeau	J. R. Blackmore
San Leandro*	66	Jack D. Maltester 4-62	Emily M. Simpson	Alexander Stepka F	G. Homer Hamlin	Manuel Rodriguez	Artel J. Lamoureux
San Luis Obispo*	20	Fred M. Waters 5-61	J. H. Fitzpatrick	J. H. Fitzpatrick K	David F. Romero	Lee M. Schlobohm	William Schofield
San Marino*	14	Harry W. Hitchcock 4-62	W. W. Dundore	W. W. Dundore K	P. F. Barton	A. P. Hughes	J. G. Miller
San Mateo*	70	Clyde S. West 4-61	William J. O'Farrell	Edward M. Pollock T	N. B. Smith	Hugh F. Morris	Martin C. McDonnell
San Pablo*	20	A. L. Weathers 4-61	Gertrude Yurko	Charles L. Foster F	M. G. Stragier	Manuel Mello	W. A. Pedretti
San Rafael*	20	John F. McInnis 4-61	William L. Morgan	William L. Morgan K	Norris M. Rawles	Vance Trivett	Charles Chiesa
Santa Ana*	100	A. Allen Hall	Marion Suttner	William H. Rager F	Hugh H. Foreman, Jr.	John Garthe	Edward J. Allen
Santa Barbara	59	Edward L. Abbott 5-61	Helen V. Barclay	Jim J. Johnson F	Wallace Wills	Charles L. Tenney	Don Gauthier
Santa Clara*	59	Albert J. Levin 5-61	A. S. Belick	Lloyd E. Brady M	Donald Von Raesfeld	Leonard J. George	Frank Sapena
Santa Cruz*	26	Harold E. Carriger	A. J. Miller F	A. J. Miller F	Alex Russell E	Jack Sinnott	Geno Pini
Santa Fe Springs*	16		Meno L. Wilhelms	James E. Carroll F	Glen E. Danielsen	Elmer C. Gates	
Santa Maria*	20	C. Clayton Kyle 4-62	Mrs. Dorothy Lyman	Frank Fargo F	William S. Litzenberg	Harry H. Bell	Harold L. English

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Santa Monica*	83	Wellman B. Mills 4-61	Kenneth O. Grubb	William A. Hard C	Maurice M. King	Charles N. Carrell	Otto M. Faulkner
Santa Paula*	13	John W. Woodworth	Ruth L. Tudor	Lela Frederick C	Robert Goodson	George Harding	Lee Haralson
Santa Rosa*	31	James Logan Smith 4-61		Walter H. Vaughan F	Robert Van Guelpen	George Magee	Melvin F. Flohr
Saratoga	15		Gordon H. Howe M	Gordon H. Howe M	James R. Huff		Barney V. Rosasco
Seaside*	19	B. T. Anderson 4-62	Gordon R. Forrest M	Gordon R. Forrest M	Bernard L. Pawloski E	William Pacchetti, Sr.	Luther C. Pilcher
South Gate*	54	Milo Dellmann 4-61	Dorothy McGaffey	Stanley D. Moran F	Carl H. Zeise	Guy E. Peterson	John C. Gutting
South Pasadena*	20	J. C. Partsch 4-62	Marjorie Merritt	Marjorie Merritt K	Charles H. Lane E	Victor E. Ross	Melvin L. Viney
S. San Francisco*	40	Andrew Rocca 4-61	Arthur A. Rodondi	Arthur A. Rodondi K	Louis H. Goss	Alex J. Welte	John V. Fabbri
Stanton	11	Mike C. Antich 4-62	Gladys D. Fortney	Gladys D. Fortney K	Edwin Finster E	Paul T. Harrison	Edward L. Allen
Stockton*	86	Thomas E. Marnoch 11-61	Bessie Lee Trahern	George E. Poehner F	Douglas C. Nelson	J. Lyle Stevenson	J. A. O'Keefe
Sunnyvale*	53	Mark E. Russell 4-61	Perry Scott M	Thomas H. Sweeney F	Donald M. Somers E	Jacob A. Jessup	Jacob A. Jessup
Torrance*	101	Albert Isen 4-62	A. H. Bartlett	J. I. Scharfman F	W. E. Peebles	J. J. Benner	P. G. Bennett
Tracy*	11	H. J. Buthmann 4-62	Fred D. Watkins	Fred D. Watkins C	Harry Hamilton	H. A. Peters	J. L. Hodges
Tulare*	14		Hazel Hoyt	Hazel Hoyt K	Bernard Westkamper	Ben Jones	Edward Houk
Upland*	16	Abner B. Haldeman	Hazel M. Cassell	Hazel M. Cassell K	Lawrence A. Coleman	Howard C. Paulin	John A. Wessely
Vacaville*	11	Roy J. Cobble 4-62	Ruth A. Fraker	Donald J. Pigati F	Russell W. Thiele	G. Warren Hughes	W. S. Fellers, Jr.
Vallejo*	61	G. Wilfred Hewitt 5-63	Helen Seeber	Dave Madden F	Glenn Harris	Jack McCormack	Jack Stiltz
Visalia*	16		Jean S. Banks	V. F. Cruzen C	Osborn H. Carlson	Walter A. Wood	Frank Bentzen
Watsonville*	13	Fred W. Flodberg	Thomas J. Rowan	Marion W. DuFour T	R. E. Fowle E	James A. Oksen	Frank E. Osmer
West Covina*	51	Robert N. Heath 4-61	Robert Flotten	Vaughn Walters F	Tom Dosh	Calvin A. Wetherbee	Allen Sill
Westminister	26		James E. Black	James E. Black K	Harry Pappas, Jr.	M. L. Ingram	C. L. Collalott
Whittier*	34	Roy C. Morris 4-62	Frank B. Limber	N. Keith Abbott C	Virgil C. Haight E	Arch B. Alford	Ebert McKinney
Woodland*	14	Frank E. Heard 4-62	S. R. Fairlee	S. R. Fairlee K	A. L. Hiatt	Jack Bluette	Frank B. Elston
Yuba City*	12	Joseph Fraser 4-61	Lewis Duncan	Lewis Duncan K	Richard Hackney E	Harold Rudge	George Garcia
COLORADO—17							
Arvada*	19	G. H. Gilbert 11-61	Elaine Morris	Elaine Morris K	R. V. Gorsline E		Leonard Smith
Aurora*	49	Henry W. Allard 11-61	Ray B. Johnston	Ray B. Johnston K	Robert A. Blank	W. H. Hawkins	Spencer Garrett
Boulder*	38	James Hickman	Carl Chapel	Howard McMahan F	William C. Light	George Morse	M. Teegarden
Colorado Springs*	70	W. C. Henderson 4-61	R. E. Parker	Lamont Burger F	James J. Murray	Fred Lausch	Cecil J. McKissick
Denver	494	R. Y. Batterton 6-63	Louis Middlemist	Frank Southworth F	Joseph Shoemaker	A. A. Foldman	James E. Childers
Durango*	11	John Wegher 4-61	Robert L. McKenna	Robert L. McKenna M	Jack Cundiff S	N. P. Parks	Cloyd Hubertus
Englewood*	33	J. C. Kreiling 1-62	B. O. Beausang	B. O. Beausang K	W. O. Davies	R. George Woods	B. B. Tillman
Fort Collins*	25	Jack Harvey 4-61	Miles House	G. H. Palmes M	G. J. Weiss E	Clifford Carpenter	O. P. Kelly
Grand Junction*	19	C. E. McCormich 5-61	Helen C. Tomlinson	Fred E. Hagie T	Carl Alstatt E	Frank E. Kreps	Karl M. Johnson
Greeley*	26	Gordon K. Rissler 11-61	Barton Buss	Barton Buss K	Mervil Miller E	Vern Schaffer	Bruce Forbes
Littleton*	14	Gordon E. Taylor 11-64	William A. McCarty	D. Elaine Husbands T	Robert Ryan	John A. Easton	
Longmont*	11	Albert Will 1-62	P. K. Spangler	Geo. Patterson T	Lavern Jaschke E	Joe Greeno	Keith Cunningham
Pueblo*	91	C. J. Burress, Jr. 12-61	Mary Weaver	Alva Sloan F	Dean Larrabee E	George Lowe	Roy Harper
Sterling*	11	James H. Walker 1-62	Robert W. Freson F	Robert W. Freson F	Donald L. Benge	E. J. Backes	Hugh O'Neal
Thornton	11		Mary E. Anderson	John Anthony T	Roy Poucher S	Carl Nelson	Oscar Hill
Trinidad*	11	James E. Giffin 12-61	Frank Hoch	Frank Hoch K	Harmon Kellum E	C. W. Nolan	Charles Garlutzo
Westminster*	14	Malcolm O'Shea 11-61	Mrs. Paul Helman	Mrs. M. I. Murphy F	Joseph Donahue	Oliver Armstrong	G. F. Vancleave

CONNECTICUT—33

Ansonia	20	Joseph A. Doyle 12-62	Paul E. Schumacher	John J. Fiore T	William Elliott	Frank Leggo	William O'Brien
Bridgeport . .	157	Samuel J. Tedesco 11-61	John M. Brannelly	Thomas A. Mulligan C	Richard H. Shannon	Sylvester E. Jennings	Francis J. Shanley
Bristol	45	W. J. Murphy, Jr. 11-61	Rolfe E. Rowe	Edgar C. Hannon C	Richard Salmon	George C. Graham	Thomas V. McCarthy
Danbury	23	John A. Define 4-61	John A. Brennan	Margaret Hartell T	Sydney Rapp	George C. Hanna	Howard T. McGoldrick
Derby	12	John Bartimole 1-63	Albert P. Mizii	Edward Brickett T	Americo Corachini	Joseph DeMichelle	Frank Manion
E. Hartford t .	44	John W. Torpey 10-61	William E. Hines	Eugene J. Paganetti F	Robert Mathian	Frank Dagon	Veto Bushnell
East Haven t .	21	D. H. Ferrara C 10-61	Margaret Tucker	William Rafter T	Robert Decker E	Thomas Hayes	Edwin B. Priest
Enfield t	31	John M. Guminiak 6-61	Lodovivo Magrini	Lodovico Magrini K	John M. Guminiak		Walter J. Skower
Fairfield t . .	46	John J. Sullivan 11-61	Robert P. Henry	Francis C. Cignoli F	Frank E. Daniels	Joseph J. Stopa	James Kranyik
Greenwich t .	54	Griffith E. Harris 12-61	Frederick Barrett	William H. Sherman C	Walter F. Johnson	Stuart M. Potter	David W. Robbins
Groton*	10		Joseph Glidden	John Edwards F	Herbert Kenyon E	Carl P. Sawyer	John F. Scroggins
Hamden t . . .	41	John DeNicola 11-61	Walter D. Connor	J. E. Berg E	Arthur Talmadge	V. Paul Leddy	Robert Thatcher
Hartford* . . .	162	D. J. DeLucco 12-61	Robert J. Gallivan	John T. Walsh F	Lyman C. Lovell	Thomas F. Lee	Paul B. Beckwith
Manchester t* .	42	Harold Turkington 10-62	Edward Tomkiel	Jay Etlinger C	Chester Langtry	William Mason	James Reardon
Meriden	52	John D. Ivers 1-62	Ruth Payne	Henry J. Zagorski C		L. Petrucelli	Henry J. Maguder
Middletown . .	33	Harry Clew 10-61	Frank Roccapriore	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel Cannon	Franklyn Dunn	John Pomfret
Milford	42	Charles R. Iovino 11-61	Margaret S. Egan	Guy Barbano F	Richard Minnamin	Richard Coley	Arthur Harris
Naugatuck . . .	20	Adam T. Mengacci 5-61	Raymond J. St. John	George Kennedy F	Leo J. Brophy	Edward Galvin	Theodore Klimasewski
New Britain . .	82	Julius J. Kremski 4-62	Harry E. Scheuy	Gerald McCann F	Thomas J. Sunderland	George W. Scarlett	Arthur W. Hayward
New Haven . .	152	Richard C. Lee 12-61	Milton Rice	Frederick L. Cronan C	Clifford McGrail	Thomas J. Collins	Francis V. McManus
New London* .	34	Moses A. Savin 10-61	Miss E. T. Roath	Norman H. Miller F	Charles P. DeBiasi	Joseph M. Corkey	John J. Courtney
Norwalk	68	John Shostak 11-61	Jay VanCoevering	William F. Hanlon Jr. C	Paul J. James	Charles A. Volk	Max Orlins
Norwich* . . .	39	Orrin Silverberg 12-61	Dyer Potter	Malcom Quinlan C	Harold Walz	William Confrey	Clarence Simpson
Shelton	18		Edw. K. Miller	Edw. K. Miller K	Jos. J. Berta	William Purcell	Bartholomew Flaherty
Stamford	93	J. Walter Kennedy 12-61	Joseph V. Toner	Norman Gluss F	John E. Canavan	Thomas Richardson	Joseph Kinsella
Stratford t* . .	45	Edmond A. Dorne 10-61	W. Howard Wilcoxson	Allen B. Vermilya F	Richard E. Blake	T. S. Lockwood	T. S. Lockwood
Torrington . .	30	A. C. Gelormino 11-61	Alex G. Constable	Dino M. Borghesi C	Virginio J. Bronzi S	Edward F. Goodman	Angelo B. Buffa
Wallingford t .	30	Wm. D. Bertini 12-61	Gerald Harrington	Theodore Lendler F	Nicholas Kern	John Czine	Carl A. Grasser
Waterbury . . .	107	Edward D. Bergin 12-61	Chester A. Langlais	Arnold E. Furlong T	Henry C. Whitlock E	Francis T. Scully	Joseph H. Guilfoile
W. Hartford t* .	62	Richard P. Smith 4-61	Everett D. Dow	Richard J. Isadore F	Everett R. Kennedy	John T. O'Loughlin	Vincent B. Hurlbut
West Haven t .	43	G. C. Morrissey 11-61	Angus MacClould	Vincent Santacruce F	Clifford Miller	William Johnson	Michael Onofrie
Wethersfield t* .	21	Philip T. Sehl 4-62	W. Dudley Birmingham	James E. McHugh F	Bernard F. Stone E	John F. McCue	Thomas J. Sullivan
Willimatic . . .	14	F. J. Bergeron 12-61	Roger F. Paulhus	Roger F. Paulhus K	Alexis Caisse S	J. Leo Rivard	Philip Rose

DELAWARE—2

Newark*	11	Frank M. Durnall	J. Francis Neide	Albert K. Martin C	B. J. Campagna		Arthur S. Haussler
Wilmington . .	96	John E. Babiarz 1-65	Paul E. Shockley	Hubert Kenney F	Robert A. Mitchell E	Maurice K. Clark	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1

Washington . .		Walter N. Tobriner P3-64	G. M. Thornett S	Kenneth Back F	F. J. Clarke	Millard H. Sutton	Robert V. Murray

FLORIDA—49

Bartow*	13	F. B. Lawrence 1-62	C. A. Richardson	H. L. Wiggins F	R. J. Marsh E	Clyde Gibson	F. T. Wilson‡
Belle Glade* .	11	Palmer January 9-61	Mrs. Vera C. Jones	Frank C. Anderson F	C. T. Pennington	L. E. Will	C. D. Goodlett
Boynton Beach .	10	John L. Archie	Mrs. Tereesa Padget	Mrs. Olive Cierpik F	Dirck Grootenboer	John M. Tuite	Edward T. Swank
Bradenton . . .	19	A. Sterling Hall 1-64	Harold F. Siver	Harold F. Siver K	C. W. Tourville E	C. A. Peurifoy	H. W. Wildison

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Clearwater*	35	Robert L. Weatherly 12-62	R. G. Whitehead	Frank Abernathy F	Paul Kane	R. C. Dobson	Willis D. Booth, Jr.
Cocoa*	12	J. L. Smith 11-62	Kathryn A. Caldwell	Roy J. Amos M	O. Scarborough	David Salisbury	Arthur Corlew
Coral Gables*	35		Loretta V. Sheehy	K. H. Allyn F	William F. Fagan	Paul T. Matheson	William G. Kimbrough
Daytona Beach*	37	J. Owen Eubank 1-63	Rhea B. Mordt	Rhea B. Mordt K	Russell C. Smith E	William B. Terry	A. Oscar Folsom
De Land*	11	R. E. Lee 5-61	Philip E. De Berard	Philip E. De Berard K	B. G. Ford	Chas. L. Holman	Kenneth L. Cox
Delray Beach*	12	Geo. V. Warren	Robert D. Worthing	Carl J. Gessler F	Mark C. Fleming	John Gregory	R. C. Croft
Eau Gallie*	12	Milton McGrath 11-61	Mrs. B. G. NiederMeyer	Robert F. Sprinkle C	Fred Zimmerman	Richard Seitner	James D. Moore
Ft. Lauderdale*	84	Edward H. Johns 5-61	Florence C. Hardy	S. H. Marshall F	E. L. Patterson E	Jordan R. Carter	J. Lester Holt
Fort Myers	23	Edward Simpson 11-62	S. N. Gran	S. N. Gran K	Roger Nooe	R. S. Bass	Burl Underhill
Fort Pierce*	25	Ray A. Padgett 12-63	D. C. Huskey	D. C. Huskey K	David L. Crowson E	Maurice M. Register	W. R. McCain
Ft. Walton Beach	12	William J. Roberts	O. K. Rodgers	O. K. Rodgers K	O. M. Earley	James Thomas‡	Ralph Hendrix
Gainesville*	30		A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill K	C. F. Angel E	L. C. Nicholson	W. D. Joiner
Hallandale*	10	Russell Wilson 5-63	R. F. Williams	R. F. Williams K	Tony Mossart	Francis Bisson	Robert R. Aiken
Hialeah	67	Henry A. Milander 11-61	James H. Goodlet	James H. Goodlet K	George A. Wheeler S	Norman W. Thomson	Herbert U. Warner
Hollywood*	35	William G. Zinkil 4-61	Blanche E. Mann	U. G. Finlayson F	William Wright	Holloway L. Cook	Philip A. Thompson
Jacksonville	201	Haydon Burns	W. C. Almand	J. W. Hollister, Jr. A	Bill Bryant E	F. C. Kelly	L. A. Reynolds
Jacksonville Bch.*	12	I. D. Sams 10-61	H. L. Dickinson	H. L. Dickinson K	Philip E. Kinsey	Russell D. Brunson	Charles H. Franks
Key West*	34	Delio Cobo 11-61	Victor Lowe	John Day F	Bazel E. Crowe M	Charles Cremata	George Gomez
Lake Worth*	21	Carl C. Leverenz 4-61	Ruth U. Fales	J. A. Kunkel, Jr. F	Don C. Carew	S. D. McMillan	Henry Hall
Lakeland*	41	Rueben H. Gibson 12-61	Lucius R. Shuman	Lucius R. Shuman K	William H. Warner	Charles M. Deal	Leo H. Brooker
Leesburg*	11	Sam L. Pyles 12-61	R. K. Evans	R. K. Evans K	Robert Richey E	R. L. Stevens	W. L. Fisher
Melbourne*	12	J. J. Spitznogle 11-62	Mary Lou Knecht	Mary Lou Knecht F	Norman Lefebvre	Roy Gilbreath	John Thomas
Miami*	292	Robert King High 11-61	Frank L. Correll	W. R. Bailey F	E. A. Fort	Newton L. Wheeler	Walter E. Headley
Miami Beach*	63	D. Lee Powell	R. Wm. L. Johnson	R. Wm. L. Johnson K	Frank Hoban S	D. C. Kennett	Michael Fox
Miami Springs*	11	W. P. Wilcox 12-62	J. D. Ryan M	Rollin Miller F	Lee Tyler	G. A. Krouskroup	J. H. McDonald
North Miami*	29	Edmund G. Vischi 9-61	E. May Avil	E. May Avil K	Sal Capitano	Lawrence Wagner	Wayne Thurman
N. Miami Beach*	21	Daniel D Diefenbach 4-61	Virginia H. Moore	Thomas J. Mullen F	Ralph T. Volpe, Jr.	Stanley Wolf	Lester C. Leepr
Ocala*	14	R. C. Cumming 1-63	W. A. Richardson, Jr.	George H. Wenzel, Jr. F	Reece I. Bickerton	E. F. McCray	K. C. Alvarez
Orlando	88	Robert S. Carr 10-64	W. G. Stewart	Richard M. Hall F	Gordon S Burleson E	Paul Pennington	Carlisle Johnstone
Palatka*	11	Raymond F. Smith 1-62	H. E. Williams	S. R. Wallace T	H. B. Revels	T. G. Perry, Sr.	Zack Hunsuckle
Panama City*	33		Leon Mathis	Leon Mathis K	C. E Peterson E	John W. Douglas	Ira Ross
Pensacola*	57	Roy S. Philpot 6-61	Chas. H. Walker	Chas. H. Walker K	Jos. P. Jennings	Claude Wright	Crosby Hall
Pinellas Park	11	Wm. Sieben 1-62	John Cullen		Orville Hockett, Jr.	A. C. Harrison	M. L. McTarsney
Plant City*	16	John G. Glaros 12-61	Nettie M. Draughon	Nettie M. Draughon K	W. H. Meridith	R. M. Brown	Robert Spooner
Pompano Beach*	16	Mrs. Alice E. Linder	Winifred F. Sharp	K. J. Burroughs F	Ed. L. Miller	C. L. Goodrich	James E. Boggs
Riviera Beach*	13	B. Fox Griffin 4-61	Rose B. Gerardi	H. E. Spangler T	Charles A. Dick	L. W. Knight	Eugene Pulch
St. Augustine*	15	J. Earl Mickler 6-61	Pauline Boyt	Robert C. Neat T	Franklin W. Hunt	E. W. Hartley	Virgil Stuart
St. Petersburg*	181	E. F. Brantley 7-61	Mrs. Anna Stockwell	J. T. Mershon F	T. E Goodrow	S. O. Griffith	E. Wilson Purdy
Sanford*	20	Joe B. Baker 1-62	Henry Tamm, Jr.	Henry Tamm, Jr. K	Sidney R. Chard	Mack Cleveland	Roy Williams
Sarasota*	35	M. E. Marable 12-61	L. B. Ashby	Chas. H. Pickett F	John H. Jenkins	James R. Cowsert	Francis L. Scott
Tallahassee*	48	Geo. S. Taff	Geo. C. White	Geo. C. White K	Palmer Monroe	Earl Levy	Fr. Stoutamire
Tampa	275	Julian Lane 10-63	W. L. Stark	Hobart D. Pelhank C	Roy K. VanCamp	E. E. Leavine	Neil G. Brown
West Palm Beach*	56	P. I. Hopkins, Jr. 4-61	J. R. Gardner	John B. D'Ippolito F	David R. Foust	J. H. Witherspoon	William M. Barnes

Winter Haven* .	16		Lee Bartlett	Elton Landahl F	Douglas M. Carter E	Abner Lewis, Sr.	Munsey Smith
Winter Park* .	17	Edward J. Gurney 1-64		R. S. Watts F	Stuart J. Johnson E	R. S. Bair	Carl D. Buchanan

GEORGIA—33

Albany*	56	Asa D. Kelley 1-62	Mrs. S. F. Huckaby	T. L. McComb F	Steve Roos E	E. E. Moody	Laurie Pritchett
Americus . . .	13	J. Frank Myers 12-62	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.	A. D. Gatewood, Jr. K	J. B. Lovell E	H. K. Henderson	J. Deal Jordan
Athens	31	Ralph M. Snow	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith K	J. G. Beachman E	W. C. Thompson	E. E Hardy
Atlanta	487	Wm. B. Hartsfield 1-62	J. J. Little	R. E. Landers C	Ray A. Nixon	C. H. Hilderbrand, Jr.	H. T. Jenkins
Augusta	71	Millard A. Beckum 12-63	Thomas D. Beckum	Kessell D. Stelling F	M. P. Phillips	E. H. Meads	F. B. Green
Bainbridge . .	13	R. H. Griffin	H. B. Funderburk	E. J. Perry, Jr. F	R. W. Beall	R. M. Adams	N. A. Martin
Brunswick* . .	22	W. H. Sigman 1-62	Harriet S. Jennings	Paul Killian F	Carl F. Leavy	J. W. Greenfield	J. H. Bisson
Carrollton . . .	11	C. H. Lumpkin	Aaron Simpkins	E. H. Hearn, Jr.	Tommy Garrett	Grady Muse	Dorsey H. Kidd
College Park* .	23	E. W. Williams	Mary A. Hunt	E. W. Williams M	T. H. McLendon	T. O. Smith	
Columbus* . .	117		H. G. Brannon	Dupont Hagins T	D. T. Grider	T. C. Turner	E. S. Moncrieff
Cordele	11	Paul Barton 12-61	Edith K. Roberts		William A. Pryor E	Reece O. Noble	T. J. MacMurrian
Dalton	18		Albert Rollins	Ernest Acree A	Thomas Mitchell E	Luther Broom	L. L. Vining
Decatur*	22	Arthur W. Bishop	Mortie H. Christian	Arthur W. Bishop M		J. D. Peek	Luther Spinks
Dublin	14	J. Felton Pierce 12-61	A. F. Geeslin	A. F. Geeslin	J. B. Tapley	S. V. Holmes	Tillman Jones
East Point . . .	36	Otis Stephens 12-64	Walter P. Kidd	Walter P. Kidd K	Davis Morgan	Roy Colston	W. H. Tyler
Forest Park* .	14	W. R. Puckett 12-61	T. J. Elliott M	T. J. Elliott M	O. L. Berry, Jr.	J. F. Picard	J. B. Widener
Gainesville* .	17	J. M. Hardy	William A. Pratt	George Whiten M	Eldon Sayer E	R. E. Spence	Hoyt H. Henry
Griffin*	22	C. E. Pruett 12-61	J. S. Langford M	J. S. Langford M	John Avery	S. E. Simonton	Leo Blackwell
Hapeville . . .	10	Frank E. Coggin 12-61	Barbara Lee	Robert R. Duckett C	W. B. Adams E	J. P. Nunn	G. B. Pearson
La Grange* . .	24	Frank Tigner 12-61	C. H. Day	C. H. Day K	R. E. Hadley	Rufus Dorman	T. E. McClung
Macon	70	Ed H. Wilson 11-63	Alex B. Cameron	K. L. Gunnells C	J. C. Hardy	B. H. Brown	L. B. McCollum
Marietta	26	Sam J. Welsch 12-63	Albert L. Bagley, Jr.	A. L. Bagley, Jr. K	C. C. Davis E	Howard A. Schaffer	Ernest R. Sanders
Milledgeville .	11	W. B. Williams, Jr.	Sybil J. Wilson	Miss S. J. Wilson K	Charles Harris S	Frank N. Broome	Eugene A. Ellis
Moultrie*	16	W. B. Withers 9-61	James Humphrey	James Humphrey K	W. B. Robinson	Larence Rhodes	C. R. Ranew
Newman* . . .	12	A. P. McKinley 12-61	W. E. Barron	Earl B. Joiner M	N. E. Walls S	O. C. Williams	W. M. Avery
North Atlanta .	13	William F. Haas 1-62	Floyd J. Morgan	Floyd J. Morgan K			
Rome*	32		Mrs. Ray Beard	Mrs. Ray Beard K	Bruce Hamler	W. T. McKinney	Smith Horton
Savannah* . . .	149	Malcolm R. MacLean	Mrs. K. S. Redmond	T. O. Cupstid K	Charles S. Daily	James L. Evans	Sidney B. Barnes, Jr.
Smyrna	10	G. W. Kreeger 1-62	L. W. Charles	L. W. Charles K	M. E. Doyle	C. C. Porterfield	E. E. Dyke
Thomasville* .	18	Odis Johnson 12-61	J. F. Ariail	P. M. Davenport T	W. A. Wilson E	C. C. Dunlap	N. A. Stegall
Valdosta* . . .	31	Maxwell Oliver 3-62	Owen K. Prewitte	Charles B. Tyson F	A. J. Fitzsimons	I. C. Teagle	Wilbur Perkerson
Warner Robins .	19	R. P. Schroeder 12-62	T. E. McMinn	T. E. McMinn K	C. M. Franklin	E. W. Wood	L. F. Scarboro
Waycross* . .	21	Ray W. Willingham 12-61	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker K	Franklin Miles	Ralph Carpenter	J. L. Murphy

HAWAII—1

Honolulu	294	Neal S. Blaisdell 1-65	Emperor Hanapi	Allen Y. Shimizu F	Yoshio Kunimoto E	William K. Blaisdell	Dan Liu

IDAHO—10

Alameda	11	Harry M. Hirschi 4-61	Leon Tirrell	Leon Tirrell K	John Marshall	Jack Harddy	Keith Parkinson
Boise City . . .	35	Robert L. Day 5-61	Roberta Sharp	Roberta Sharp K	A. J. Wahl	Steve Taylor	Jack Barney
Caldwell	12	Ed. Simmerman 4-61	Ada Hartenbower	Alta Williams T	Melvin Lewis E	Waldo Paddock	Keith Judd
Coeur d'Alene .	14	P. A. Christianson 5-61	Howard F. Schooler	Frank W. Secaur T	James O. LePard E	Wallace W. Swofford	Reine Schmidt
Idaho Falls . .	33	W. J. O'Bryant 4-61	Roy C. Barnes	George Aupperle C	Conald F. Lloyd	Bert Brown	John Putnam
Lewiston	13	Marvin E. Dean 6-61	A. M. Quane	A. M. Quane K	Elmer E. Soniville E	Leonard Ellis	C. V. Dailey

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Moscow	11	S. L. Lewis 4-61	Dan S. Crimmins	Clair C. Inghram T	Harvey J. Smith E	Leon Sodorff	H. B. Thoreson
Nampa	18	Thomas A. Leupp 4-61	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	Ed Thornbrugh S	Rodney C. Jones	Buster Baker
Pocatello*	29	L. C. Johnson 1-62	Josephine Ball	Josephine Ball T	W. W. Wilson E	A. A. Girard	John Perkins
Twin Falls*	20	Vernon Riddle C 1-62	Constance J. Leiser	Constance J. Leiser K	Paul E. Newton	L. Z. Bartlett	H. W. Gillette
ILLINOIS—115							
Alton*	43	P. W. Day 4-61	Paul A. Price	Graham W. Watt K	T. F. Griffin, Jr.	Jas. Lewis	J. M. Heafner
Arlington Hgts.*	28	Ed. G. Carlisle P 4-61	Mildred Pearson	Tom DeRiemer F	Wm. Luehring	Harvey Carothers	L. W. Calderwood
Aurora	64		William G Konrad	Wm. G. Konrad K	H. B. Greene E	Carl Numerich	Leroy Schramer
Belleville	37	J. J. Munie 4-61	Vic Geolat, Jr.	E. B. Peters T	E. Tiemann S	John Wade	Reese Dobson
Bellwood	21	Richard Zuelke P 4-61	Oscar B. Alsaker	Walter P. Gray C	Jos. Gobetz S	Harvey Boeger	Geo. Brenner
Belvidere	11	Lester Cunningham 4-61	Marion Mason		William Mason S	Frank Lettow	Kenneth Richardson
Berwyn	54	William J. Kriz 4-61	Emil Vacin	Vlasta L. Nemecek C	Anton Pav	Robert Kafka	Charles Trucksa
Bloomington*	36	Bob McGraw 5-61	Marguerite Zook	Alvin J. Keller F	Harley Greene	Roland Behrend	Aden Andrews
Blue Island	20	John M. Hart 4-61	John C. Joens	Emil J. Blatt T	Earl Mager	Wm. J. Barzycki	Edward W. Boyd
Brookfield*	20	Fred W. Kuehn 4-61	Charles E. Slack, Jr.	Clara Falout F	Peter Natale	F. B. McDowell, Jr.	Carl F. Firley
Cahokia	16	Wm. Miskell P 5-61	Orville Bremer	Gaylord Powell T	Norman Viner S	Waldo Walker	Leo Sumoski
Calumet City	25	Stanley Bejger 4-61	Orlee Piccirilli	Geo. McCarthy T	J. Radziewicki	Charles Sikorski	Raymond Malak
Canton	14	W. Paul Woods 5-61	Nellie Crawford	Carl N. Hill T	Howard Gibbons E	Clifford Waddell	Kenneth Lindzey
Carbondale	15	D. Blaney Miller 4-63	Elisabeth Leighty	C. E. Fehrenbaker F	William Eaton	Ulmont Crawshaw	Roy Bain
Carpentersville	17	Ed. Thyfault, Jr. 4-65	Lucille Bingham	Donald Westfall T	Philip Whitehouse E	Richard Paul	James R. Klinkhamer
Centralia*	14	Walter Shipp 4-63	Harold W. Rylander	Earline Creed T	Rex N. Gaston	R. E Coin	D. L. Berger
Centreville	13		Vincent Keifer	Oscar Norsigian T			Charles Little
Champaign*	50	Emmerson V. Dexter 4-63	Walter F. Bailey	Walter F. Bailey K	John T. Kearns	Hobart Kruse	Harvey Shirley
Charleston	11	Joseph C. Snyder 5-61	Russell Lafferty	James M. Hanner T	Stanley Hudson S	Geo. Milliner	John Pauley, Jr.
Chicago	3,550	Richard J. Daley 4-63	John C. Marcin	Alvin L. Weber C	George L. De Ment	Robert J. Quinn	Orlando W. Wilson
Chicago Hgts.	34	C. J. Grupp	A. Paul Soderman	Wm. Ritter	Robt. De Bolt	Ira George	Philip Howard
Cicero	69		Jerry Justin	Jerry Justin K	Frank Masa E	Theo. Wesolowski	Irwin Konovsky
Collinsville	15	Albert Delbartes	W. T. Kitchen	Melville Schoeck	Herman B. Wiese	Harold Meier	Paul Cigliana
Danville	42	Cirth N. Hicks 5-63	Betty Oakes	Geo. H. Jones F	Sam White	Howard Rindt	Robert Christy
De Kalb*	18	J. Clayton Pooler	Sam W. Riippi	Thomas Cliffe F	Robert S. Haldeman	Sam Luoma	Victor Sarich
Decatur*	78	Robert A. Grohne 4-63	David R. Kirk	Jack W. Loftus F	Paul J. Stephens E	Byrd L. Davis	James H. May
Deerfield*	12	Joseph W. Koss 4-61	Catherine Price	Ann Olesak F	Edward Klasinski	Fred Grabo	David Petersen
Des Plaines	35	Herbert H. Behrel 5-61	Otto W. J. Henrich	Edwin Bach C	Earl Warnicke	Raymond Kolze	Amasa Kennicott
Dixon	20	George Kindquist 4-63	Irene Hamill	Harold Rorer F	Harold Bay	Gail Keyser	Earl M. Kelchner
Dolton	19	F. L. Kasten P 5-65	Mrs. Helen O'Connell	Wesley E. Lane F	R. W. Robinson E	Paul Kipley	Grover L. Cogswell
Downers Grove*	21	Philip C. Behoff 4-63	Laura S. Geffert	Carl O. Eckberg F	C. L. Baylor E	Grant Dicke	O. A. Springborn
East Moline	17	Albert L. Dussliere	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Joe Archer S	George Le Rette	Albert Van Quathem
East Peoria	12	John W. Keayes 4-63	Robert L. Arnold	Robert L. Arnold K	Clinton Dale S	Louis C. Erickson	Vernie F. Roberson
East St. Louis	81	Alvin G. Fields 5-63	Dan O'Brien	Glenn J. Hendry C	John Broderick S	Gerald Fallan	George Dowling
Elgin*	49	LeRoy A. Mote 5-63	Myrtle E. Spiegler	J. F. Bolerjack, Jr. F	Alvin J. Kuecker	Chas. T. Bickler	Herbert W Lange
Elmhurst*	37	Benjamin D. Allison 5-61	Mrs. F. J. Gradolph	Carl W. Nelson F	William R. Elden	W. Hayman	W. N. Bathum
Elmwood Park*	24	Elmer W. Conti P 4-61	George C. Michehl	Howard A. Olson M	J. Austin	Henry Sells, Sr.	Peter Rice

Evanston* . . .	79	John H. Kimbark	Maurice F. Brown	Wayne F. Anderson F	Joseph L. Rose	James J. Geishecker	Hubert G. Kelsh
Evergreen Park .	24	Joseph H. Tanner 4-60	Al E. Maday	Al E. Maday K	Carl Biondi	LeRoy Howatt	Louis Riddering
Forest Park .	14	Wm. H. Meyer P 4-63	Charles W. Meseke	Charles W. Meseke K	H. A. Petersohn S	H. A. Lange	J. L. Cortino
Franklin Park .	18	W. J. McNerney 4-61	Joseph M. Tornabene	Alsed Rhino F	Sam Palmer	Glenn Jensen	Raymond Bondlow
Freeport	27	Glen F. Kunkle 5-61	Lueva McHugh	Ethel Brewster T	Raymond Staas	Albin Franz	Gerald Brookman
Galesburg* . .	37	R. P. Cabeen 4-61	Alfred Nystrom	Don L. Viane F	Floyd M. Burrell	Wayne C. Nelson	
Glen Ellyn . . .	16	Geo. Becker 5-61	Wm. Galligan	Carl Nelson F	Henry Roby S	James Brody	James Hill
Glencoe*	10	Austin L. Wyman P 4-61	Donald C. Duranso	Donald C. Duranso M	Robert H. Goodin	Russell C. Batt	Arthur H. Pantle
Glenview* . . .	18	John A. Mabley P 4-61	Mary M. Thometz	Ralph Steigmeir F	F. V. Zintak	Ray Buremister	Erwin Meierhoff
Granite City .	40	Leonard R. Davis 4-61	A. L. Stevens	John Dooher C	Wm. Warfield	Elijah King	R. Willaredt
Harvey	29	William B. Kane 4-63	Robert K. Bentley	Ralph W. Hale T	Stephen J. Palcek S	Edward Mulder	Matt Romer
Highland Park* .	26	Robert S. Cushman 5-63	Roy Millen	Frank U. Koehler F	Edward P. Hart E	Joseph Boylan	Anthony L. Schmieg
Hinsdale* . . .	13	William F. Etz 4-61	Dorothy Kammeyer	Frank Veith T	Walter Pierce, Jr.	Emanuel Fried	Henry Pullman
Homewood* . .	13	J. R. Swingle 5-61	R. L. Anderson	R. A. Weidaw M	D. W. Wikan E	Thomas White	Melvin K. Meyer
Jacksonville .	22	Rob. A. DuBois 4-61	John R. Phillips	Mrs. I. B. Cline T	Samuel E. Pevey S	B. Holkenbrink	Charles P. Runkel
Joliet*	67	James P. Hennessy	Ann Ulrich	Geo. L. Comerford M	Bernard D. Prola E	Harold Rasmussen	Joseph Trizna
Kankakee . . .	28	Ed P. Madison 4-61	Wm. Balthun	Donald Palzer T	Chas. F. Gregg E	James Marnell	Wallace Flannery
Kewanee	16	Emerit F. Lindbeck 4-63	Harry L. Orr	Harry L. Orr K	K. F. Findley S	Albert J. Lyons	Clyde E. Rorah
La Grange* . .	15	John G. Birks P 4-61	R. A. Ryder, Jr.	Robert E. Meyer M	E. F. O'Malley E	William B. Murphy	Howard A. Heinen
La Grange Park	14	H. F. Gaylord 4-61	Roy L. Wintermute	Roy M. Quick T	Lester R. Maloney	Fred Liedtke	Edward Palzer
La Salle	12	B. D. Bruno 4-61	Genevieve Kudla	Genevieve Kudla K		Jos Fieck	James Callahan
Lake Forest* .	11	Geo. R. Beach, Jr. 5-61	J. A. Jungherr	J. A. Jungherr K	G. Leland Watson	Orlando Rosevear	Alex S. Brebner
Lansing	18	John Van Deraa P 4-61	Mrs. C. Gullichson	Mrs. C. Gullichson K	Aggie Boulahanis	John Koenes	John Braschler
Lincoln	17	Edward L. Spellman	Margaret Zeter	Margaret Zeter K	August Kavelman S	Edgar Smith	Earl Minder
Lincolnwood .	12	Henry A. Proesel 5-65	William P. Conley	Marvin T. Schmidt F	Donald G Whelan	M. Lester Flowers	M. Lester Flowers
Lombard* . . .	23	W. L. Watson 5-61	R. H. Cleveland	G. E. Harris F	Richard Goldbach S	Geo. P. Schroedter	John D. Biehl
Macomb	12	William Ward 4-61	Margaret Ruth	C. David Carson T	Jack Young S	Fred D. Wilson	Lawrence Brown
Marion	11	Robert L. Cooksey 5-63	Maureen Johnson	Harold Farner F	Robert Yearreck	Lonnie Dungey	Charles Edwards
Markham . . .	12		Charlotte M. Centner	Jay F. Wyer F	Marten Huisman	L. G. McCord	Vernon Stutzriem
Mattoon	20	Morgan F. Phipps 4-61	Jas. L. Warren	E W. Vollmer F	John F. Fryman S	Ed Weaver	Timothy Lynch
Maywood* . . .	27	John G. Trumbull P 5-61	Joseph M. Kearns	James H. Carey F	Charles Danber	Henry H. Baethke	Donald E. Nolen
Melrose Park .	23	Chester M. Carson 4-61	Michael J. Laraia	Ray Weiss T	Ralph Tolomei	Anthony Prignano	Anthony Iosco, Sr.
Moline	43	Arnold R. Smith 4-61	Lillian D. Carlson		Wm. Stoewer E	Wilbur Johnson	H. S. M. Nelson
Monmouth . . .	10	Don M. Vance 4-61	Mildred Wilford	Mildred Wilford K	Clyde DeBok S	Robert Maxey	Vincent Romano
Morton Grove .	21	John A. Koller P 4-61	John T. Kelley	Roy E. Johnson T	A. P. Fragassi	C. J. Hilderbrandt	M. Scanlon
Mount Prospect*	19	Theodore A. Lams P 4-61	E. Robert Reynolds	James C. King F	Harry H. Miller S	Edwin Haberkamp	Geo. E. Whittenberg
Mount Vernon* .	16	Virgil T. Bailey 5-61	Paul Hayse	Mary Lou Eubanks T	Emmit Lemay	Sidney Burnette	John L. Wielt
Mundelein . . .	11	John J. Noel 4-61	Mrs. LaVerne Walls	Mrs. Ruby Geary T	Richard Eldredge	Harvey Chamberlin	Wallace Reidel
Naperville . . .	13	Wm. G. Zaininger 4-63	Dorothea Weigand	Dorothea Weigand K	R. P. Wolsfeld	J. A. Weigand	Irving Lichter
Niles	20	F. J. Stankowicz P 4-61	James J. Kozak	Mark F. Toepel	Edward Bacher S	George B. Pasek	Robert A. Romey
Normal	13	Robert D. Randall	Gladys K. Ogden	Vernon C. Pohlmann	Carl F. Meyer S	Ralph V. Rich	C. Y. Lee
Norridge	14	Joseph Sieb P 4-61	Harold W. Dierkes	Tina J. Criscione T	John Fiesterman S		
Northbrook* .	12	B. L. Pollak P 5-61	Troy L. Miller	Ebba N. Olson T	Lowell O. Mueller	Lowell O. Mueller	Glenn S. Ford
North Chicago .	21	Anton MaCrowski 4-61	Joseph M. Stanczak	Joseph M. Stanczak K	Leo Walczak S	Fred Zalaznik	Jacob J. Novak
Northlake* . .	12	Henry E. Neri 4-61	Loretta B. Broz	Herman Arist T	Edward Ewertowski S	Harold Schroeder	Dan Provenzano
Oak Lawn* . .	27	Harvey N. Wick P 4-61	Robert G. Parke	Herbert C. Tobin T	Charles J. Reich	Elmore Harker	Gerhard Hein
Oak Park* . . .	61	J. R. Christianson P 4-61	Clarence Schilke	Harris Stevens F	Glenn R. Sunde	William C. Watters	Thomas P. Kearin
Ottawa	19	Philip J. Bailey 5-63	Albert A. Lausch	J. Hyatt Hetzner F	Herbert W. Kanthak	Matt J. Vidmar	Walter M. Keim

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Palatine*	12	Howard I. Olsen P 4-61	Marie T. Hard	Mrs. Barbara Karle T	Robert E. Hollander	Orville Helms	Donald Foxworthy
Park Forest*	30	Robert Dinerstein P 4-61	Gretchen Haverkamp	Wm. Tollefson F	S. L. Heitmann	Olaf Sorensen	Milan Plavsic
Park Ridge	33	Raymond Hollis 4-61	Paul S. Badger	Oscar E. Carlson F	Kenneth C. Cunningham	Borman E. Brown	C. F. Christensen
Pekin	29	J. Norman Shade	W. D. Jansen	C. P. Smith T	Albert Gasper S	Fred W. Nolte	Donald E. Smith
Peoria*	103	Eugene Leiter 5-61	Francis D. Nash	Peter BardezBanian F	Leonard Caro	Rudolph Kneer	Bernard Kennedy
Peru	10	Robt. H. Potthoff 4-61	Frank Flaherty	Josephine Surmann T	Carlyle Ruppert S	H. Birkenbeuel	Wm. H. Tieman
Quincy	44	Leo W. Lenane 4-61	Lawrence Kuhlman	Hayward Hough C	C. A. Bunting E	John Heelon	Ray A. Welsh
Rantoul	22	B. E. Gates 4-61	Ellis Zook	Donald D. Zolman C	David Causey E	Al Lohmiller	Frank H. Brewster
River Forest	13	E. Byron Davis P 4-65	Carl F. Whisler	Kenneth J. Williams F	Howard M. Denney	Herman H. Flohr	Bernard F. Gerard
Riverdale	12	Edward L. Kepley 4-61	Peter J. Kurz	A. L. Lussenhop T	Frank J. Mraz		Charles K. Cook
Rock Falls	10	Louis J. Pignatelli 4-61	Earl Forehand	Earl Forehand K	Frank Boseneider S	Russell J. Maynard	Russell J. Maynard
Rock Island*	52	Warren C. Yerger 4-61	William J. Tacey, Jr.	W. J. Tacey, Jr. K	Earl T. Miller	Wilbur Pettit	Claus Miller
Rockford	127	Ben. T. Schleicher 5-61	Robert J. Lindley	Robert J. Lindley K	T. F. Johnson	Wayne E. Swanson	Thomas P. Boustead
Rolling Meadows	11	John J. Woods 4-63	Gertrude E. Darnall	Frank L. Zupan T	James F. McFeggan	Thos. J. Fogarty	Cyrus C. Campbell
Skokie*	59	Ambrose M. Reiter 4-61	John E. Seeley	William E. White F	Henry Weber	Raymond H. Redick	Thomas N. Ryan
South Holland	10	Harold J. Gouwens 4-61	Raymond Gouwens	Raymond Gouwens K	Harry Boender S	M. T. Van Deraa	Douglas A. Gouwens
Springfield	84	Lester E. Collins 4-63	O. Mack Wagner	Ines C. Hoffman F	John H. Hunter	Francis Saunders	Charles Blumle
Sterling	16	D. L. Metzger, Sr. 4-63	Myrtle Bucher	John F. DeWind T	Gene Broderick S	Richard Nicol	Edward E. Ohda
Streator	17	Ray Sopher	Francis G. Lux	John Kerestes F	Fred Renz E	Wm. Uebler	John Gaydos
Summit	10	R. P. Lambert, Jr. 4-61	John J. Kirk	Thad. Bojanowski F	Peter Henkes	John C. Vuokovich	John Van Ort
Urbana	27	Stanley B. Weaver 4-61	Bess M. Holmes	Chancey Finfrock T	M. H. Kinch E	Victor Wimmer	Frank Stapp
Villa Park*	20	P. H. Enzweiler P 5-61	Dorothea S. Thorpe	Clarence E. Damhorst T	Charles Wawak	Albert J. Lucchesi	Otto F. Albuschat
Waukegan	56	Robert Sabonjian 4-61	Howard A. Guthrie	Howard A. Guthrie K	George Teeling S	Norman Litz	Walter L. Riley
Westchester*	18	Bernard J. Lilly P 4-61	Edward J. Busch	J. W. Gottermeyer F		Frederick F. Murphy	Howard A. Price
Western Springs*	11	H. G. Knowlton P 4-61	Maude Hollister	Paul J. Drexler T	Roy C. Karstens	Waldo Erickson	Charles F. Petersen
Wheaton	24	Robert T. Coonley 4-63	C. O. Freedlund	Helen Bolger T	George Dunkirk	Owen Renolds	B. H. White
Wilmette*	28	J. C. Sanderson, Jr. P 4-61	Mary E. Brush	Ralph D. Clay F	Armon Lund	Fred. J. Behrendt	E. F. Whiteside
Winnetka*	13	Vernon M. Welsh P 4-62	Charles R. Miller M	Lee A. Ellis F	Robert L. Anderson	Rod Porter	Don Derning
Wood River*	12	James M. Delaney 4-61	Carlton W. Laird	Frank J. Starkey T	Fred F. Penning	J. R. Pinkerton	James R. Buckner
Zion	12	Theo. Ruesch	W. L. Collins K	W. A. Edgar T	J. W. Whitt	Robert H. Corner	Robert H. Corner
INDIANA—46							
Anderson	49	Ralph R. Ferguson 12-63	Marie S. Riggs	Wilson G. Anderson C	Earl Toombs S	Herbert Johnson	John L. Heiden
Bedford	13	Lee Quackenbush 12-63	Virginia C. Wray	Virginia C. Wray K	Joseph E. Grogan S	Ralph C. Williams	Lowell P. Simmons
Beech Grove	11	E. H. Geshwiler 12-63	Mrs. Helen Dietz	Mrs. Helen Dietz K	C. R. Gwantney S	Merrill D. Harmon	Eugene Welter
Bloomington	31	Thos. L. Lemon 12-63	Mary Alice Dunlap	Mary Alice Dumlap K	Paul Stutzman E	Bernard Glover	George E. Huntington
Columbus	20	E. A. Welmer 12-63	Robert Birk	Robert Birk K	Geo. Crowder E	Robert Schofield	Fred E. Zeigler
Connersville	18	Glen R. Henderson 12-63	Ethel G. Kelly	Ethel G. Kelly K	Curt Jerman S	Lowell Sasser	Charles Beckett
Crawfordsville	14	Carl F. Henthorn 12-63	Minnie S. Kincaid	Minnie S. Kincaid K	Donald L. McClurg E	Leland Rafferty	Fred Cunningham
East Chicago	58	Walter M. Jeorse 12-63	James F. Ginther	Walter A. Baran C	William B. Baker	Nick J. Palla, Jr.	Michael Vinovich
Elkhart	40	Frank J. Parmater	Ralph H. Shafer	Richard B. Corns C	Frank B. Rupe, Jr. E	Miles Houghton	Van W. Kessler
Elwood	12	Robert Fortson 4-63	Gladys Land	Gladys Land. K	Luther Stockdale S	Pete Wilson	Joe Hickey
Evansville	142	Frank McDonald 12-63	Victor Funke	Jewett A. Davidson C	Sam Biggerstaff E	Fred Houghland	Darwin Covert

Fort Wayne . .	162	Paul M. Burns 12-63	Eugene Gabriel	George F. Gable C	Edward Green E	Howard Blanton	Paul R. Clark
Frankfort . . .	15	Virgil Hinton 12-63	Robert Kirkwood	Robert Kirkwood K	Lloyd Bowman E	Austin Paxton	Raymond J. Black
Gary	178	George Chacharis 12-63	Betty Malinka	John Visclosky C	Harold Zewig	John Massa	John F. Foley
Goshen	14	Ray B. Messick 12-63	Claude R. Landaw	Claude R. Landaw K	Merle J. Miller E	C. J. Copenhaver	Edgar J. Smith
Hammond . . .	112	Edward C. Dowling 12-63	Stanley Kulik	Joseph E. Klen C	James J. Richards	Edward Spolnik	Michael Kambiss
Highland	16	Donald R. Adams P 12-63	Irene F. Ketchum	Irene F. Ketchum K	Ralph Mikesell S	John Jansen	William Graham
Hobart	19	Herman Pflughoeft 12-63	Laura R. Bracken	Laura R. Bracken K	William J. Krull E	H. Richard Harrigan	William McGinn
Huntington . . .	16	Robert Ambler 12-63	Jesse A. Barrick	Jesse A. Barrick K	George P. Wilson S	Nobert A. Ehinger	Wallace P. Smith
Indianapolis . .	476	Chas. H. Boswell 12-63	Mrs. Teresa Laffey	Albert H. Losche C	Ellsworth G. Maxwell	Arnold W. Phillips	Robert E. Reilly
Jeffersonville .	20	C. W. Hoddenpyl 12-63	Carl J. Braun	Carl J. Braun K	Charles Cannon	Wm. Cox	Wm. Ell
Kokomo	48	John W. Miller 12-63	Edria Bender	Walter H. Mead C	Earl E Hemmeger E	Charles Craig	Elwood Luellen
La Porte	21	Everett Koomler 12-63	Marjorie Smith	Marjorie Smith K	Donald Ford E	Lloyd Hutton	Leo J. Kramer
Lafayette . . .	42	W. K. Gettings 12-63	Paul T. Brooks	Robert L. Plaster C	Howard C Coblentz E	John Katzman	Harold Swick
Lawrence . . .	10	Morris Settles 12-63	James R. Gardner		Lester Bragdon S	Gerald Krug	Thomas Whitehead
Logansport . .	21	Otto H. Neumann 12-63	Ralph Smith	Laura Glassner C	John Rinehart E	Eugene Swering	Lee I. Morris
Madison	10	Markt A. Lytle 12-63	Mary Ann Niesse	Mary Ann Niesse K		Harold Lohrig	Norman Williams
Marion	38	M. Jack Edwards 12-63	Verna Hayes	James W. Hamilton C	G. P. Huntington E	Gerald J. Robison	Hobart Whitton
Michigan City .	37	Francis G. Fedder 12-63	Frank A. Wentland	Walter A. Timm C	John A. Kelley E	Clem J. Nevoroske	Edwin Fedder
Mishawaka . .	33	Joseph M. Canfield 12-63	Oscar VanDePutte	Oscar VanDePutte K	Kenneth Connon S	A. DeCaussemaker	Dean Bolerjack
Muncie	69	H. Arthur Tuhey 12-63	Jas. W. Wilson	Stanley R. Terhune C	Horace Weber E	Dudley Williamson	Dale Vannatter
Munster	10	J. L. Cieplucha P 12-63	Hazel V. Randolph	Hazel V. Randolph K	John N. Bunnell	C. Vander Vaart	Wm. Retzloff
New Albany . .	38	C. Pralle Erni 12-63	Irma L. Hammond	F. S. Wilcox C	Albert Graybrooke	Thomas Daniel	Asa Wilson
New Castle . .	20	Walter Falck 12-63	Hazel Vanderbeck	Hazel Vanderbeck K	Homer Carter	James Wasson	Russell Ocker
Peru	14	Sherman G. Cox 12-63	Mrs. Laura C. Bond	Mrs. Laura C. Bond K	Lewis E. Roberts E	Homer Ferguson, Jr.	Richard A. Stitt
Portage	12	Joseph McMurry 5-61	Lillian Vavrek	Lillian Vavrek T	Rueben Middleboro S		V. L. Reibly
Richmond . . .	44	Roland H. Cutter 12-63	Glenn J. Chapman	Wm. E. Wilson C	Leslie R. Sherick E	Fred Klotz	Orville Conyers
Seymour	12	John C. Isaacs 12-63	Gaynelle Moritz	Gaynelle Moritz K	Clarence Brethauer E	Nelson Waldkoetter	Charles O. Koerner
Shelbyville . .	14	Elmer P. McNay 1-65	Thelma Ash	Thelma Ash K	Roscoe E. Bullard E	William C Branson	Lawrence K. Junken
South Bend . .	132	Frank J. Bruggner ‡	Freda G. Noble	Edwin L. Davies C	Raymond Andrysiak	Alex Andrzejewski	J. Charles Dutrieux
Terre Haute .	73	Ralph Tucker 12-63	Joseph Pipp	Raymond F. Thomas C	Albert Ellis	Norman Fesler	Frank Riddle
Valparaiso . .	15	Donald E. Will 12-63	Hallie B. Edge	Hallie B. Edge K	Wm. E. Morthland E	Stanley Conner	Dale W. Gott, Sr.
Vincennes . . .	19	Bernard H. Kilfoil 12-63	Floyd G. Combs	Floyd G. Combs K	Noble Spiker E	Louis Robbins	Lyman Miller
Wabash	13	J. Robt. Motten 12-63	Mary Anna Mossman	Mary Anna Mossman K	Lester Yarian E	E. Vanlandingham	Tom Watkins
Washington . .	11	Othmar C. Frye 12-63	Geraldine V. Day	Geraldine V. Day K	John T. Simpson E	Joseph Daily	Robert Hamilton
West Lafayette	13	Fred L. Willis 12-63	Russell Harshbarger	Russell Harshbarger K	A. Dan Ruth, Jr. E	Chas. M. Dienhart	John Wm. Minnick
IOWA—25							
Ames*	27	Pearle P. DeHart 12-61	M. W. Jordan	M. W. Jordan K	A. O. Chantland E	Ken Taylor	O. Erickson
Bettendorf . . .	12	Arnold R. Kakert 1-62	Mrs. Mae G. Steffen	Mrs. Mae G. Steffen K	Herman W. Wiesen	Arthur J. Voelliger	Steve P. Tometich
Boone	12	Earl R. Senholz 1-62	Galen M. Wiley	Galen M. Wiley K	Dale R. Schliman E	Robert Robertson	E. L. Peterson
Burlington . . .	32	R. O. Morrison 12-61	Robert Schlampp	Milton Schoell F	Charles Wever E	Herald Duke	R. J. Wiesel
Cedar Falls . .	21	V. S. Nelson 12-61	Kenneth TeWalt	Kenneth TeWalt K	Henry F. Beisner	Dale Holmes	Roger Wood
Cedar Rapids .	92	James J. Meaghan	Harold G. Schaefer	Stewart E. Shank F		Jesse G. Hunter	Lester R. Woodward
Clinton	34	Andrew H. Dall 12-61	Frank J. Voda	Frank J. Voda K	Benton R. Anderson E	Harold Nelson	Robert Lazonby
Council Bluffs* .	54	Don R. Lash 1-62	Richard Bunten	Chas. L. Campbell F	Art Sarratt	Waldo Merrill	Earl E. Miller
Davenport . . .	89	Don A. Petruccelli 1-62	Allyn Wiese	C. F. Schmidt T	Rex Matthews	Lester R. Schick	Clyde Heckerman
Des Moines* .	209	R. O. Carlson 12-61	Cortez Souter	Lillian Clemons F	Arthur Grimm	Wayne Ulm	Howard Eide
Dubuque* . . .	57	John Schreiber 12-61	Leo Frommelt	A. L. Holscher A	John L. White	Thos. C. Hickson	Percy Lucas

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Fort Dodge	28	Albert Habhab 1-62	Robert H. Clelland	Robert H. Clelland K	Ronald Folvag E	Norris Daniealson	A. J. Gangler
Fort Madison	15	W. J. Guenther 12-61	Doyle C. Huett	Doyle C. Huett K	Arthur E. J. Johnson E	Arthur W. Huffaker	Robert P. Duffy
Iowa City*	33	Mrs. Thelma Lewis 12-61	Walker D. Shellady	Peter F. Roan M	Lane H. Mashaw	Vernal J. Shimon	Emmett E. Evans
Keokuk	16	L. P. Lofton 1-62	Clarita L. Williams	Clarita L. Williams K	Ronald Kirchner E	John Breheny	E. C. Alberts
Marion	11	George H. Brewer 12-61	Merwen L. Taylor	Merwen L. Taylor K	Ralph R. Mills E	James Reynolds	Leighton W. Ford
Marshalltown	23	W. D. Crosby 12-60	Rena Van Orman	R. A. Rockhill C	C. A. Anderson E	Leo B. Knox	Delos Dooley
Mason City	31	Geo. E. Mendon 1-62	Metta Hugi	F. C. DeSart A	Max E. Riley E	A. Boyd Arnold	Leo F. Risacher
Muscatine	21	W. I. Conway 12-61	Florence Mason	Florence Mason K	Joseph R. Normoyle E	Alex Bender	Bernard Flake
Newton	15	C. C. Harp 12-61	Dale Andrews	Dale Andrews K	J. G. McFadden E	John Weldon	N. C. Shaver
Oskaloosa	11	Carl E. Johnson 1-62	Laura H. Spooner	Leslie Jones T	R. E. Doonan E	Kenneth Whitehead	L. K. Winn
Ottumwa	34	O. W. Stoltz 1-62	Genevieve Howard	Clarence Caster F	Howard Adams	Harley McClure	Curtis Henderson
Sioux City*	89	George W. Young 12-61	Carl Norrbom	A. E. Rugg F	William McElwee	John Hill	James O'Keefe
Waterloo	72	Ed Jochumsen 11-61	Lawrence J. Rimmer	Lawrence J. Rimmer K	Wm. E. Morse, Jr.	Ray Tiller	Harry Krieg
W. Des Moines	12	I. C. Vermeulen 12-61	Elmer P. True	Elmer P. True K	Frank Ferrari	Lloyd Nelson	George Shuck
KANSAS—28							
Arkansas City*	14	L. B. Mohler 4-61	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	D. A. Lawhe E	Harold Post	Frank Robertson
Atchison*	13	A. J. Mangelsdorf 4-61	Robert L. Noble	Robert L. Noble K	G. L. Noland E	Cecil Bullard	M. A. Wood
Chanute*	11	Dalice Rush 4-61	Howard Parsons		Paschal Grimes E	W. C. Brennan	Eliga Matlock
Coffeyville	17	Fred L. Hedges 4-61	Joseph F. Waller	Harry Duemcke T	C. R. Stahl S	Cal Durand	Art Gamble
Dodge City	14	N. O. Reese 4-63	Merle E. Smith	Merle E. Smith K	Fred Kirkpatrick E	Geo. G. Daeschner	Ramon K. House
El Dorado*	13	H. J. Cousland 4-61	R. G. Newcomer	Stanley H. Dial M	Robert Shook	Donald J. Rayburn	V. A Thompson
Emporia*	18	R. I. Anderson 4-61	Ted Newcomer	Ted Newcomer K	Lee Roy Stolfus E	C. C. Lang, Jr.	Glenn Boden
Garden City*	12	Harold Fansler, Sr. 4-61	Charles Peebles	Charles Peebles K	A. Harold Long E	James Fare	M. F. Geisler, Jr.
Great Bend	17	Don Weltmer 4-61	K. W. Hoar	K. W. Hoar K	Herbert Callon	C. C. Myers	Duane Moore
Hays*	12	Adam F. Rupp 4-61	Dorothy Soderblom	Dorothy Soderblom K	Joseph A. Koerner	A. J. Bieker	Robert L. Maxwell
Hutchinson*	38	L. N. Seat 4-62	Milton N. Martin	Milton N. Martin K	R. W Bruggeman	F. R. Dimond	C. L. Spriggs
Independence*	11	R. C. Sharpe 4-61	C. C. Gaines	C. C. Gaines K	Roy F. Bluejacket E	Thomas Adams	James B. Wieland
Junction City*	19	T. B. Fegan 4-61	John F. Higgins	John F. Higgins K	Edwin Albright S	D. H. Comstock	B. M. Wolf
Kansas City	122	Paul F. Mitchum 4-63	George Groneman	Earl B. Swarner F	Howard Antrim E	Francis A. Doherty	John J. Theroff
Lawrence*	33	John Weatherwax 4-61	Harold Fisher	Alan A. Thelen T	A. T. Hodges S	Fred Sanders	John Hazelet
Leavenworth	22	J. F. Mitchell 4-61	John C. Rea	Frank Wilson F	Walter Jennings	Robert Schroeder	William Lee
Liberal*	14	Lloyd J. Lambert 4-61	Evelyn D. Johnson	Evelyn D. Johnson K	Ted Stricklin	Ew. Edwards	Ralph M. Smith
Manhattan*	23	Cecil D. Hunter 5-61	Mrs. Orpha Stewart	Les Rieger F	Walter L. Matthews	Paul Bostick	Leo Osbourn
Newton*	15	McCulley Ashlock 4-61	Allison Schroeder	Allison Schroeder K	George Holcomb	Elvin Warhurst	C. E. Patterson
Olathe	11	L. A. Billings 4-61	Aaron W. Reitz	D M. Ashlock T	Bert Huggins S	V. J. Prather	Clinton Smith
Ottawa	11	K. E. Andrews 4-62	Donald R. Capper	Donald R. Capper K	Robert H. Lister E	Harry W Gilliland	Eugene W. Flaherty
Parsons*	14	Barton Dean 4-61	Mildred C. Vance	Dale M. Raymond F	Paul Freeberg E	T. Ned Baze	Frank Washburn
Pittsburg*	19	H. W. Compton 4-61	Agnes M. Young	John Berry T	H. G. Nation E	E. C. Fields	R. M. Beard
Prairie Village	26	Robert F. Bennett 4-61	Mrs. Jane Scott	Joseph Donnelly A	Ralph E. Carroll		R. L. Gochenour
Salina*	43	Carl Ramsey 4-61	H. E. Peterson	H. E. Peterson K	H. F. Harper E	J. E. Travis	H. R. Salmans
Topeka	119	E. J. Camp 4-61	Edwin R. Jones	Charles E. Holt A	Abram Pratt	Bert E. Line	Dale Wells
Wichita*	255	Levi B. Rymph 4-61	C. H. Funk	Grover McKee F	E. N. Smith	T. A. McGaughey	E. M. Pond

Winfield*	11	W. V. McKnab	H. A. Hetherington	Richard Jarvis T	James P. Desbien E	Charles A. Ford	A. V. Froemming

KENTUCKY—19

Ashland*	31	David Aronberg 12-63	Clem Howard	Joe Hemlepp F	J. H. Pope	Burris Hensley	Charles F. Howard
Bowling Green	28	Robert D. Graham 12-64	Mrs. L. B. Phillips	Mrs. Velma Williams A	C. B. Deweese E	Brett Basham	Horace Snell
Covington*	60	John J. Molone 1-64	Frank Gillespie	Bernard Grimm C	Robert Davis	Walter B. Salyers	John J. Bornhorn
Ft. Thomas	15	F. B. Stegeman 1-62	Mrs. Adele B. King	Harry D. MacKnight T	Chas. H. Kuhn E	Ray Tatman	Richard H. Quehl
Frankfort*	18	Paul Judd 1-64	Mabel Karsner	Edward R. Rogers F	S. R. Marshall M	Bernard Carter	W. C. Wash
Glasgow	10	Wm. H. Grissom 12-61	Rollin R. Shaw	Rollin R. Shaw K	Frank Taylor S	Russell Francis	A. E. Burnett
Henderson	17	Hecht S. Lackey 1-62	Teresa Byrum	Oscar Baskett T	Cecil W. King	Benjamin Clark	Fred J. Halle
Hopkinsville	20	F. Ernest Lackey 12-61	W. H. Hightower	W. H. Hightower K	Paul Dulin S	Carl McGee	Russell Greenwell
Lexington*	63	Bruce Hoblitzell 12-61	Lucille H. Ogburn	Wm. D. Meyers F	W. W. Sanders	John Krusenklaus	Wm. E. Bindner
Louisville	391	Richard J. Colbert 1-64	Florence Todd	Fred Benckart F	George R. Gard	Earl McDaniel	E. C. Hale
Madisonville	13	David A. Parish	Lamoine Barton	William Shanks A	Thomas Long E	Frank McKinsey	W. H. Collins
Mayfield	11	Scott Lemon 12-61	C. N. Apperson	C. N. Apperson K	C. R. Adams S	Jack Erwin	Cletus Sullivan
Middlesborough	13	Hubert F. White 12-61	Mrs. C. E. Dance	W F. Edwards T	Glenn Justice E	Ted Yeary	George Ridings
Newport*	30	Ralph Mussman 1-64	Robert Schomaker	Albert L. Wald F	Thos. R. Williams	Charles Stuttler	George Gugel
Owensboro*	42	Benj. W. Hawes 1-64	Adelle Shelton	W. L. Payne F	Russell Shifley S	Starling Lambert	Vernie Bidwell
Paducah*	34	Robert C. Cherry 1-63	Sarah Thurman	W. L. Rutter F	T. A. Bradley E	Ed Turner	Rulie Elliott
Richmond	12	Edward D. Wayman	Geneva Harkleroad	W. Vernon Jackson A	Frank Green S	Roy W. Montgomery	Carl T. Newland
Shively	15	Jos. A. Hibbs, Jr.	Carl A. Hibbs, Jr.	Ray Gentry T	Frank Morgan	Jos. Atzinger	Luther Melton
Winchester	10	Maurice T. Smith 1-62	Georgia Thomas	J. D. Delano F	J. D. Delano	Elliott Ecton	Clay Thomas, Jr.

LOUISIANA—27

Abbeyville	10	Earl J. Fritz 4-62	Robert J. Duhon	Robert J. Duhon K	Lawrence Landey S	Maurice Broussard	Alcide Lene
Alexandria	40	W. G. Bowdon, Jr. 6-61	Hal T. Dulany	Hal T. Dulany K	Wm. B. Lambodin	Pearly Bonnette	S. J. Richey
Bastrop	15	A. P. Catter 7-61	Doris Malloy	Albert Mason A	Curtis Bridges	Maurise Grimes	Ray J. Sibley
Baton Rouge	153	John Christian 12-64	Elwood Sartain	George Brogdon F	George S. Covert	O. A. Sevier	Shirely S. Arrighi
Bogalusa	21	Chas. J. Cassidy 12-62	Bertha Pierce	Herman J. Foil F	Hugh E. Cutrer, Jr.	Mack G. Hughes	W. E. Boyd
Bossier City	33	J. W. Cameron 7-61		C. W. Fowler F	W. F. Reeves S	F. M. Smith	J. L. Cathey, Jr.
Crowley	16	Arnold J. Gielen	T. Hoffpauir	T. Hoffpauir T	John Berlinger S	J. W. Andrus	Maxie Barousse
Eunice	11	J. J. Stogg	Wade J. Guillet	Wade J. Guillet	Launey Matt	Lannie Fruge	Adam Daigle
Gretna	22	William J. White	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender	Alvin Hotard E	Leo Rose	Beau Miller
Hammond	11	James A. Stire 6-60	Mrs. Vesta Rownd	H. W. Carroll T	L. Lanier S	Leonce Albin	Willie Thompson
Houma	23	Leon Gary 6-62	Robert F. Bourg	Robert F. Bourg A	A. L. Badeaux S	Leonce Dorion	William N. Fakier
Jennings	12	John L. Conner	S. J. Manuel	S. J. Manuel K	V. S. Hastedt S	C. A. Hall	James C. Gauthier
Kenner	17	Joseph S. Maggiore	Philomene Paasch	Philomene Paasch T		Wm. R. Macuso	Fred Roth
Lafayette	40	J. Rayburn Bertrand 5-64	Curtis A. Rodemacher	Dan J. Boudreaux F	Andrew Duco S	Andrew Broussard	Malcolm Fischer
Lake Charles	63	Sidney L. Gray 6-61	Mrs. Florence Moore	James E. Sudduth F	Will Cox	Richard Sarvaunt	J. Harry Hebert
Minden	13	Frank Normon	Byron Lumpkin	N. J. Cone F	E. P. Frasier	John David, Sr.	L. H. Gilbert
Monroe	52	W. L. Howard	M. J. Cook	M. J. Cook K	Dick Culpepper S	H. L. Hales	J. C. Kelly
Morgan City	14	C. R. Brownell, Jr. 1-63	R. M. Williams	R. M. Williams K	S. J. Morell	A. K. Brizzard	C. C. Cortez
Natchitoches	14	W. Ray Scott 4-64	Wm. Woodyard	Wm. Woodyard K	George Poleman S	P. E Gant	Boyd Durr
New Iberia	30		E. J. LeBlanc	E. J. LeBlanc K	Warren Jefferson S	Stanley Vitter	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	628	deLesseps Morrison 5-62	Roger L. Sarrat	Robert E. Develle F	Albert G. Wyler S	Howard L. Dey	Joseph I. Giarrusso
Opelousas	17	Percy Ledoux	Louis A. Darby	Carl J. Bellard A	Raleigh Vige S	Leo LaFleur	Roland Chachere
Ruston	14	T. C. Beasley 7-62	Donald McCormick	H. Rowe T	O. W. Hogan S	J. T. Mabry	O. O. Osbon
Shreveport	164	Clyde E. Fant 11-62	Gladys Witte	John McW. Ford F	H. Lane Mitchell	W. J. Cook	Harvey Teasley

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Sulphur	11	Adais Savnier 7-62	Mrs. C. Ellender	Keith M. Lyons	Mrs. M. G. David	Paul Frederick	Frank Taylor, Jr.
Thibodaux	13	Leonard J. Troups 12-62	Nelson H. Zernott				
West Monroe	15	J. Allan Norris	Harold Hill	Harold Hill K	W. R. Townsend S	Earl Taylor	J. W. Caldwell
MAINE—12							
Auburn*	24	Paul Brogan 10-61	Leroy Linnell	Albert Eustis A	William Wilkinson	J. C. Miller	Alton E. Savage
Augusta*	22	Sylvio J. Gilbert 1-63	Paul G. Poulin	Paul G. Poulin K	Waldo W. Hill	C. A. Barry, Sr.	Edouard Arbour
Bangor*	39	Carl E. Delano C 11-61	Jay E. Alley	Jay E. Alley K	Roger Merrill	Paul R. Clark	John B. Toole
Bath*	11		H. E. Ring, Jr.	Eva L. Kingabury T	Arthur R. Avery	Richard J. Frates	R. E. Wagner, Jr.
Biddeford	19		Raoul J. Binette	Raoul J. Binette K	Antonio Mariello	Arthur H. King	Edgas Sevigny
Lewiston	41		Lucien Lebel	Adrien O. Anctil T	George Maher	Roland G. Dumais	Roland C. Amnott
Portland*	73	Harold E. Frank C 11-61	Arthur H. Duffett	George H. Anderson F	Bryan O. Whitney	Carl P. Johnson	Leon T. Webber
Presque Isle*	13		Dorothy Quass	Norma Jackman T	R. C. Getchell S	Cecil McCready	Watson Burlock
Saco	11	Charles R. Cote 12-61	Clifford A. Purvis	Glenn Yarborough T	Timothy Crowley, 3rd	Arthur Emmons	Raymond Kerry
S. Portland*	23		Bernal B. Allen M	Bernal B. Allen M	Albert W. Waterman	Horace S. Jose	Ernest R. Darling
Waterville	19	Albert J. Bernier	Francis P. Sheerin	Ralph Nash T	Albert Moore	Ralph Gilman	John MacIntyre
Westbrook	14	Lep C. Lemieux 12-61	William L. Clarke	Philip C. Laffin	George H. Twombly	Charles Knowles	James Murphy
MARYLAND—11							
Annapolis	23	Arthur G. Ellington 6-61	Katherine S. Russell	F. Ernest Baker T	Joseph M. Axelrod E	Rush L. Lacey, Sr.	George W. Rawlings
Baltimore	939	J. Harold Grady 5-63		Charles L. Benton	R. W. Graham, Jr. C	John L. Killen	James M. Hepbron
Cambridge	12	Calvin W. Mowbray 7-64	Kenneth L. Hughes	Kenneth L. Hughes T	Robert L. Dodd	Osvrey Pritchett	Brice G. Kinnamon
College Park*	18	C. R. Davis 5-61	C. R. Davis 5-61	Mary E. Cherry	Lester B. Davis T	C. B. Morris	
Cumberland	33	J. Edwin Keech 7-62	Wallace G. Ullery	Arthur B. Gibson A	Charles R. Nuzum E	Virgil A. Parker	B. Frank Gaffney
Frederick	22	Jacob R. Ramsburg 7-62	Jos. F. Eisenhauer	L. E. Eichelberger T	Robert A. Whiteford E		Charles V. Main
Hagerstown	37	Winslow F. Burhans 4-61	Elden L. Kerney	W. H. Burhans, Sr. F	E. F. Hovermill E	John W. Hall	B. P. Overton, Jr.
Hyattsville	15	Joseph F. Lilly 5-63	Ellery W. Baker	A. Leroy Trott T	Sylvan V. Deitz	Charles DiVincenzo	Silas E. Dennis, Jr.
Rockville*	27	Alexander J. Greene 4-62	Jean R. Horneck	Albert W. Gault F	John Gray	William H. Berry	Walter K. Atwell
Salisbury	16	Boyd E McLernon 5-62	William M. Perkins	W. H. Brittingham T	Philip C. Cooper	W. A. Moore, Sr.	Wm. J. Chatham
Takoma Park	17	George M. Miller 4-62	Haynes M. Pridgen	Haynes M. Pridgen K	Earl K. Rhodes	S. J. La Scola	Samuel A. Foster
MASSACHUSETTS—67							
Arlington t*	50	Daniel J. Buckley C 3-61	Ann Mahon	Carmen T. Foritan A	Francis N. O'Hara	Thomas H. Egan	Albert E. Ryan
Attleboro	27	Cyril K. Brennan	Kenneth F. Blandin	Edward J. Healy T	Russell F. Tennant	Hiram R. Packard	Peter J. Marron
Belmont t	29	J. Watson Fleet C 3-63	Charles B. Wiggin	Francis J. Lally T	Joseph W. Kales E	Edward F. Crowley	William G. Heyd
Beverly	36	T. J. Wickers, Jr. 1-62	John F. Couhig	Louise M. Linehan A	Gordon T. Richardson	John J. Callely	Edward Aucone
Boston	697	John F. Collins 1-64	Walter J. Malloy	James E. Gildea T	James W. Haley	Henry A. Scagnoli	Leo J. Sullivan
Braintree t	31		Carl R. Johnson	Thelma C. Hedlund T	John Q. Wentworth	Harry T. Sears	Edward D. Cahill
Brockton*	73	Leonard H. Ellershaw 1-62	Melvin B. Clifford	Leo V. Clancy T	L. H. Ouderkirk E	Lawrence Lynch	Joseph C. Wright
Brookline t	54	Alan R. Morse C	Arthur J. Shinners	M. S. McNeilly T	Kenneth W. Robie	George L. Gettings	Wm. A. Charlton
Cambridge*	108	Edward A. Crane 12-61	Frederick H. Burke	Martin F. Nolan A	Ralph J. Dunphy	V. P. Galvin	Daniel J. Brennan
Chelsea	34	Alfred R. Voke	Joseph A. Tyrrell	F. J. Sullivan A	John Marion E	Charles G. Voke	John J. Kirby
Chicopee	62	Edward Lysek 1-62	Arthur Balthazar	Joseph A. Ritchott A	Thomas A. Robinson E	Edward B. Borowiec	Theodore A. Fisher

Clinton t	13		Mrs. Mildred Fallon	Philip J. Philbin F	John Bates S	Thomas Moore	Michael E. Kelley
Danvers t*	22		Daniel J. Toomey	Jeannette S. Whittier F	Clifton Grinnell E	Joseph Farley	Joseph Nangle
Dedham t	24		John T. Carey	John J. Flynn C	John J. Shea	John P. Hartnett	Walter Carroll
Everett	43	Philip J. Crowley	John M. Carroll	Raymond M. Davis T	James T. McPhee	Robert Greer	By Elliott
Fall River	100	John M. Arruda 1-62	James T. Carey	Ernest A. Floyd A	F. B. Manning F	Francis J. McDonald	Norman Bowers
Fitchburg	43	George J. Bourqie 12-61	Daniel H. McLean	James B. Perault	John M. Kinsey	N. F. Flechtner	Joseph P. Darcy
Framingham t	45		William S. Walsh	Francis W. Moan A	Primo Silva	Leroy Trevett	Edward T. McCarthy
Gardner	19	Cyrille P. Landry 1-62	Genia J. Pacocha	George B. Currie A	Arthur J. Landry S	James S. Casavant	Joseph J. Renes
Gloucester*	26	J. S. Boudreau 12-61	Fred J. Kyrouz	Kenneth S. Webber A	Henry J. Lasley E	W. C. Goldthwaite	John J. Coyle
Haverhill*	46	E. M. Nordengren	W. Chester Angus	Howard H. Reed M	James P. Ginty	William B. Huat	William A. Ross
Holyoke	53	Samuel A. Resnic 1-62	Joseph Jubinville, Jr.	Thomas Guiheen A	Edward A. Maher E	John J. Conway	David Barnett
Lawrence	71	John J. Buckley 1-62	Joseph P. Smith	John S. Cahill A	S. S. Nicolosi E	Frank Ford	Charles F. Hart
Leominster	28	Laurie J. Cormier	Arthur G. Kennard	John R. Tata A	George W. Damon S	F. W. Johnson	George H. Smith
Lexington t	28		James Carroll	James Carroll K	Robert Higgins E	Bernard Belcastro	John W Rycroft
Lowell*	92	Raymond J. Lord	William F. Busby	Charles A. Gallagher	Francis P. Cogger	Francis M. Kelleher	Francis M. O'Loughlin
Lynn	94	T. P. Costin, Jr. 12-61	Albert L. Flynn	D. J. McArdle T	J. J. Macaione	Walter H. Carter	John P. Fournier
Malden	58	John P. Donnelly	Raymond F. Mooney	J. Howard Hughes T	Daniel J. Brandano	John J. Cronin	John J. Buckley
Marblehead t	19		William F. Bradgon	C. E. Chapman A	Ray. O. Burlingham E	John O. S. Adams	George E. Girard
Marlborough	19	Kuson J. Haddad	Emma L. Dunn	Emery Vienotte A	Harry P. Loftus	John W. Brecken	C. A. Scott
Medford*	65	John C. Carr, Jr. 1-62	Hugh Lyons	Mary M. Mahoney A	Gerald A. Palumbo	Louis Price	Thomas J. Kirwan
Melrose	30	Lawrence W. Lloyd 1-62	Raymond H. Greenlaw	Arthur M. Goddard A	Glen S. Weeks	Sidney C. Field	G. D. Mac Williams
Methuen t	28		E. V. Sanborn	Lydia M. Dietrich T	Carl W. Woekel S	Benjamin M. Bean	Sydney Gilman
Milton t	26	Francis F. Brooks C	Teresa Shaughnessy	Clyde L. Whittier T	James J. Malone, Jr.	Fred E. Whelan	John E. Wheарty
Natick t	29		J. H. Fleming	A. C. Levitt N	Robert S. Wharton	L. G. Brown	N. J. Shea
Needham t	26	Peter W. Carre C	Marian S. Peterson	Melville W. Grant A	Lester C. Hollis	R. M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch
New Bedford	102	Francis J. Lawler 12-61	Charles W. Deasy	Gustave LaMarche T	James McQuade ‡	Milton C. Andrews	Robert Hirst ‡
Newburyport	14	Albert H. Zabriskie 12-61	Vera M. Kelly	Norbert A. Carey A	James H. Ronan S	John F. French	James E. Sullivan
Newton	92	Donald L. Gibbs	Monte G. Basbas	A. A. Marr, Jr. C	Willard S. Pratt	F. A. Perkins, Jr.	Philip Purcell
North Adams	20	Louis J. Diamond	Cornelius E. O'Brien	Gerald J. Sullivan T	Joseph J. Girardi	Arthur A. Girard	William F. Coyne
Northampton	30	Durbin Wells 1-62	James Faulkner	D. P. Sullivan A	P. Francis Ryan S	Charles Martin	George J. Bernier
Norwood t*	25	James J. Drummey	Bartley W. Connolly	B. W. Connolly K	Albert E. Casey	Harry J. Butler	Mark F. Folan
Peabody	32	Philip C. O'Donnell 1-62	Jeremiah F. O'Meara	Francis Haran A	Frank J. McCarthy	Arthur C. Flynn	John J. Purcell
Pittsfield	58	Raymond L. Haughey 1-62	John J. Fitzgerald	J. J. Fitzgerald K	John F. Daniels	Ward G. Whalen	Thomas H. Calnan
Quincy	87	Amelio D. Chiesa 12-61	John M. Gillis	Alexander Smith A	Charles R. Herbert	Thomas F Gorman	William Ferrazzi
Randolph t*	19		Edward T. Clark	Ed. F. Fahey A	Robert A. Hancock M	Paul Anderson	P. T. McDonald
Reading t	19	Lawrence Depew	Boyd H. Stewart A	Boyd H. Stewart A	Philip Welch	James F. Perry	Roland E. Ellis
Revere*	40	Raymond E. Carey 12-61	J. F. McChristal	Francis X. Shea T	David Calichman	Vincent D. Macaulay	A. Wm. Gillis
Salem	39	Francis X. Collins	Augustine J. Toomey	Harold M. Perkins A	Neil B. Mitchell	Wm. R. Hart ‡	Joseph V. McDonough
Saugus t*	21		John T. Raiche	Irving E. Campbell F	Ernest Pesce	Joseph Maguire	Roland Mansfield
Somerset t	12	F. J. Carreiro C 3-63	Richard J. Dyer	Richard J. Dyer A	Charles E. Lacerda S	Joseph R. Lussier	John O. Soares, Jr.
Somerville	95	Harold W. Wells 1-62	William J. Donovan	R. J. Antonelli T	Edward T Brady	Walter F. Cullinane	Thomas J. O'Brien
Springfield	174	Thomas J. O'Connor, Jr.	William C. Sullivan	Carson H. Cluley A	James J. Sullivan	Edward C. Boyle	Raymond P. Gallagher
Stoneham t	18	George Sullivan C	Winthrop McCarthy	George Holden A	John Finnegan	William Crosby	Bernard Vacon
Swampscott t	13	G. B. Thomson	Dan. W. Wornwood, Jr.	I. Murray Adams A	Paul A. Polisson	W. M. Champion, Jr.	Francis P. Wall
Taunton	41	Bernard F. Cleary 1-62	Henry L. Galipeau	Albert A. Banks T	David Owen E	William F. Hanna	John A. Babola
Wakefield t	24	J. E. Surette, Jr.	Charles F. Young	John J. McCarthy A	George R. Winters	William P. Hurton	J. Merritt Wenzel
Waltham	55	Austin D. Rhodes	Wm. J. Lanagan	Geo. S. Gallitano A	Herbert F. Howe	John F. Steede	Wm. F. Carmody
Watertown	39		George B. Wellman	John J. Sheehan A	Thomas V. Dwyer S	William C. McElroy	Edward A. Murray

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Wellesley t	26		Mrs. Mary C. Ditano	Alexander McLea F	Horace S. Estey	Robert P. MacBey	
Westfield	26	John D. O'Connor	Harold D. Whittemore	Thomas O'Neil	Francis Martin	John Clark	Malcolm Donald
Weymouth t	48		Harry Christensen	Warren F. Roulston A	Arthur J. Bilodeau	Walter R. Murray	Joseph B. O'Kane
Whitman t	10	Clinton G. Bradshaw	Mrs. Mildred McKenna	Mrs. M. McKenna A		L. W. Phillips	Charles L. Tobin
Winchester t	19		Elsie M. Nelson	J. J. Costello A	J. A. Wakefield E	James E. Callahan	J. J. Derro
Winthrop t	20		John A. Clark	Henry A. Gill A	Fritz A. Westlins	Daniel A. Cash	Wm. Pumphre ‡
Woburn	31	John F. Gilgun, Jr.	Margaret G. Kane	Hugh F. Gilgun A	Albert J. Wall	Edward Callahan	Thomas Maguire
Worcester*	187	James D. O'Brien	Robert J. O'Keefe	Francis X. Powers A	Vincent J. Hynes	H. F. Travers	Michael J. Boyle
MICHIGAN—72							
Adrian*	20	Roy McPhail 4-61	Vaughn M. Roberts	Arthur R. Swiger F	D. Jack Lemon E	Elmer L. Holtz	Herbert C. Carr
Albion	13	Hugo A. Rieger 12-62	Marthan Schumacher	Wally Schermer F	William Rieger E	Sam O'Dell	George E. Lewis
Allen Park	37	C. L. Lichtenberg 4-61	Frank Rodwell	Barrett Lafferty C	Edward Himick S	Charles Julian	Marvin Driver
Alpena*	15	Harlo Herron 4-63	Edward E. Seguin	Edward E. Seguin K	Morris Olsen	Franklin C. McKim	Lorenzo D. Walker
Ann Arbor*	67	Cecil O. Creal 4-61	Fred J. Looker	Lauren J. Jedele S	Fredrick A. Mammel	Ernest Heller	R. J. Gainsley
Battle Creek*	44	Raymond M. Turner 4-61	Joseph M. Boos	Joseph M. Boos K	Robert McIntosh	Don A. Burrows	Donald R. Hall
Bay City*	54	James L. Tanner 4-61	James H. Gates	E. J. Redmond C	R. K. McGillivray	Jacob Hohmann	F. W. Anderson
Benton Harbor*	19	Wilbert Smith 4-61	Earl Tidey	Mark Grosse F	Sam Wells E	M. Shepardsow	M. McCarroll
Berkeley*	23	George W. Kuhn 4-63	Viola E. Toben	Robert E. Baldwin T	Fred Fairbrother	Peter Sykes	Peter Sykes
Birmingham*	26		Irene E. Hanley	J. H. Purkiss, Jr. F	T. C. Brien	P. H. Smith	R. W. Moxley
Cadillac*	10	T. Walter Kelly 1-62	Emil F. Meyer	Emil F. Meyer T	Paul Jones E	Robert Gilchrist	Delbert Conrad
Center Line*	10	James L. Eisele 4-62	Paul VanDen Branden	Paul VanDen Branden K	Ralph Hiller	Harold Lyerla	Dennis Frazier
Clawson*	15	Alfred F. Szabo	Gertrude Cadger	Gertrude Cadger K	Francis Fitzpatrick E	Harold Plauman	Frank Cribb
Dearborn	112	Orville L. Hubbard 1-62	Joseph G. Cardinal	C. King Boring C	James M. Dick	George W. Lewis	Edward H. Mealey ‡
Detroit	1,670	Louis C. Miriani	T. D. Leadbetter	Henry P. Dowling C	Glenn C. Richards	Laurance J. Daly	Louis Berg
East Detroit*	46	A. L. Kapelczak 4-61	Charles H. Beaubien M	Esley J. Rausch F	John C. Crawford	Arthur Schrade	Arthur Zado
E. Grand Rapids*	11	R. W. Richardson 5-63	Louis F. Battjes	Louis F. Battjes K	Fred J. Anible S	John F. Terpstra	H. J. Coleman
East Lansing*	30	Harold F. Pletz 4-61	Mary Slavik	Helen Hendrickson T	Robert Bruce E	Murble V. Croy	Charles F. Pegg
Ecorse	17	Eli Ciungan 11-61	Patrick Trondle	Charles G. Coman C	F. W. Liddle	Charles Lafferty	Albert Zukonik
Escanaba*	15	Wesley W. Hansen 4-62	George M. Harvey	G. F. Bourke C	Kenneth A. Buckland	Nels Bergeon	Harold O. Finman
Ferndale*	31	Bruce D. Garbutt 4-61	Lawrence Kress	W. A. Laking M	R. F. Goodspeed	William McMurray	Neil J. McGillis
Flint*	197	Charles A. Mobley 11-62	Lloyd S. Hendon	Olney L. Craft F	Theodore Moss	Elmer Pratt	George Paul
Garden City	38	James Tierney 11-62	Edwin J. Freeh, Jr.	E. J. Freeh, Jr. K	Wm. E. Chlopan	Arthur Nagle	Arthur Nagle
Grand Haven*	11	Glenn Eaton, Jr.	J. Nyhof Poel	J. Nyhof Poel K	Henry Huisman E	Henry Hoebeke	Richard Klempel
Grand Rapids*	177	Stanley J. Davis 5-62	R. S. Kilpatrick	Joseph B. Taylor A	Jerome D. Franklin	Adrian J. Meyers	W. A. Johnson
Gr. Pte. Farms*	12	Wm. F. Connolly, Jr.	Dawson F. Nacy	Dawson F. Nacy C	Murray M. Smith	M. Wm. Mason	James D. Furton
Gr. Pte. Park*	15	K. W. Cunningham 4-61	Charles Heise	Charles Heise K	Herbert L. Heger	George deCaussin	Arthur E. Louwers
Gr. Pte. Woods*	19	Kenneth H. Koppin 4-62	Mrs. Leona D. Liddle	Gerald J. Lonergan C	J. F. Hansen	Vern C. Bailey	Vern C. Bailey
Hamtramck	34	Albert J. Zak 4-62	Walter J. Gajewski	Joseph Miekstyn C	Frank Leach	Chester Glinski	Walter Jaros
Harper Woods*	20	John Boomgard 4-61	Donald E. Burney	Donald E. Burney K	Andrew Wiedensohler	Russell Teets	Allen M. Miglio
Hazel Park*	26	Louis Elias 4-62	Dorothy Parrish	Elie M. Peecher C	Jack Giroux	Frank Durbin	Paul Marvin
Highland Park	38	Mark E. Storen 4-63	T. E. Shawcross	Helen L. Warfield C	David B. Drummond	Basil R. Retford	D. T. Schultz
Holland*	25	Robert F. Visscher 4-61	C. Grevengoed	J. Fonger A	L. Serne E	D. Brandt	J. Van Hoff

Inkster*	39	Max B. Gordon 4-61	Mrs. F. K. DePlanche	Thomas M. Taylor T	Edward Richards S	Kenneth L. Roberts	Robert C. Henry
Ironwood* . . .	10	Luther C. Swanson 4-61	G. W. McCullough	Mary W. Williams T	K. E. Long E	W. S. Kellett	D. E. Nevala
Jackson*	51	Bernie Magiera 4-61	Everette D. Cattell	Everette D. Cattell K	William D. Monroe E	Leo M. Fox	R. V. Cray
Kalamazoo* . .	82	James S. Gilmore, Jr.	Marie K. Filarski	M. J. Schippers A	Donald H. Swets	Lloyd J. Curry	James M. Slavin
Lansing	108	Ralph W. Crego	Millie M. Brown	Robt. E. Sanderson F	Eollins Thornton	Mark J. Keenoy	Paul R. Taylor
Lincoln Park .	54	Jack Johns 4-61	Wm. G. Suzore	Raymond O. Connell	Thomas Knowles	Thomas Dickson	Carl Walkmaster
Livonia	67	Wm. W. Brashear 4-62	Marie W. Clark	Marie W. Clark F	Dave Meinzinger	Calvin Roberts	James N. Jordan
Madison Hgts.* .	33	Theodore Krenn 4-61	Myrtle Chamberlain	Richard W. Marshall M	Estol L. Swem E	Joe R. Sloan	Robert Richardson
Marquette* . .	20	James R. Smith 4-61	Everett H. Kent	Sara Van Cleve A	Milbert Kearnen E	Wendell Bystrom	Donald McCormick
Melvindale . .	13	William McKitrick 12-62	Irene Coogan	Irene Coogan K	Jesse A. Wilson		George Dragos
Menominee . .	11	John W. Reindl	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	Donald K. Holland E	Wm. L. Sporrer	Harold W. Peterson
Midland*	28	Cletus Supinger 11-62	Kenneth W. Lybolt	Weyant M. Pangborn F	Charles A. Johnson E	Earl M. Engwis	Douglas F. Craig
Monroe	23	Lawrence A. Frost 12-61	D. A. Soleau	H. H. Cousino T	James I. Godfroy S	Glenn C. Holmes	Harris W. Lapp
Mt. Clemens* .	21	Harry T. Diehl 4-61	John H. Hahn	Emmett F. Quinn F	Charles Englund E	Clayton E. DuBay	Philip H. Oakey
Mt. Pleasant* .	15	Robert Sweeney 12-61	Allan J. Kronbach	Mrs. Edna Shangle F	Albert Stangle	Albert Pickens	Harold E. Haun
Muskegon* . .	46	Alfred A. Meyers 1-63	Arthur J. Leutscher	James G. Workman F	Roy J. Miles	Dennis B. Ward	F. E. Castenholz
Muskegon Hgts.*	20	Yvette Courtright 4-61	Robert Gardener	Margaret Kroeze F	Donald P. Ziemke M	H. L. Ridout	C. Sovacool
Niles	14	Mowitt S. Drew 4-62	Burt C. Luth	Lucybelle Holmes T	Roy Edwards	Harold Lowe	Arthur Pears
Oak Park* . . .	37	R. J. Alexander 4-61	Louise Shaw	John Starks F	Ralph Hahn	Edmond Nowak	Paul McGee
Owosso	17	Louis Rubleman	George Van Epps	Ann Cavanaugh T	John Ward	Lester Reed	T. A. Rice
Pontiac*	82	Philip E. Rowston 4-62	Ada R. Evans	Marvin Alward F	Clyde Christian	James White	Joseph Koren
Port Huron* .	36	Robt. L. Patterson 4-61	Robert Krenke	Arthur W. Schell F	A. T. Carlisle E	D. L. O'Leary	Pete LaPorte
River Rouge .	18	Donald R. Nettlow 4-61	Felix Sokolowski, Jr.	Jerry Laginess T	Arthur Greig, Jr.	Andrew Sassack	Jacob Wilhite
Roseville* . . .	50	A. S. C. Waterman 4-61	Robert Nunn	August Peters T	Edgar Cannane	Harold Flechsig	Walter Kimmerly
Royal Oak* . .	80	William Hayward 12-61	Gladys Holmes	George W. Tubbs	Ethelind Holcomb T	Wilfred C. Speas	Ray C. Hayward
Saginaw*	98	R. Dewey Stearns 4-61	Frank B. Niederstadt	P. E. Goodlander F	Hugh A. Benner	Cyril A. Schultz	William A. Yule
St. Clair Shores*	77	Eugene Ellison 4-61	Donald J. Harm	Robert E. Janes F	Fred R. Cheek E	Earl K. Dildine	Harvey Champine
St. Joseph* . .	12	T. Sparks	C. J. Rhodes	C. J. Rhodes K	D. E. Becknell	W. H. Mitchell	T. Gillespie
Sault Ste. Marie*	19	Roy H. Lynn 5-61	D. K. Strickland	R. O. Gustafson T	Orville J. Anderson S	E. B. Peterson	J. W. Welsh
Southfield* . .	32	Donald L. Swanson 4-61	Patrick G. Flannery	Clara Lane T	Jack Adams	Alfred Kruck	Milton Sackett
Southgate . . .	29	Walter Berklich	Victor Stechshulte	William Abler T	Bernard McGrane	Roy Freeman	Wm. B. Shaffer
Traverse City* .	18	H. R. Murchie	F. A. McCall	J. A. Pound T	J. A. Rowley E	J. W. Cooper	C. J. Woodrow
Trenton	18	Robert E. Teifer, Sr.	Francis S. Thomas	Lloyd R. Currey T	Allan L. Rushlow	C. T. Walldorf	Earl J. Henegar
Troy*	19		J. Lawson Lockhart	Russell Manney C	Joe Shugart E	Lauren Ford	David Gratopp
Warren	89	Louis Kelsey 4-61	Hildegarde M. Lowe	Clarence Steinhauser C	C. P. McGrath	Joseph Adler	Stanley Hamacher
Wayne*	16	Duncan R. Millar 3-62	Clarence H. Ladd	Robert W. Little F	Raymond H. Wardell	Henry C. Goudy	Lawrence C. Knox
Wyandotte . . .	44	John E. McCauley 4-61	Ford Wagar	Ford Wagar K	Don Marshall	Floyd Scharf	Edward Path
Wyoming* . . .	46	J. C. Kolderman, Jr. 4-62	E. Van Solkema	M. C. Spaan T	P. T. Speimen E	J. L. Waalkes	J. Vander Band
Ypsilanti* . . .	21		Betty E. Fenker	Betty E. Fenker K	Edward P. Kubiskee, Jr.	Gerald H. Kelly	Emil H. Susterka

MINNESOTA—39

Albert Lea* . .	17	Niles R. Shoff 1-63	William Aanerud	Elmer Hagen F	Richard A. Johnson	Joe Spark	Clifford G. Bailey
Anoka*	11	Carl E. Bonnell 4-61	C. R. Johnson	E. L. Foley T	R. R. Johnson E	F H. Smith	Cliff Petnick
Austin	28	Charles R. Hansen	R. F. Hanson R	L. H. Williams T	Roger W. Nelson E	John Tobar	George Roope
Bloomington* .	50	Gordon Miklethun 12-61	Milo A. Hall	Milo A. Hall K	Sam Hobbs	Arnold Friendshuh	Elmer T. Hart
Brainerd	13	Levi Johnson 1-62	Obert H. Benson	Obert H. Benson K	C. O. Markson E	Ray Shortridge	Louis Rofidal
Brooklyn Ctr. .	24	Wm. N. Super 12-61	Henry A. Dorff	Robert J. Bullock F	Donald Pass E	Carl Anderson	Robert Cahlander
Brooklyn Park .	10	Edward D Shimek 1-62	Albert K. Joyner	Albert K. Joyner K	Keith P. Caswell E	Orris Aldrich F	Harry J. Robertson

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Columbia Hgts.*	18	W. A. Armstrong 7-61	Rosella C. Lawson	Rosella C. Lawson K	George F. Brown E	Francis W. Bassett	Walter E. Cottrell
Coon Rapids*	15	Joseph A. Craig 12-61	Paul Talbot	Norman Werner F	Victor Hodson S	Harold Bartholow	Alfred Bombarger
Crystal*	24	John W. Grogan 1-62	Hesther M. Truax	Miles Johnson T	William Sherburne E	Wesley Tonn	Lester Albrecht
Duluth	107	E. Clifford Mork 4-63	Bert H. Parson	Chester H. Barnes F	Erwin F. Hensch	Paul R. Flynn	Walter L. Wiski
Edina*	29	A. C. Bredesen, Jr. 12-61	Gretchen S. Alden	Jarl N. Dalen F	George Gans	Chris Mitzel	Wayne W. Bennett
Faribault	17	Frank H. Duncan 12-64	Roland A. Kruger	Roland A. Kruger K	P. Theo. Olson E	Marven S. Morgan	E. D. O'Brien
Fergus Falls	14	V. I. Hanson	Harold H. Drews	Harold H. Drews K	James E. Voyen E	H. V. Glorvigen	Clarence Anderson
Fridley*	15	T. E. Greig 1-63	Marvin Brunsell	Marvin Brunsell K	Calvin Brown	Robert Hughes	Everett McCarthy
Golden Valley*	15	Carl J. Nadasdy 12-61	Helen Penniman	John Murphy, Jr. F	Donald Sorensen	Al Hanover	Everett Frandsen
Hibbing	18	J. J. Taveggia 12-61	A. J. McPhail	A. J. McPhail K	J. H. Rough	Hugh Riley	Powell Majerle
Hopkins*	11	W. H. Perbix	C. R. Peterson	C. P. Nielsen F	John J. Strojan E	John Brecka	Howard Puck
Mankato*	24	Rex Hill 12-62	Evelyn Ritter	Kenneth Oslund T	Irving Samuelson E	Ray Erlandson	Stanley Christ
Maplewood	19	Forrest R. Schmid 12-61	James M. Hafner	Lawrence S. Olson T	Richard G. Spellman E		Richard Schaller
Minneapolis	483	P. Kenneth Peterson 7-61	Leonard Johnson	Al. Hansen C	Gordon Bodien E	Reynold Malmquist	Milton Winslow
Minnetonka	25	Robert DeGhetto 12-61	S. M. Thimsen	S. M. Thimsen K	Richard Parsons S	Kenneth Johnson	R F. Kucera
Moorehead	23	I. T. Stenerson 1-62	Paul Cook	Eric Martinson A	Joseph Young	F. I. Remely	L. H. Bielfeldt
New Ulm*	11	A. J. Eckstein	Andrew Bastian	Andrew Bastian K	Harley Schneider E	Elmer J. Pollei	Alfred M. Gareis
Owatonna	13	Geo. Kummeth 4-62	L. R. Haberman	L. R. Haberman K	L. G. Lloyd E	Edwin Slezak	Julius Stark
Red Wing	11	H. E. Rardin 5-61	H. E. Nordholm	H. E. Nordholm K	R. L. Anderson E	Steve Rosener	Eric Carlson
Richfield*	43	Irving Keldsen 12-61	Edward J. Moline	Edward J. Moline F	Leo J. Jolly	Ray W. Meeker	Cyril Johnson
Robbinsdale	16	Walter J. Sochacki 12-62	George E. DeLay	Dorr Veth F	Al Schendel E	F. J. Gallagher	Matthew Spurzem
Rochester	41	Alex P. Smekta 4-61	Elfreda Reiter	Burton Baker F	A. C. Armstrong E	Frank W. Everett	James J. Macken, Jr.
Roseville	24	E. F. Cedarholm 12-61	Richard W. Turnlund	Frederic L. Resler T	Les Johnson	Lawrence Squires	Raymond Goneau
St. Cloud	34	Thomas E. Mealey 4-64	John J. Streitz	John J. Streitz K	William Ridge E	Raymond Harry	Nocholas J. Grams
St. Louis Park*	43	Kenneth Wolfe 1-62	Joseph Justad	Earl Hanson F	Ray Folland	C. M. Williams	Clyde Sorensen
St. Paul	313	George J. Vavoulis 6-62	Agnes H. O'Connell	Joseph J. Mitchell C	Eugene V Avery E	Frank E. Oberg	William F. Proetz
South St. Paul	22	David G. Hardman	Forrest M. Glewwe	Forrest M. Glewwe K	John P. Badalich E	Harry Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	14	Arthur J. Slack	J. S. Milroy, Jr.	H. W. S. Tillman T	Ben Beauclair	Julius Johnson	Emil Lindeman
West St. Paul	13	Arnold E. Kempe 12-62	Earl V. Zehnder	Earl V. Zehnder K	D. H. Overland E	Carl Suare	A. J. Rogitsch
White Bear Lake*	13		Richard L. Krantz	Richard L. Krantz K	Howard Bloom	Walter Berg	Louis Kieffer
Willmar	10	Erwin W. Rau 1-62	Einar H. Brogen	Einar H. Brogren K	A. S. Heiberg	Dale Nelson	Robert McLane
Winona	25	Loyde E. Pfeiffer 4-61	Roy G. Wildgrube	Lester H. Stevens T	J. J. Kleinschmidt E	John L. Steadman	Geo. H. Savord
MISSISSIPPI—18							
Biloxi	44	Laz Quave 7-61	Roy L. Elder	Roy L. Elder K	D. A. Fallo	Walter Clark	Herbert McDonnell
Clarksdale	21	H. D. Corley 7-61	T. C. Fox	B. H. Hirsberg A	Bert Bridges	H. H. Moore	H. D. Scherck
Cleveland	10	Wattie Bishop 7-61	Dorothy N. Wilson	Ben. F. Mitchel A	Homer L. Sledge S	J. L. Dishongh	W. C. Dempsey
Columbus	25	Mayo Ellis 7-61	Jean R. Thompson	Jean R. Thompson K	A. L. Walker S	O. B. Spruill	Mahlon Vickery
Corinth	11	A. H. Arnold 10-62	C. H. Harris	W. D. Young C	J. F. Morgan E	C. A. Forsyth	H. G. Hinton
Greenville	42	George F. Archer 1-65	C. L. Lancaster	C. L. Lancaster K	J. H. Teunisson, Jr. E	A. Z. Lokey	W. C. Burnley, Jr.
Greenwood	20	C. E. Sampson 6-61	Bonner Duggan K	Bonner Duggan K	Frank Jones	J. C. Evans	Curtis Lary
Gulfport	30	R. B. Meadows, Jr. 7-61	J. H. McManus	J. H. McManus K	H. E. Blakeslee	Harold Lacy	G. E. Mullins
Hattiesburg	35	R. T. Carlisle 7-61	C. B. Patterson	C. B. Patterson K	J. R. Estes	E. J. Barksdale	A. J. Combs

Jackson	144	Allen C. Thompson 6-61	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	A. B. Huey C	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	W. D. Rayfield
Laurel	28	John Gordon Berry	Graves H. Butler	Graves H. Butler K	Alpheus H. McRae	J. W. Sims	L. C. Nix
McComb	12	C. H. Douglas 12-62	Thomas J. Haffey	Thomas J. Haffey K	H. S. Harrison S	Sam Bellipanni	George Guy
Meridian* . . .	50	J. C. Downey 6-61	Mrs. C. Glascock	Mrs. A. V. Clift T	J. M. Slaughter, Jr.	W. G. Bishop	O. A. Booker
Natchez	24	Troy B. Watkins 6-62	S. F. Junkin	S. F. Junkin K	E. M. Stiles	Vincent J. Guido	S. C. Craft
Pascagoula . .	17	Frank S. Canty 7-61	Vincent P. Ros	Vincent P. Ros K	Jim P. Pelham E	Albert Ferrer	John Ledbetter
Tupelo	18	James L. Ballard 7-61	W. T. Franks	W. T. Franks K	A. E. Bratton S	Arthur Hutchison	Robt. Monaghan
Vicksburg . . .	29	John D. Holland 7-61	Marie Pantoliano		G. H. Van Norman	H. W. Hearn	M. L. Sills
Yazoo City . .	11	Harry Applebaum	P. E. Maxwell	P. E. Maxwell A	J. E. Duncan S	Gibb Farrish	A. W. Russell

MISSOURI—37

B'Fontaine Nebrs	14	Walter L. Meyer 4-61	Rose Truemper	Donald P. Shine T	Peter J. Picco E	Yewell Holder, Jr.	Allen S. Pruett
Berkeley* . . .	19	Louis Roberts 4-61	Alberta Carter	Albert Winkler F	Walter Casler	Hugh Brandriff	William Staff
Brentwood . . .	12	A. R. Parker 4-61	E. R. Michener	J. Doran T	Arch Watters	A. Noss	F. Lain
Cape Girardeau .	25	Walter H. Ford 4-64	Verna L. Landis	J. W. McBride F	John R. Walther E	Carl Lewis	Percy R. Little
Carthage	11	Robert N. Eddy 4-62	Dorothy R. Warden	Dorothy R. Warden K	E. S. Glenn E	Clyde A. Long	Leland Boatwright
Clayton*	15	F. Wm. Human, Jr. 4-62	Charlee W. Niedner	Clifford W. O'Key F	E. J. Petersen, Jr. E	Otto G. Brexler	Charles J. Tacke
Columbia* . . .	37	Kenneth Puckett 4-61	F. L. Boggs	Wm. Estel Palmer F	W. Raymert Miller	Max Woods	Paul Cheavens
Crestwood . . .	11	Paul T. Koenig	Norris E. Cooper	Robt. Senger F	Wm. McFarland	Jas. J. Helbig	Al P. Steimel
Ferguson* . . .	22	L. W. Duggan, Jr. 4-62	Thelma K. Gisbourne	Ellwood L. Koch M	Donald F. Grimm E	Douglas Bindbeutel	Wm. L. Mathews
Florissant . . .	38	Henry F. Koch 4-64	Margaret Bueten	Alton Larson	G. J. Schulte, Jr.	Harry Nemnich	Thomas P. Walsh
Fulton	11	J. Frank Hensley 4-62	Bryan Dysart	Overton Harris T	John Worley	Clinton Harris	Woodrow W. Lewis
Gladstone* . .	15	H. E. Riggs 4-61	Thelma Taylor	Thomas A. Elliot A	Earl P. Millsap S	John Naylor	Vivian M. Thomas
Hannibal	20	Clyde G. Toalson 4-61	Lillian M. Herman	Lillian M. Herman K	Warren Barrett	Milton Finks	Carl Brink
Independence .	62	William Sermon	Fern P. Doty	Thomas W. Snoddy A	Robt. B. Waddill E	Thomas Pollard	Louis R. Howell
Jefferson City .	28	C. Forrest Whaley 4-63	Harold B. Baker, Jr.	Carl V. Mace T	LeRoy J. Henry E	John F. Sullivan	Claude E. Short
Jennings	20	Oliver R. Koeneman 4-63	O. J. Galbraith	O. L. Galbraith K	Geo. W. Hoff	Al Weise	John Overtz
Joplin*	39	C. C. Haynes 4-62	Maude E. Fones	Buel E. Fisher T	R. E. Crews	D. W. Abernathy	Roy E. Isgrigg
Kansas City* .	476	H. Roe Bartle 4-63	Margaret Strahm	Harry J. Gorman F	Don Renne	Herbert Hughes	Bernard Brannon
Kirksville . . .	13		Park Jones	Park Jones K	Emil E. Lehr E	Clarence Babcock	Harley Gill
Kirkwood . . .	30	Wm. H. Pfitzinger 4-64	Wm. C. Mason		Wm. C. Berry E	John Bryce	Max A. Durbin
Maplewood . .	13	S. P. Davidson, Jr. 4-61	Virginia Fitzgerald	Robert C. Elliott F	Thos. S. Richardson	Leo F. Buck	Leo F. Buck
Mexico*	13	John R. Hopkins 4-61	Fae Lowry	Charles E. Green F	Clyde E. Swank E	Thomas B. Merritt	Earl T. Jones
Moberly* . . .	13	R. H. Roberts 4-62	R. W. Daly	R W. Daly K	H. W. Thomas E	S. R. Stinebaker	Omar Winn
Overland	23	Mort Jacobs 4-62	Dorothy L. Miller	Dorothy L. Miller K	Robert B. Brooks, Jr.	August Hollenberg	John M. Gestrich
Poplar Bluff .	16	John S. West 4-63	Donald R. Jones	Donald R. Jones K	Jerome Berryman	J. E. Farris	Eldon E. Whitworth
Raytown	17	Leroy Cox	V. R. Heavenhill	C. Lee Kenagy T	Wade F. Wilson S	George Smith	Marion P. Beeler
Richmond Hgts. .	16	Lee M. Duggan 4-64	A. Benoist Riley	A. W. Larson A	F. R. Nohl E	Geo. M. Hawkins	O. J. Brueggeman
Rolla	11	Earl G. Hudgens 5-62	Elizabeth J. Taylor	Elizabeth J. Taylor K	James Bronson	James Curtis	George Pruett
St. Ann	12	Clarence G. Tiemeyer 4-61	Margaret Filla	Robert O'Shaughnessy A	Clarence G. Tiemeyer		Maurice H. McCue
St. Charles . .	21	F. L. Harrington 4-63	F. B. Brockgreitens	F. B. Brockgreitens K	Louis Hachtmeyer S	Earl Bricker	Earl Humphrey
St. Joseph . . .	80		Walter C. Welsh	Herbert C. Hagele T	C. F. Brumbach E	L. L. Jessee	Harry Crowell
St. Louis	750	Raymond R. Tucker 4-61	Lucille R. Darst R	John H. Poelker C	Frank Kriz	James J. Mullen	Curtis Brostron
Sedalia	24	Abe Silverman 4-62	Ralph Dedrick	E. B. Smith F	R. W. Cunningham E	Emmett Vaught	Ralph Hamlin
Sikeston* . . .	14		John W Vaughn	W. Raymert Miller M	Herbert Philps	Marion C. Johnson	Arthur O. Bruce
Springfield* . .	96	David C. Scott 4-61	Donald H. Kelley	J. Oliver Gideon F	W. E. Hedges	Harlan Boehm	Sam L. Robards
University City*	51	Nathan B. Kaufman 4-62	Francis C. Flynn	Victor A. Ellman F	James J. Leahy S	Ed. Morgenthaler	Peter Gaffney
Webster Groves*	29	Gus O. Nations 4-62	E. H. Healey	K. W. Howe F	J. C. Manetzke, Jr.	James P. Yadon	Ovid Yadon

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
MONTANA—9							
Anaconda . . .	12	Carl Anderson 5-61	Regina Connor	Mrs. G. McMahon		Walter Riley	Michael T. Morris
Billings	53	C. J. Clavadetscher 5-61	Wm. J. Fry, Jr.	Frank G. Connelly C	Wm. J. Purvis E	S. F. Morse	R. L. Wilson
Bozeman* . . .	13	Arnold M. Swanson 12-61	C. K. Wilson	L. G. Shadoan F	Charles E. Liquin E	William Penttila	C. V. Saunders
Butte	28	Vern Griffith 5-61	Beryl Wilson	Beryl Wilson K	Neil Sullivan	John F McCarthy	James A. Clark
Great Falls . .	55	William Swanberg 5-61	Fred L. Hill	James Van Koten C	Charles R. Hansen E	Chas. Carrico	J. L. Coppens
Havre	11	James W. Davey 5-61	Willard B. Carlson	Willard B. Carlson K	Roman Fargo E	Lynn Kelly	Virgil Mooney
Helena*	20	Mrs. W. Thompson 12-61	Mrs. Nina Settles	Geo. W. Felsch, Jr. F	Fred Sielback E	Joseph Munger	Donald Raw
Kalispell	10	Howard V. Hammer 5-61	H. J. Hunt	Una J. Millan T	Lloyd B. McClintick T	J. A. Price	James Curtis
Missoula	27	Walter A. Cash 5-61	Alice M. Jaqueth	Alice M. Jaqueth K	Patrick J. Whelan E	Herbert Wohl	Harry Landquist
NEBRASKA—11							
Beatrice	12	Chris Glaser, Jr. 4-62	Albert G. Kleman	Albert K. Kleman K	Lee Blocker	Cecil Hess	Gene H. Burton
Columbus . . .	12	Milton Wagner 4-61	Leo A. Boettcher	Leo A. Boettcher K	Bruce Gilmore	Walt Garbers	John Ingold
Fremont	20	George E. Svoboda 4-61	Grant C. Greeman	Ned W. Phye, Jr. F	Jacob D. Packer E	J. H. Mordhorst	Robert Millard
Grand Island .	26	Frank D. Ryder 4-61	Floyd S. White	Henry C. Bach T	E. W Keiss E	Arthur Gulzow	Michael Gephardt
Hastings	21	Hans F. Thorne 4-61	Edward L. Dier	Edward L. Dier K	John Foster	R. J. Van Fleet	George Maul
Kearney* . . .	14	W. E. Peterson 4-61	Arlette Neal	Arlette Neal K	Ben. R. Forst E	Harry Johnson	Thurston R. Nelson
Lincoln	129	Bartlett Boyles 5-61	Harold Springer	James Mallon F	D. L. Erickson	Roscoe Benton	Joseph Carroll
Norfolk	13	Warren R. Cook 4-61	Alvin S. Ahlman	Alvin S. Ahlman K	Donald G. Hyde E	Fred J. Bussey	Irvin F. Ferris
North Platte .	17	A. T. Larsen 4-61	M. S. Adamson	M. S. Adamson K	M. L. Sievers	Les Mills	Lloyd Muirhead
Omaha	302	John Rosenblatt 5-61	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	E. J. Hewitt F	George Fisher	Eugene Fields	C. Harold Ostler
Scottsbluff* . .	13	Glen Avery 4-61	C. D. Schwanner	C. D. Schwanner K	Ken Geo. Roberts E	Ralph Johnston	Floyd Hulinger
NEVADA—5							
Henderson . . .	13	William B. Byrne 6-61	Ann Elsie	Donald M. Dawson A	Earnest Jorgeuson E	W. D. Richard	George Crisler
Las Vegas* . .	64	Oran K. Gragson 4-63	Edwina M. Cole	Harold Laird F	Richard P. Sauer E	C. D. Williams	L. E. Kuykendall
N. Las Vegas* .	18	Earl Hartke 5-61	Helen G. Pivoda	Robert M. Nelson A	Tevfik Turegun E	George E. Rambo ‡	Nicholas J. Janise
Reno*	51	Bud Baker 6-63	E. E. Gill	Carl E. Reece C	Elliott Cann	Wagner Sorensen	Elmer A Briscoe
Sparks*	17	C. E. Richards 6-63	Claude Cauble	Claude Cauble K	C. J. Dodson	F. W. Farr	Thomas A. Hill
NEW HAMPSHIRE—10							
Berlin	18	Laurier Lamontagne 3-62	James Cryans	Leo Campagna A	Clarence Brungot	Adelard Labranche	Herman Oleson
Claremont* . .	14	John C. Brooks 12-61	Rose Ellen Haugsrud	Patricia Gould T	John P. Fennessy S	Esmond Dansereau	William Nobbs
Concord	29	Charles P. Johnson 1-62	Arthur E. Roby	Archie N. Gourley A	Howard E. Raymond E	Duncan Murdock	Walter H. Carlson
Dover	19	Patrick J. Greene 12-61	Alfred J. Guilmette	James C. Powell F	Edward C. Smith	Thomas W. Clancy	Richard M. Flynn
Keene*	18	Charles Coolidge 12-61	Lena F. Warren	Philip M. Patch C	Joseph F. Burke	Walter Messer	William Bridgham
Laconia	15		Kenneth R. Dunlap	Ronald J. Morin F	Arnold O'Mara	Merle Sargent	Charles Dunleavey
Manchester . .	88	Josaphat T. Benoit 12-61	Kichael J. Quinn	James P. Bourne T	Ernest W. Graupner E	Edward J. Grady	F. P. McGranaghan
Nashua	39	Mario J. Vagge 12-61	Edward S. LeBlanc	Edward R. Benoit T	Joel B. Hill E	Albert L. Tanguay	Joseph L. Regan
Portsmouth* .	26	Robert A. Shaines 12-61	Thomas J. McDonough	Wilfred E. Young A	Francis N. Larkin E	Fred Crompton	Martin O. Betz
Rochester . . .	16	John M. Meader 12-61	D. Arlene Baker	F. M. Steadman A	George C. Nadeau	Ralph G. Seavey	Ernest J. Levesque

NEW JERSEY—126

Asbury Park*	17	Thomas F. Shebell 5-61	Mary V. Martin	Francis J. Mahoney T	W. Lester Nutt	Charles J. Crammer	Maurice A. Fitzgerald
Atlantic City	60	Joseph Altman 4-64	Bertram E. Whitman	B. M. Townsend C	William F. Casey	Zenus V. Mathis	Jerry J. Sullivan
Audubon	10	Richard A. Park 5-61	C. R. Dietz	R. D. Acaley T	C. E. Hull	J. F. Buchner	J. M. Parker
Bayonne	74	Alfred Brady 5-63	John F. Lee	Alfred Brady F	Stanley Fryczynski	John T. Brennan	Cornelius J. Carroll
Belleville	35	Isadore J. Padula 5-62	Eugene G. Barnett	Francis H. McCoy T	Robert C. Gruhin	Carl Hundertpfund	Geo. R. Spatz
Bellmawr	12	Jack D. Benigno 12-62	Charles M. Karr	Charles M. Karr K	Harry Symes E	Daniel Sullivan	Edward Garrity
Bergenfield	27	Hugh M. Gillson 12-61	H. Radford Beucler	Wesley Campbell T	John A. Aversa	Michael Kinasky	Edward W. Jackob
Blcomfield	52	Walter S. Steinmann 1-64	H. Jos. North	H. Jos. North K	M. B. Huber	Harold Bailey	Fred Hess
Bound Brook	10	Daniel H. Conroy 12-61	Everest L. Belli	Mildred G. DuFour T	A. L. Diamente S	John Mizerek	Anthony Graziano
Bridgeton	21	John Spoltore	Louis Totoro	Norman Switzler C	Thos. Dailey	Geo. Johnson	J. Fred Semple
Burlington	13	Anthony T. Greski 12-63	Elmer S. Gares	James C. Ayrer T	Albertus Hoffman S	William C. Doyle	Peter J. Yuengling
Camden	117	Alfred R. Pierce 6-61	John T. Odorisio	William J. Shepp F	Frank A. Abbott	Edw. R. MacDowell	Wm. H. Neale
Carteret	21	Stephen Skiba 1-62	Patrick Potocnig	Alexander Comba T	Joseph G. Jomo E	John Olbricht	Chas. Makwinski
Cedar Grove tp*	15	Nicholas Albano, Jr. 7-63	Andrea Umberger	Arthur Mohor S	Alfred Aulichino E	Charles Lamken	George Fox
Clark tp	12	William Maguire	Edward Padusniak	Joseph Tankel F	Leonard Shapiro E	Frank Bihon	Wm. H. Muth
Cliffside Park	18	G. A. Calabrese 12-61	Nicholas Castronuovo	Vincent T. McKenna T	James W. Mahoney	James F. McGrath	John J. McEvoy
Clifton*	82	Stanley Zwier 5-62	Edith M. Marrion	David A. Doyle T	William Holster E	Romolo Zangrando	Joseph A. Nee
Collingswood	17	Arthur E. Armitage 5-61	R. S. Wigfield	Walter Marshall F	Arthur E. Armitage	Carl B. Rudderow	Frank J. McCart
Cranford tp	26	C. Van Chamberlin 12-61	J. Walter Coffee	J. Howard McAteer	Patrick J. Grall E	Bernard A. Doyle	Lester W. Powell
Delaware tp	32	M. Weber 5-63	Margaret E. Wermuth	John W. Mishaw T	Samuel McGill F	Godfrey W. Harper	Frank G. Jones
Dover	13	John Roach, Jr. 12-61	Earl C. Nelson	S. C. Berry, Sr. T	Raymond Sharp E	Robert Kelly	Louis Voelker
Dumont	19	Joseph J. Hishon 12-61	John R. Zellweger	V. M. Terraciano T	Arthur J. Schafer	Nicholas Buongiorno	H. H. Allmers, Sr.
East Orange	77	James W. Kelly, Jr. 1-63	Edward E. Ruhnke, Sr.	J. Easton Williams	William P. Reimer E	George J. Rebhan	John F. McGinty
East Paterson	19	John C. Yuhas	Michael S. Germza	Salvatore Spinato T	Joseph M. Fox	Joseph Tesoriere	Ralph Bloor
Eatontown	10	Herbert E. Werner	Andrew J. Becker	Anthony DeVito F	Ralph L. Lewis	Richard Zadorozny	William Zadorozny
Edison tp	45	Anthony Yelencsics	Oscar Kause	Andrew Muller	William Godwin	Joseph Simon	John Ellmyer, Jr.
Elizabeth	108	Steven J. Bercik 12-64	Thomas P. Luchio	Patrick F. McGann F	William G. Dowd, Jr.	John Burns	Edward E. Flaherty
Englewood	26	Austin N. Volk 12-61	Joseph T. Carney	Eugene S Fisher A	James J. Smith	Edward T. Truslowe	Joseph A. Furey
Ewing tp	27	Frank Moody 12-61	John Garzio	Richard Prettyman	Melvin Phillips		William Forst
Fair Lawn*	36	Richard V. Plaat 5-61	Donald De Bruin	Albert Van Hoorn T	Andrew Ryan	Andrew Fox	Louis Risacher
Fort Lee	22	John Kerwien 1-63	W. S. Corker	Ed. McDermott T	Jess Bruni	Justin Pimont	Theo. Grieco
Garfield	29	Joseph Kobylarz 12-61	Vaclow Dombal	William L. Pelio C	Vincent J. Nunno E	Paul Babbilonia	C. J. Perrapato
Glassboro	10	Joseph L. Bowe 12-62	Arman Schnetzler	F. E. Kline T	Wm. Carey S	Chris Siebert	Everett Watson
Glen Rock	13	F. A. Demarest 12-61	Charles W. Bogert, Jr.	Ella E. Ferguson T	Jacobus Jacobs	Fred Sommerrock	Neil Finn
Gloucester City	16	Louis A. Kelly 12-62	Edward J. Ronan	Francis J. Gorman T	Furman W. Shaw E	Walter E. Klaus	J. F. Gallagher
Hackensack*	31	Walter E. Nowakowski 5-61	Ethel M. Hoyt	C. R. Featherstone	Lester K. Fishbough	W. C. Frodsham	Westervelt Demarest
Haddon tp	17	Wm. G. Rohrer 5-63	Ethel Atkinson	Ellwood Hansen T	Wm. Rohrer		Wm. Gorman
Haddonfield	13	Albert B. Sharp 5-61	Raymond Wheeler	Raymond Wheeler T	Louis Porter S	Russel Hunt	Frank Tucker
Hamilton tp	65	Roland J. Krueger 12-61	Frank A. Priest	H. A. Sutterley T	Philip S. May E		Philip F. Booz
Harrison	12	Francis E. Rodgers 12-62	Charles A. Farley	Harry J. McLynden T	Joseph A. Cundaru E	Walter B. Tuite	Arthur R. Ford
Hasbrouck Hgts.	13	Francis G. Dominick 12-61	Robert I. Rafford	Robert I. Rafford K	Jerome Milani S	August Herbert	Harry P. Carty
Hawthorne	18	Louis Bay, 2nd 5-64	George V. Grillo	James A. Kirkman F	John G. Rozema	Louis J. Bay	Ryan Vandervalk
Highland Park	11	Samuel J. Kronman 1-62	Wm. F. Ducca	Bernard Hortz T	Wm. G. Kuhn	Howard Van Liew	A. T. Smalley
Hillside tp	22	L. A. Dischler 12-61	E. M. Trubenbach	Wm. Ostermiller T	Anthony Morriello ‡	August H. Daviet, Sr.	Ernest Voelk
Hoboken	48	John J. Grogan 5-61	Arthur C. Malone	Thomas A. Gallo F	Hugh A. McGuire	P. A. Carmody	Edward Kearins
Irvington	59	Wm. E. Lovell 5-62	V. P. Meissner	John R. Martin F	Edward J. McKenna	Wm. S. Holleran	John E. Evans

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Jersey City	276	Charles Witkowski 7-61	James Tumulty	J. F. Murray, Jr. F	August Heckman	Charles Rifflard ‡	Austin J. Conley
Kearny	37	Joseph M. Healey 1-62	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Carl Sax	John W. Sherlock	Fred Wandras
Linden	40	William J. Hurst 12-62	Francis H. Dann	Charles S. Valvano T	John A. Ziemian E	Joseph Falda	Henry Tomaszewski
Livingston tp*	24	John E. Duetsch 12-61	Wm. P. Schilling	Mrs. Lee .C. Kelly F	Natal N. Papandrea	Charles W. Schilling	Richard G. Swain
Lodi*	24	B. J. Focarino 5-63	G. N. Froehlich, Jr.	Albert H. Branca M	John A. Sepede E	David Dowson	Paul A. Trocola
Long Branch*	26	Paul Kiernan 7-61	Santa J. Camassa	Raymond M. Brown F	George R. Woolley	Donald Van Bruno	Robert Gurley
Lyndhurst tp	22	Wm. F. Gallagher 5-61	Fred O. Taub	Carmine Savino F	Edward J. Russo	Daniel Castelgrant	Howard Liddle
Madison	15	Earl J. Reddert 12-61	J. Penfield Lloyd	Myra A. Aindow T	John P. Sliwa E	Robt. L. Chambers	Martin P. Jennings
Manville	11	Louis F. Welaj 12-61	Francis A. Peltack	A. P. Peltack T	M. S. Kachorsky E	Michael Moschak	John J. Jasinski
Maple Shade tp	13	Geo. W. Dolby	Wm. E. MacKinney				
Maplewood tp	24	Alan R. Kemp 12-61	Stephen Y. Ronnie	Stephen Y. Ronnie T	Walter A. Schaefer	Louis Zimmer	Harold R. Dowd
Maywood	11	Henry J. Miller 12-61	Catherine Ogden	J. J. Cassidy T	George Gerdes	Robert Coan	Mark F. Masters
Metuchen	14	Ernest E. McMahon 12-61	R. D. Renninger	Harold I. Meyers T	Thomas Eosso S	Geo. Schmelzer	Enos J. Fouratt
Middlesex	11	W. L. Rafferty 12-61	Elmer C. Hoagland	Justin Shearn T		William Randolph	Gordon Fuller
Middletown tp	40	John T. Lawley	Howard W Roberts				
Millburn tp	19	Wm. B. Gero C 12-62	T. L. Widmayer	T. L. Widmayer T	H. J. Curran	J. J. Partington	F. J. Stoeckle
Millville	19	Harry Klawitter 5-61	Conrad Waltman	Charles Taylor, Sr. T	Maxwell Barber E	Francis Wetstein	Samuel Fithian
Montclair	43	George L. Nye 5-64	Mrs. Roma E. Ives	Ambrose R. Durning T		James P. Ferrara	Harry Knowles
Morristown	18	J. R. Manahan 12-62	Arthur A. Vigilante	Dorothy F. Johnson T	George E. Burke	Elliot Lindquist	Eugene B. Baver
Mount Holly tp	13	Wm. S. Vaughan 6-62	C. W. Sylvester	Mrs. Serena Baxter F	Jacob Greenwald	Charles Oatman	Earl J. Donnelly
Neptune tp	22	Joseph A. Shafto	John W. Knox	J. L. Hancox T	Lester Herbert S		S. Wm. Maas
New Brunswick	40	Chester W. Paulus	Harry W. Dwyer	Luke J. Horvath F	Robert C. Kane E	Arthur C. Jaques	George F. Kane
New Hanover tp	29	Walter Oldrey	William M. Ellis				
New Milford	19	Mario R. LaBarbera	Frank J. J. Kehoe				
New Providence	10	Frank T. Le Bart 12-62	Thomas Musson	John Torbert F	Wm. Sturgeon	W. R. Evans	Carl H. Ehnis
Newark	405	Leo P. Carlin 7-62	H. S. Reichenstein	Wm. P. Schorn F	George W. Andress	F. E. Waidelick	August J. Rauscher
North Arlington	17	Peter R. Tonner 12-62	Catheryn Shavinsky	T. R. Lapinski T	Joseph Luty S	Anthony Sciortino	John F. Eagan
North Bergen tp	42	Charles J. Weaver	Joseph Kelley	Wilbur L. Ross F		Warren Andes	John Schlicht
North Plainfield	17	H. R. McCusker 1-62	Lucy M. Borman	Robert H. Pasch F	Frank S. Blifford E	D. F. DeNise, Sr.	Paul C. Zanowic
Nutley	30	Harry W. Chenoweth 5-64	Mrs. Florence Rutan	William J. Jernick	John Lucy	Harry Hoonan	Charles J. Rummel
Orange	36	Russell A. Riley 5-62	Michael J. Donlon	C. H. Diefenbacher T	James A Christiano	Harry Coponi	Frederick Roberts
Palisades Park	12	Wm. J. Dorgan 12-62	Mary E. McGee	Amelia H. Hackett T	William Todd	Raymond Zwell	Leonard Cottrell
Paramus	23	Fred C. Galda 12-62	Harvey W. Hebberd	Harvey W. Hebberd	James J. Tedesco	Ray Elser	Carl W. Jockish
Par.-Troy Hills tp	26	David H. Sutton 6-62	Blanche Spitzer	Richard Cherkin F	Henry Ahlers E		Leo D'Orsi
Passaic	54	Paul G. De Muro	Anthony C. Martini	Theo. C. Janeczek T	Ralph Sandor E	William Killeen	Edward Boyko
Peterson	144	Frank X. Graves, Jr. 12-63	Frank J. Sciro	Allan Mikola C	Vincent J. Scanlan E	Harold Kane	Daniel Murphy
Pennsauken tp	34	Eugene Raymond III 12-61	Gertrude E. Ruddick	W. B. Hutchinson, Jr. F	Eugene Raymond III	George Smith	Russell C. Walton
Perty Amboy	38	James J. Flynn, Jr. 5-62	Harold E. Augustine	Oliver Kovacs F	Donald F. Olsen	Joseph Breyta	John Swallick
Phillipsburg	19	Arthur W. Paini 5-62	Jacinto F. Gammino	John Reinhold T	Edward Korp	Bernard Hughes	John W. Budd
Plainfield	45	R. P. Dyckman 1-63	Fred Toegel	Douglass S. Smith T	J. A. Fleming, Jr. E	Florance F. Donovan	Arthur G. Phillips
Pleasantville	16	W. Scott Ireland	Edward M. Valleau	Harvey Adams A	Lewis Lake E	Robert Lambert	W. H. Atkinson
Point Pleasant	10	Pierre J. Exarhos 1-63	Harry E. Odell	Harry E. Odell K	W. H. Clayton S	Glenn R. Clayton	Wm. H. Beecroft
Princeton	12	Raymond F. Male 1-62	Robert F. Mooney	Robert F. Mooney K	Arthur T. Brokaw	Fred K. Bohn	Raymond A. Mondone

Rahway	28	R. E. Henderson 12-62	Robert W. Schrof	Eugene F. Kenna F	Kenneth C. Ritchie	James R. Stevens	Lawrence E. Coman
Raritan tp . . .	15	P. J. Blanda, Jr. 12-61	Kathryn M. McHugh	P. J. Blanda, Jr. F	Robert G. Weigand S	Frank Siamo	Gerald F. Guntner
Red Bank . . .	12	Geo. A. Gray 12-62	John Bryan	E. O. Lomerson T	George Buanano S	Samuel Scalzo	George Clayton, Sr.
Ridgefield . . .	11	Howard Mayer 1-63	Marion C. Abattiello	Walter Pellacanl			
Ridgefield Park .	13	Gerald E. Monaghan 5-64	Harold J. Jones	Carl W. Wright A	Lawrence A. Musella	George Kirchoff	Elmer J. Thompson
Ridgewood* . .	25	B. F. Reinauer II 5-63	Wayne P. Mitchell	E. A. Jesser, Jr. F	Homer G. Mac Vean	William Haldane	John Orr
River Edge . .	13	F. W. Wanner	J. F. Thompson	L. A. King T	Wm. T. Dennestin	Geo. I. Cooke	Chas. Naprestek
Roselle	21	James G. Argyros	Jrs. Jean Krulish	Lou Bass T	Walter J. Mitchell	Elwood Johns	Wilbur M. Personette
Roselle Park .	13	Arthur M. Dorfner 12-62	Mrs. Victoria Crane	John Naffke T	Charles Florio S ‡	Stephen T. Mangan	Norman Olsen
Rutherford . .	20	G. H. Mallett 1-62	Harold J. Landshof	Scott D. Staples T	John A. Ordway S	LeRoy Iseldyke	E. E. Bigelman
Saddle Brook tp .	14	Edwin Zdanowicz 12-61	Mark Marino	Ben Walenczyk F	Edwin Zdanowicz	Frank Calendrillo	Stephen J. Hrubec
Sayreville . . .	23	Anthony J. Popowski 12-61	Mary C. Guilfoyle	Aldred W. Schussler F	George Boyler E	Frank Wisniewski	Harry A. Olsen
Scotch Plains tp	18	Oram Davies 12-61	Helen M. Reidy	James A. Dixon T	Ernest T. Lawrence E	Charles Meyer	James Osnato
Secaucus	12	James F. Moore 12-61	Alexander Schienel	Matthew B. Hillock T	Arthur Manzo S	Harold Wulfert	Arthur H. Temple
Somerville . .	12	Walter F. Scott 12-61	Edith A. Varley	J. H. Gernert T	E. S. Van Fleet	Leroy Gunzelman, Jr.	Fred Eckhoff
South Orange .	16	Wm. C. Kruse, Jr. 5-61	Mary S. Jenkins	Eugene G. Bailey F	Arthur L. Demarest E	Joseph F. Allen	T. Bryon Fitzsimmons
South Plainfield	18	Robt. M. Baldwin	Charles Carone	John A. Bori T	Norman A. Smith	Joseph Delaney	Andrew A. Phillips
South River . .	13	Edmund J. Luker 12-61	Wm. A. Reichenbach	Henry O. Schlegel T	Joseph Kunie S	Herbert Blakeney	Matthew Zaleski
Springfield tp .	14	V. J. Bonadies 12-61	Elenore Worthington	Benedict A. Harter T	Alfred H. Swenson E	Ormond W. Mesker	Wilbur C. Selander
Summit	24	Ogden D. Gensemer 12-61	Harry C. Kates	H. G. Fuchs T	J. Henry Negus	Chas. C. Eakley	John Sayre
Teaneck tp* . .	42	Matthew Feldman 5-62	Clara Christensen	William F. Haeker T	Martial Kilmurray	William Lindsay	Cornelius Harte
Tenafly	14	Howard W. Booth 12-61	Mrs. Ruth B. Madru	John A. Grahn, Jr. T	Archie F. Marquez	Edmund A. Hoag	Chester B. Campbell
Totowa	11	Samuel Cherba 12-62	Joseph P. Constantino	John W. Pollina T	Aaron Pulhamus	Elmer Wagoner	J. C. Pellington
Trenton	114	Arthur J. Holland 5-63	Stanley H. Maziarz	Charles J. Miller C	Donal J. Connolly	George Weigand	Louis F. Neese
Union City . . .	52	Harry J. Thourot 5-62	Frank J. Hanna	Wm. F. Meehan F	Wm. V. Musto	Edward Beadle	James J. Zuccaro
Union tp	51	F. E. Biertuempfel 12-62	Mary E. Miller	Ernest A. Winters T	William J. Buchanan S	Harold H. Denk	Jacob F. Denk
Verona	14	W. E. Dodd 12-61	Clemens C. Kreuder	Claire P. Boyle T	David W. Carmichael	Charles G. Hardy	Edgar D. Coffin
Vineland	38	A. V. Giampietro 6-64	Dom Michael	Joseph Leonardo C	Albert L. Stubee E		Carl W. Ford
Waldwick . . .	10	Charles Guernsey 12-61	Charles Bearee	Kernal Wood F	William Henderson	Angelo Biehe	Pat Pratico
Wayne tp	30	Richard P. Browne	Peter MacDonald				
Weehawken tp .	14	C. F. Krause, Jr. 1-63	Joseph S. Mirabelli	Norris C. Coyle T	Earl M. Purdy	John J. Bradley	John J. Boland
West New York .	36	John Armellino 5-63	Raymond Gabriel	Lawrence Havey F	John Cendo	Charles Smith	Frederick P. Roos
West Orange .	40	James J. Sheeran 5-62	Thurman J. Williams	James W. Clayton C	Louis Di Marzo, Jr. E	Frank Mulvihill	Thomas F. Mulvhill
Westfield . . .	31	Burr A. Towl, Jr. 12-62	Joy C. Vreeland ‡	Bert L. Roeber T	Lindsay Collins E	Martin Burke	James Moran
Woodbridge tp .	79	Frederick M. Adams	B. J. Dunigan	Charles Alexander T	Carl Wheeler E		John R. Egan
Woodbury . . .	12	Walter E. Trout 12-62	Alex C. Carson	Walter Wilkins, Jr. T	Samuel Scott S	Albert R. Lotz	Ralph Braithwood
Wyckoff tp . . .	11	John C. Vander Plaat 12-61	Jacob Flaker	Thomas A. Taranto F	John Brumbaugh E	Albert Depow	Thomas W. Norman
NEW MEXICO—12							
Alamogordo* .	22	Richard A. Stanley 2-63	Dorothy N. Grosch	Stan Kennedy T	William T. Jones S	David James	
Albuquerque* .	201	Maurice Sanchez 4-62	Ida V. Malone	Harold Kious F	E. O. Betts	W. A. Westerfeld	Paul A. Shaver
Artesia	12	J. J. Clark, Jr.	T. H. Ragsdale	T. H. Ragsdale T	Felix J. Karpain	Albert Richards	M. W. Matson, Jr.
Carlsbad	26	H. C. Harvey	Hoyt E. McMinn	Hoyt E. McMinn K	Farrell McLain	Robt. L. Stockwell	Luther Daniels
Clovis*	24	Ted Waldhauser 2-65	J. W. McCormick	J. W. McCormick K		George Maddox	Ollie Damron
Farmington . .	24	J. L. Foutz 4-62	Barbara Schwab	Wilton D. Pine T	Joe Self	George Miller	Jack Rose
Gallup*	14	Edward Munoz 5-62	J. B. Womack	J. B. Womack C	G. Wm. Petranovich M	Frank Cresto	Manuel Gonzales, Jr.
Grants	10	F. B. Howden 4-62	Dee Sturges	Dee Sturges K	Don Fairly E	Clarence Worthen	Andy Argeanas
Hobbs*	26	Walter T. Kinam	Hazel F. Anderson	Pauline W. Long T	Fred G. Paker, Jr.	A. L. Conner	Harlan Howell

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Las Cruces*	29	Edward R. Gutierrez 1-63	Gladys Hanson	Edward K. Noble F	Fred Alverez E	Juan Apodaca	C. L. Rogers
Roswell*	40	Lake J. Fracier 5-62	W. M. Foster	W. M. Foster T	C. R Young E	Geo. Daniels	L. O. Thompson
Santa Fe*	35	Leo T. Murphy 4-62	H. E. Vahencia	H. E. Vahencia K	Ormonde Earp	Ellis Bauer	A B. Martinez
NEW YORK—83							
Albany	130	Erastus Corning 2nd 12-61	Joseph E. Gilmartin	L. J. Ehrhardt C	Julius Kaestner, Jr. E	Michael J. Fleming	John P. Tuffey
Amsterdam	29	Frank Martuscello 12-63	John Cetnar	Richard H. Hayden T	Lawrence Altman E	Samuel Palombo	Andrew Celmer
Auburn*	35	Maurice I. Schwartz 12-63	Wm. H. McKeon	J. Eugene Kelley C	Arthur J. Adams E	Luke J. Bergan	John T. Costello
Babylon	11	Gilbert C. Hanse 3-63	Schuyler L. Weed	G. H. Fishel, Jr. T	William Brown	Charles Kuhnapfel	
Batavia*	18	Ronald L. Martin C 12-61	Frank A. Corti	C. Richard Foote M	George A. Kandra	Harold Case	Stanley N. Smith
Beacon	14	Henry Kennelly 12-61	Geo. Mordas	Daniel J. Mahoney F	Ralph Flynn	Andrew Pomerico	Samuel Wood
Binghamton	76	John J. Burns 12-61	Walter V. Irving	John E Bloomer C	Wm. J. Spellicy	Gerald J. Ring	Michael J. Hanifin
Buffalo	533	Frank A. Sedita 12-61	Joseph J. Cooley	Chester Kowal C	Francis J. Downing	William M. Daly	Frank N. Felicetta
Cohoes	20		George Bovin	A. E. Dufrense C	Jos. Archambeault	Harold Grogan	Joseph R. Garrett
Corning	17	J. J. Hasser	C. Hause	Mrs. A. Howland C	Philip Grannan	J. A. Doolittle	Wm. Rowe
Cortland	19	N. J. Gabriel 12-61	Joseph C. Mack	Richard B. Sanders T	Yale L. Hughes	Raymond L. Bush	Norman D. McNamara
Depew	14	John Domino 3-63	Anthony J. Krieger	John Kocialski T	William Gonglewski	Vitus Fiegl	Louis R. Wenzka
Dunkirk	18	Joseph Steger 12-61	Thomas Nowicki	Frank J. Janice T	Harold Stumpf	Donald Loeb	Richard M. Kinn
East Rockaway	11	Charles M. Krull 3-63	Helene M. Dunn	Charles W. Laue, Jr. T	Cail F. Wright	Edwin C. Heinser	
Elmira*	47	Edward A. Mooers 12-61	Mrs. Mary Ann Lewis	Louis E. Considine T	William Wasserstrom	Benjamin Prall	Eugene F. Golden
Endicott	19	Raymond E. Lee 12-63	Steve Kuracina	Steve Kuracina K	Edward J. Quigley	Paul Brown	Delbert E. Pembridge
Floral Park	17	Leslie W. Carpenter 4-61	E. J. Mandeville	Robert M. Forman T	Joseph S. Johnsen	Stanley C. Grodski	Philip V. Maickel
Freeport	34	Robert J. Sweeney 4-65	John J. MacDonald	Leonard D. B. Smith T		Frank Musso	Peter Elar
Fulton	14	Elon K. Rowlee 12-61	John F. Walsh, Sr.	Maurice Shapiro T	Harry S. Andrews E	George W. Allen	Karl F. Stewart
Garden City	24	William J. Maslanka 4-61	Robert D. Harrower	J. Wilson Jones T	Bernard J. Gorman	Donald E. Warren	Stephen J. Vandewater
Geneva	18	Harold M. Simpson 12-61	Lucille A. Wright	R. Gerald Peel T	Harry M. Bolton	Carlton M. Negele	Joseph E. McDonough
Glen Cove	24	Patrick Kenny 1-63	Marlyn Capobianco	Harvey Doxey F	Frank Festa	James Kenary	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	19	J. Ward Russell 12-61	Elizabeth Thomas	Robert T. Delong T	C. Earl Reardon	Roy Akins	Charles W. Maileff
Gloversville	22	Eugene Grover 12-61	Louis Coco	Elmer Longhenry T	Milton Wandel ‡	Harolf Maxon	John Farrell
Great Neck	10	Frank J. Neubert 7-61					
Hempstead	35	William O. Gulde 4-61	Lael Von Elm	R. L. Vandewater T	F. R. Rundle	Harry Steinway	Robert W. Norton
Hornell	14	F. F. Wolfanger 12-61	James O. Stephens	Richard S. Matthews T	Gerald E. Clancy	Herman G. Young ‡	Carl R. Roosa
Hudson	11	John L. Kelly 12-61	H. R. Deacon	Joseph D. Moy T	Howard V. Harding E	Conrad C. Scheu	John J. Sullivan
Ilion	10	Herman T. Stubley 3-63	Roy W. Bennett	Elizabeth Lennox T	Raymond H. Bedworth	Richard Wright	Maurice U. Goldin
Ithaca	29	Ralph C. Smith 12-61	Geo. A. Blean	Fred Weinstein C	F. J. Laverty	Chas. M. Weaver	H. L. VanOstrand
Jamestown	42	Carl F. Sanford 12-61	Clinton H. Watson	Donald W. Swanson C	Leonard A. Bergman	John F. Martyn	John Paladino
Johnson City	19	William F. Ott, Sr. 12-61	Herbert Schaefer	Herbert Schaefer T	Walter Sleeper	William Grace	Floyd Allen
Johnstown	10	Donald B. Bellinger 12-61	Harvey W. Mansfield ‡	James J. Morrell T	William H. McGregor	John H. Walker	Joseph P. Cerrone
Kenmore	21	George N. Allen 4-63	Clifford F. Lane	Clifford F. Lane T	Charles F. Wolff	Walter McCreader	Elmer A. Arnet
Kingston	30	Edwin F. Radel 12-61	Raymond A. McAndrew	Orrie R. Riehl T	Charles Cole	James M. Brett	Robert F. Murphy
Lackawanna	30	John C. Ogarek 12-61	Nicholas Haragos	James A. Fennie A	William F. Eagan	Harold Doyle	Edmund Ryszka
Lancaster	12		Linus G. Eck	Leo N. Weimer T	Harold J. Huber	Albert Roll	Edward Bund
Lindenhurst	21	Jos. F. Eassano 4-61	Andrew Vizoso				

Lockport	26	R. J. Cothran 12-61	Kenneth F. Anderson	W. C. Wiese, Sr. T	Allan P. Fulton	Frederick B. Niland	Joseph G. Chausse
Long Beach* .	26		Anthony Di Pacola	John McCabe A	Sidney Schiffman	Morris Bodenstein	Raymond Panza
Lynbrook . . .	20	Geo. H. Mangravite 4-63	Cecil A. Lyle	Bonno Reis T	Floyd F. Wilcox	John Thurman	Walter F. Waring
Mamaroneck* .	18	Joseph L. Dalfonso	Armand J. Gianunzio	A. J. Gianunzio T	Edwin A. Landerfeld E	Louis Miller	Jeremiah Geary
Massapequa . .	20	Robert J. Andrews 4-61	James A. Brodbeck	George H. Mandel A	Charles J. Hart		
Massena	15	Thomas S. Bushnell 4-61	Allen W. Russell	Frank M. Romeo T	R. D. Cross	William Reid	Thomas M. O'Neil
Middletown . .	23	Raymond E. Swalm 12-61	Nicholas F. Vuolo	Nicholas F. Vuolo T	Kenneth B. Abt	John F. Walker	Russell Adgate
Mineola	21	Stanley W. Krause 4-63	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt T	Frank Seaman	Matthew McLaughlin	
Mount Vernon .	76	P. R. Sirignano 12-63	Walter Meyer	Nicholas Yannantuono C	Louis F. Nordone	Alexander W. Leggat	William P. McDonald
New Hyde Park .	11	Jasper P. Messina 4-61	Florence A. Strauss				
New Rochelle* .	77	Stanley W. Church 12-63	Charles U. Combes	Arthur E. Wilson F	Edward H. Feldmann	Walter R. Bell	Edward F. McCaffrey
New York . . .	7,782	Robert F. Wagner 12-61	Herman Katz	Lawrence E. Gerosa C	M. A. Provenzano E	E. F. Cavanagh, Jr.	
Newark	13	R. L. Wilson 4-61	C. A. Hausman, Jr.	C. A. Hausman, Jr. T	R. J. Vanderbrook	J. A. Graybill	E. J. Lawton
Newburgh* . .	31	William D. Ryan 12-64	Lemma Crabtree	Kenneth Jones C	Bruno Daddazio	William Coleman	John E. Tierney
Niagara Falls* .	102	Calvin L. Keller 12-61	James E. Collins	Eugene T. Creagh F	David Mann	Harold E. Palmatier	J. Milton Litchard
North Tonawanda	35	Myles W. Joyce	Edward L. Bothwell	Leo B. Sparks T	Wilson Hardleben E	Leonard J. Dreier	P. F. Grimaldi
Ogdensburg . .	16	Francis B. Burns 12-61	Simon S. Sargent	S. Erno Moore T	Ross R. Jermano	F. R. Cadieux	Leo P. LaBeau
Olean	22	Ivers J. Norton 12-61	Thomas R. Olson	Theodor Luty T	Chester A. Weatheral	Fred Page	J. J. Sokolowski
Oneida	12	A. V. Williams 12-61	Marie Whitcombe	Rofer Whitmeyer C	Albert T. Erenwien	John Meyers	George A. Murphy
Oneonta	13	J. N. Georgenson 12-61	Christine M. Mannona	Thomas J. Natoli F	Clarence M. Taylor	Joseph M. Scanlon	Robt. J. Simons
Ossining	19	Jesse A. Collyer, Jr. 1-63	Lester M. Kimball	Mildred Tovano T	H. Victor Cordy E	Robert Vincent	Fred Kane
Oswego	22	Ralph Shapiro	J. P. Cullinan, Jr.	Edwin M. Allen T	J. Francis Gill	Monte R. Lass	John J. Read
Peekskill . . .	19	Cyrus Bleakley 12-61	Douglas H. Rolfe	Harold H. Lent C	Robert. F. Harrington	Joe. F. Chichitano	Peter P. King
Plattsburgh . .	20	John J. Tyrell 12-61	George E. Miller	J. Omer Laplante T	John D. Foley	J. K. Gervais	Clement J. Young
Port Chester .	25	A. J. Zaccagnino 4-62	Frank S. Tarascio	R. J. Connolly T	Felix Fidelibus	Paul Venners	Fred C. Ponty
Poughkeepsie* .	39	Victor C. Waryas 12-61	Howard Gibbs	Aubrey B. Coons F	Harold R. Dean	Fred Healy	Irving Merrick
Rensselaer . .	11	Clarence A. McNally 12-61	John H. Warden	John J. Dwyer T	Montgomery Barnard	Joseph Wendell	Charles Stewart
Rochester* . .	319	Peter Barry 12-61	Ralph B. Schauman	Emmett V. Norton F	John V. Lewis	George E. Holzschuh	William A. Winfield
Rockville Centre	26	W. Harry Lister 4-63	Frank A. Ernst	Robert T. Eichmann T	Chas. P. Ketler E	Curt Dickman	Loyd Slade
Rome	52	Charles T. Lanigan	B. T. Concannon	G. F. Esposito T	S. H. Zingerline	Wm. M. Campbell	James C Dunn
Rye*	14	Robt. P. Hughes 1-62	R. Fred Talento	Claire S. Henne C	Vincent H. Baum E	Harry N. Mooney, Jr.	Vincent J. Burke
Saratoga Springs	17	James E. Benton 12-61	Francis B. Smith	W. A Phillips F	James Bendon	R. Carroll	R. Flanagan
Scarsdale* . .	18	Alden C. Smith 4-61	Ethel M. Hyde	Ronald A. Craw T	Lowell J. Tooley	William J. Duhigo	James M. Lyons
Schenectady* .	82	M. E. Ellis 12-63	James J. Mulcare	Myles J. Burke F	John W. Nagle	Ernest H. Berger	S. A. DuCharme
Syracuse	216	A. A. Henninger 12-61	Edward R. Apps	Beaman Tremble F	Raymond H. Dodge	Harry Coon	Harold Kelly
Tarrytown . . .	11	Anthony F. Veteran 4-61	Catherine P. McCaul	Robert Byrnes T	Michael J. Moore S	George Boyce	Everett Fisher
Tonawanda . .	22	Lloyd J. Long 12-61	John J. Cummings	Roland E. Martin T	Frank Keller	William Schreiber	Clarence O. Luther
Troy*	67	Neil W. Kelleher 12-63	Robert H. Nold	A. Franklin Mahoney T	R. G. Champagne E	Carl A. Smith	James W. Doherty
Utica	100	Frank M. Dulan 12-61	Anthony DeGironemo	Thomas J. Nelson C	Jesse E. Nicotera	James Mullins	Vincent LaFleur
Valley Stream .	39	Henry Waldinger 4-63	Carl F. Kappauf	Anthony Becher T	P. B. Sprague	Kenneth Brower	
Watertown* . .	33	W. G. Lachenauer 12-63	Mrs. Elizabeth Brior	Edward W. Lalone A	Ray W. Howard	Walter L. Schell	Edward J. Curtin
Watervliet* . .	14	Hugh F. Donnelly	Robert L. Diamond	William J. Riley F	Joseph H. Early	Edward G. Hughes	Maurice J. Kennan
Westbury . . .	15	John J. Kennelly 3-65	John A. Sharkey	Arthur G. Jager F	Thomas W. Kennedy		
White Plains .	50	Richard S. Hendey 1-62	Marjorie W. Kane	Gustav E. Olson F	Eric A. Andrews	Raymond J. Brady	Steward J. Henry
Yonkers* . . .	191	Kristen Kristensen 12-61	William H. Gray, Jr.	John F Carozza F	Raymond C. Kelly	Andrew Gerlock	Milton E. Goldman

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Albemarle . . .	12	D. A. Moose 5-61	Henry T. Deane	Henry T. Deane T	George S. Moore	C E. Morris	Craven Tarleton

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Asheville*	60	Earl W. Eller 5-61	Margaret Simmond	Weldon Weir M	Chas. W. Dermid	J. C. Fitzgerald	A. R. Sluder
Burlington*	33	C. Almon McIver 5-61	R. P. Pope	R. P. Pope K	M. T. Palmer	Roma C. Fortune	A. H. Garner
Chapel Hill*	13	O. K. Cornwell 5-61	Mary Lovejoy	Mary Lovejoy K	Shelton Womble	J. S. Boone	W. D. Blake
Charlotte*	202	James Smith 5-61	Mrs. L. R. Hoffman	G. B. Livingston T	O. B. Torrence	Don. S. Charles, Sr.	Jesse R. James
Concord	18	J. G. McCachern 5-61	J. P. Francis	J. P. Francis K	W. L. Furr, Sr. E	C. L. Miller	A. L. Murr
Durham*	78	E. J. Evans 5-61	Elsie N. Jones	D. H. Umstead F	H. B. Christie S	C. L. Cos	W. W. Pleasants
Elizabeth City*	14	Levin B. Culpepper 6-61	H. K. Houtz	H. K. Houtz K	Allen Perry S	E. G. Sanderlin	W. C. Owens
Fayetteville*	47	George B. Herndon 5-61	Louise W. Talbot	Louise W. Talbot T	R. A. Muench	Carl A. Cain	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia*	37	R. A. Ferguson 5-61	J. T. Beam	T. W. States F	Dale J. Mills	John F. Farris	G. F. Penninger
Goldsboro*	29	Scott B. Berkeley 5-61	Ralph G. Jones	Ralph G. Jones K	El Simmons S	C. W. Howell	H. A. Lane
Greensboro*	120	George H. Roach 5-61	Hazel N. Burch	J. R. Holshouser F	H. L. Medford	C. W. Wyrick	P. B. Calhoun
Greenville*	23	S. Eugene West 5-61	W. N. Moore	W. C. Harris T	C. K. Beatty	George W. Gardner	S. G. Gibbs
Henderson	13	C. V. Singleton 6-61	W. G. Royster	W. G. Royster A	T. D. Gupton	Roy E. Gupton	C. C. Harris
Hickory*	19	J. G. Whitner 7-61	Mrs. Margaret Baucom	T. J. McIntosh T	C. G. Sigmon	E. G. Moser	C. S. Teague
High Point*	62	J. H. Washburn 5-61	Mrs. P. C. Smith	H. L. Crowe F	George B. Dean	C. S. Canady	C. C. Stoker
Jacksonville*	13	A. Joyner Lewis 5-61	John L. Zang	John L. Zang K	John T. Arthur	Donald K. Phillippe	Clyde R. Cook
Kinston*	25	Guy Elliott 5-61	Marion E. Loftin	Marion E. Loftin K	James E. Blue	Joseph T. Hailey	Fred L. Boyd
Lenoir	10	Earl H. Tate 7-61	E. A. Poe, Jr.	Miss Sadie Crisp T	R. C. Wallace E	A. Y. Cottrell	Stanley E. Crisp
Lexington*	17	Charles V. Sink 5-61	Eugene T. Morris M	Ralph L. Musgrave F	A. Brooks Cole	T. N. Owen	V. G. Price, Sr.
Lumberton*	15	R. A. Hedgpeth 5-61	Joseph C. Taylor	Joseph C. Taylor K	W. T. O'Neal S	E. J. Glover	W. M. Harris
Monroe*	11	Fred M. Wilson 5-61	Clara H. Smith	J. E. Hinkel F	T. C. Dove E	J. A. Helms	A. A. Mauney
New Bern*	16	R. L. Stallings, Jr. 6-61	H. E. Russell	H. E. Russell T	Cedric M. Boyd	Earl H. Peterson	James E. Pearsall
Raleigh*	94	W. G. Enloe 6-61	Mrs. M. D. Lassiter	H. Pritchard F	W. G. Mann	J. B. Keeter	Tom Davis
Reidsville*	14	D. R. Young 7-61	N. R. Baker, Jr.	J. L. Womack T	T. T. Frazier E	H. W. White	M. F. Loftis
Roanoke Rapids	13	Leroy W. Morris 1-62	Dorothy S. Meyer	Dorothy S. Meyer K	G. E. Justice S	C. L. Bristow	J. R. Daniel
Rocky Mount*	32	Allan C. Mims 5-61	Ernest J. Ward, Jr.	Ernest J. Ward, Jr. K	F. H. Cothran	W. B. Parrish	J. I. Nichols
Salisbury*	21	E. L. Foil 5-61	J. W. Ellis	F. M. Luther T	J. A. English	C. L. Burkett	D. L. Shuler
Sanford*	12	E. W. Fields 6-31	A. B. Harrington	A. B. Harrington K	T. P. Watson	J. O. Bridges	J. B. Watson
Shelby	18	H. S. Woodson 6-63	Miss Reeves Forney	Miss Reeves Forney T	R A. Spangler	James Reid	W. K. Hardin
Statesville*	20	J. Garner Bagnal 5-61	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy K	A. E. Pettit	Frank Crowson	W. T. Ivey
Thomasville*	15	George L. Hundley 5-61	Eva Jones	Eva Jones K	Joe F. Mitchell	Lindsay Loftin	Paul M. Shore
Wilmington*	44	E. S. Capps 5-61	Mary B. Southerland	Deems B. Padgett F	R. F. Coleman, Jr.	D. E. Millinor	J. J. Padrick
Wilson*	29	John D. Wilson 7-61	Troy T. Lynn	Bruce T. Boyette F	Lex Honeycutt	Tyrus Bissette	A. A. Privette
Winston-Salem*	111	M. C. Kurfees 5-61	Ralph L. Dixon F	Ralph L. Dixon F	R. W. Neilson	E. M. Dixon	J. I. Waller
NORTH DAKOTA—7							
Bismarck	28	Evan E. Lips 5-62	Tom Baker A	Tom Baker A	E. J. Booth	Harry E. Homan	Gordon Kern
Fargo	47	H. Lashkowitz 4-62	Ruth Sanderson	W. G. Johnson F	George O. Brekke	Fred E. Saefke	J. Walter Olson
Grand Forks*	35	Nelson Youngs 4-64	Harold Martin A	R. R. Niles F	A. F. Hulteng	Gordon Moore	R. J. Jagd
Jamestown	15	William Westley 4-62	F. P. Gilronan A	C. O. Lodine T	Donald Wenass E	Percy Wellman	William M. Bennett
Mandan	11	John Handtmann 4-64	A. T. Livdahl A	A. E. Lubke T	G. J. Toman E	J. A. Lockbeam	Earl Vredenburg
Minot*	31	W. M. Harrington 4-62	R. E. Barcus A	R. E. Barcus A	W. Vernon Fahy	Gilbert C. Malek	W. L. Trout
Williston	12	Alec Rawitscher P 4-62	H. L. Grimstvedt A	C. J. Davis T	Herbert Arnold	Harris Anderson	Stanton D. Knudson

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Akron	291	Leo A. Berg 12-61	Claude M. Butler	Frank J. Vogel F	Leo G. Walter	Gerald F. Vernotzy	Harry Whiddon
Alliance	28	David R. Mainwaring 12-61	Joseph Harbert A	Joseph Harbert A	Wilbur Sponseller	Milo Sights, Sr.	A. O. Lower
Ashland	17	Don T. Hostettler	R. H. Moore	R. H. Moore F	Melvin Bauer E	Bernard Johnson	Harry Smith
Ashtabula . . .	25		Nelma I. Rinto A	Nelma I. Rinto A	Edward Stiff	A. T. Rohl	Gordon Arvidson
Athens	16	Kenneth W. Lands 12-61	Florence Davis A	Florence Davis A	Arthur E. Coon	Charles Dolton	J. W. Grogan
Barberton . . .	34	Catherine R. Dobbs 12-61	R. E Flickinger A	R. E. Flickinger A	Ralph Painter	Luther Culbertson	Martin Seryak
Bay Village . .	14	Gershom M. Barber 12-61	Esther D. Aldrich	Carl H. Schultz T	William F. Sadler	Walter H. Koch	Jay H. Hubach
Bedford*	15	George Walko 12-61	O. E. Hutchinson M	Keith B. Gibson F	O. E. Hutchinson M	L. W. Miller	James F. Gresham
Bellaire	12	A. G. DeMarco 12-61	Ellen C. Voellinger	Chas. A. Linch A	J. W. Belt	Chas. Jewell	Edward R. Good
Bellefontaine .	11	Garnet Gregg 1-62	Paul Watkins	J. M. Wekks F	F. M. Baxley	Geo. Young	Donald Woodruff
Berea	17	Tom L. Stinchcomb 12-61	Curtis H. Chapman A	Curtis H. Chapman A	Joseph Skodis	Ronald H. Garlick	A. L. Yanke
Bexley	14	W. A. Schneider 12-63	R. C. Linscott A	R. C. Linscott K	W. A. Montgomery		R. E. McNamee
Bowling Green .	14	F. Gus Skibbie 12-61	Clarence M. Kindler	Lenore Klever A	J. C. Botte	Morris E. Instone	John L. Vail
Brook Park . .	13	James H. Topping 12-61	C. E. McGovern	C. E. McGovern K	A. T. Valentino	Wm. Bilkey	G. W. Worsley
Brooklyn	11	John M. Coyne	Harry J. Brown	Harry J. Brown K	Wm. Valentino	Joseph Pucci	Roger James
Bucyrus	12	Rollen L. Koons 12-61	Mrs. F. L. Outhwaite	Joe Royer A	W. H. Wilson	Fred J. Solze	A. L. Stuckert
Cambridge . .	15	Russell B. Diehl 12-61	Paula L. Phillips	Carl M. Oshe A	A. Van Beach	Robert W. Rose	Harry W. Watkins
Campbell . . .	13	Joseph A. Vrabel 12-61	Pauline Clement A	Pauline Clement A	Joseph Toti	Julius Torok	John Putko
Canton	114	Charles L. Babcock 12-61	Paul W. Horner, Sr.	Joseph DuBar A	Wilson J. Myers	Wm. H. Rosche	Frank Burnosky
Cheviot	11		Frank Hayden				
Chillicothe* . .	25	N. H. Holmes 11-61	J. Kenneth Rudell	Bernard J. Stacey F	James P. Price	Floyd Irwin	George Rice
Cincinnati* . .	503	W. H. Bachrach 12-61	Charles McHugh	J. G. Flick F	W. C. Wichman	D. F. Vogel	S. R. Schrotel
Circleville . .	11	Ben H. Gordon 1-62	Marvene L. Turner A	Marvene L. Turner A	William H. Arledge	Talmer M. Wise	Robert L. Temple
Cleveland . . .	876	A. J. Celebrezze 12-61	Thad Fusco	Edward C. Knuth F	Louis L. Drasler	Elmer Cain	Frank W. Story
Cleveland Hgts.*	62	Kenneth S. Nash 12-61	Edward Schuele	Edward Schuele F	Earl J. Murphy, Jr. E	Frank L. Veasley	Edward F. Gaffney
Columbus . . .	471	W. R. Westlake 12-63	Gordon Serrott	Wayne Freeman F	Ernest Stork	Walter Strickfadden	George Scholer
Conneaut	11	L. R. Naylor 1-62	Doris Thomas	Bob Leach F	Mrs. Barbara Naylor	Louis F. Stevens	John W. Sanford
Coshocton . . .	13	Alfred J. Riley 12-61	R R. Davis A	R R. Davis A	James Henderson	Walter Weaver	Richard Schumaker
Cuyahoga Falls	48	Emmett R. Wolfe 12-61	Duane N. Scott A	Duane N. Scott A	Traver F. Smith	Myron E. Harrington	Menzo D. Preston
Dayton*	262	R. Wm. Patterson 12-61	Oscar F. Mauch	Winton A. Parent F	G. Whitney Shartzer	Forrest B. Lucas	Paul J. Price
Defiance	15	Wm. E. Daoust 1-62	Eugene D. Williams	Thomas O. Stambaugh A	Vernon Hendricks	Bernard Gurman	Raymond Schultz ‡
Delaware* . . .	13	Henry Wolf 11-61	Russell Bayliff	Kenneth Bachtel F	Don Mackley	Wilbur Bills	Delbert Morris
Dover	11	C. C. Froelich 12-61	Cal Domer	Derlin Miller A	Wm. Quicksall, Sr. E	C. J. Shilling	Garrison G. Groh
East Cleveland*	38	J. Durant Mix P 12-61	Grant T. Apthorp	Grant T. Apthorp K	Malcolm S. Douglas E	Fred W. Lange	H. S. Weaver
East Liverpool .	22	Bert Goodballet 1-62	L. C. Applegate A	L. C. Applegate A	Lee Copenhaver	Chas. Bryan	Americo Radeschi
Eastlake	12	Mable P. Johnson 12-61	Mrs. Kay Weatherby	Mrs. Betty Ling F	Anthony Venditti	Don Vicario	Glenn R. Wise ‡
Elyria	44	Oscar G. Dunn 12-61	Robert Corts	E. J. Alheit A	D. Kellogg	W. Bates	M. Flood
Euclid	63	Kenneth J. Sims 12-63	Anthony B. Baldwin F	Anthony B. Baldwin F	Walter Nason	George R. Langa	Ernest C. Peters
Fairborn* . . .	19	John Honaker 12-61	Carl H. Fischer, Sr.	Carl H. Fischer K	G. S. Lambert, Jr.	M. L. Warner	J. M. McCalla
Fairview Park .	15	James A. Dunson 12-63	Raymond N. Heege F	Raymond N. Heege F	Robert Rynes	J. O. Baumgardner	Albert Burkhart
Findlay	30	Wm. J. Carlin 12-61	Reva E. Schimmel	Harold H. Smith A	C. W. Cain	Homer F. Johnson	Wayne Ethell
Fostoria	16	Ray Coburn	Sarah Walters	C. Richard Fruth T	Merril Ward	Timothy Walsh	James Meek
Fremont	18	C. W. Auxter 12-61	Mrs. D. G. Baumann A	Mrs. D. G. Baumann A	Richard D. Maier	Urban Myers	John McGuire
Galion	13	R. J. Sentieri 12-61	Herbert Durtschi	Floyd Frye A	Paul W. Willhelm	John Durtschi	Morris R. Bowers
Garfield Hgts.	38	Neil E. Bowler 12-61	Alfred L. Vapenik F	Alfred L. Vapenik F	Peter Peterson E	A. E. Provenzano	Wm. A. Schieberl
Girard	13	John D. DePietro 12-61	Dorothy V. Gorenc A	Dorothy V. Gorenc A	Philip A. Cretella	Norman Weaver	Leo Moran

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Greenville	11	Tillman D. Hathaway 12-61	E. J. Gruber A	E. J. Gruber A	Tom Dwyer E	Kenneth Lehman	Thomas Kelley
Hamilton*	72	Robt. L. Bartels 12-61	Adele Edmonds	Charles T. Rupert	Jack B. Kirsch	Geo. L. Schlotterbeck	Albert J. Osborne
Ironton*	16		S. C. Borland A	S. C. Borland A	Ernest C. Cooke E	William B. Sanders	Harold F. Haas
Kent	18	Redmond Greer 12-61	Francis J. Kerwin A	Francis J. Kerwin A	Jack L. Gimbel	Fred J. Miller	Firmin R. Grubb
Kettering*	54	Claude Cannon 11-61	Paul Sutton F	Paul Sutton F	Edward Roubal E	Robert Meyers	John Shryock
Lakewood	66	Frank P. Celeste 12-63	Philip M. Dearborn F	Philip M. Dearborn F	Harlan F. Bartels	Jay V. Redmond	Francis E. Stephens
Lancaster	30	J. Harvey Weis 12-61	Rosannah Barnes A	Rosannah Barnes A	Walter Graf E	Walter Myers	Sam Hutsler
Lima	51	Clyde Welty 12-61	Edith T. Anderson	George A. Burgoon A	Henry C. Hollinger	Walter L. Hydaker	Donald F. Miller
Lorain	69	John C. Jaworski 12-61	Frank J. Gall	Joseph J. Mitock A	Peter Goohs	Alfred G. Nickley	Frank L. Pawlak
Lyndhurst	17	E. T. Elbrecht 12-63	Esther M. Jacobs	Esther J. Jacobs K	Karl A. Kreuz	William E. Kingzett	G. Glenn Schneider
Mansfield	47	Robert S. Lemley 12-61	T. C. Hoffman A	T. C. Hoffman A	Chas. Wesner S	L. J. Steel	C. W. Kyler
Maple Heights	32	Walter K. Maser 12-61	John J. Wetzel	John J. Wetzel K	H. La Mar Trefsger	Edward J. Prasek	Edward J. Prasek
Marietta	17	Don L. Curtis 12-61	Audrey G. Swan	Norman LaFaber A	Reed J. Hallock	David E. Drennen	Thomas B. Sprague
Marion	38	Karl Dune 12-61	Alta Sheehe	Elmer Shaw A	LeRoy Retterer	Kenneth Wakley	Justin Corneley
Martins Ferry	12	John Laslo 12-61	Wm. R. Mandry A	Wm. R. Mandry A	Nick Falcone S	J. O. Kirkpatrick	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon	31	Archie Brinker 1-62	Sherman Roney	Gladys Kilper A	James Bower	Donald Simon	Glen P. Keller
Maumee	12	Josiah T. Herbert 12-61	S. E. Klewer	S. E. Klewer K	O. B. Bradshaw	Ralph Burdo	Newell Baggett
Mayfield Hgts.	13	Edwin T. Frantz 12-61	I. J. Wisner F	I. J. Wisner F	Arthur Badgley	Bernard Pirk	Harry Lorenz
Middletown*	42	William W. Donham 1-62	Lillian Shumate	Harry E. Newlin F	C. A. Boeke	Wm. F. Fishbaugh	Joseph Blackmore
Mount Vernon	13	Phillip G. Mauger 12-61	Virginia Lewis A	Virginia Lewis A	Richard L. Moffitt E	C. L. White	Harry E. Hamilton
New Philadelphia	14	Harold W. Evans	Mabel Hoy	Robert O. Stemple A	Georege Rosenberry	Glen Heck	Louis J. Clark
Newark	42	Richard V. Fortune 12-61	George Buchanan A	George Buchanan A	Clarence L. Lyle	Eugene E. Maloy	Lester L. Hall
Niles	20	Thomas R. Smith 12-61	P. A. Sullivan A	P. A. Sullivan A	Luther Campbell	George Neiss	John Ross
N. College Hill	12	Frank X. Niehaue 1-62	Mildred Lakamp	Lawrence Miller F	Fred Minion	Warren Murphy	Stanley Petet
North Olmstead	16	Paul Gareau 12-61	Louise Hall	Wm. Gerlach F	Loyd Bames	Earl Donaldson	Geo. H. Clinistman
Norwalk	13	Louis G. Frey 12-61	Helen Lippert A	Helen Lippert A	Morley K. Price	Wm. L. Lohman	Ray A. Chapin
Norwood	35	J. W. Shea, Jr. 12-61	Walter Pfeifer A	Ralph J. Gels A	Ray Tepe	Thomas Fisher	Charles Fritz
Oakwood*	10	Wm. E. Keyser 12-61	E. E. Miles	Martha L. Graybill F	Harry F. Reiff E	L. M. Lynch	L. M. Lynch
Oregon	13	Erwin C. Hagedorn 12-61	Hildred Fox A	Hildred Fox K	Edward D. L. York	Kenneth Ward Ensign	Nelson L. Danford
Painesville*	16		C. V. Boudreaux A	C. V. Boudreaux K	K. R. Waterman	C. E. Tuthill	A. E. Ivary
Parma	83	Sylvester Augustine 12-61	Mark F. Lynett	Joseph W. Gatz	Edward L. Davis	Robert Koch	Fred Steyer ‡
Parma Hgts.	18	Paul W. Cassidy 12-61	Alice M. Cowles	Alice J. Schroeder F	Charles H. Cole	Stanley Jablonski	Vern Sanvido
Piqua*	20	Jack D. Wilson 12-61	Wm. E. Fox	E. I. Gerhard F	Gordon Hill E	Arthur B. Russell	Earl McClannan
Portsmouth*	34	Paul E. Flohr 12-61	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams A	L. M. Cowdrey	Anton W. Staker	Robert M. Edwards
Ravenna	11	Tom H. Ritenour 12-61	Ray Hartung A	Ray Hartung A	Royal E. Long	James C. Batsch	J. W. Brown
Reading	13	H. A. Sand 12-61	Gerry Daly	William F. Ernst A	William Mount	William Kuntz	Fred W. Engelman
Rocky River	18	Joseph M. Poe 1-62	Clyde W. Brown A	Clyde W. Brown A	Ed. J. Connell	Charles R. Duggan	Robert Kelley
Salem	14	Dean B. Cranmer 1-62	Robt. Thewtan	Helen Coyne A	Richard McConnor	Clarence Wright	Martin Lutsch, Jr.
Sandusky*	32	John G. G. Frost 12-61	Virginia Schaefer	L. G. Rosino T	E. E. Hartung E	Paul Bing	Jack Darby
Shaker Hgts.	37	Wilson Stapleton 12-61	Robert C. Beth F	Robert C. Beth F	Rudy Rife	Merle M. Hand	Carl R. Longstreet
Sidney*	15	Robert F. Kaser 12-61	Alma Jean Wells	Donald Young F	W. G. Fultz M	Donald M. Kies	John L. Warner
South Euclid	28	George J. Urban 12-63	C. H. Lewis F	C. H. Lewis F	M. Montagano	Wm. Fibich	Martin Schmies
Springfield*	83	A. Edward Patmos 1-62	Wilma O. Stewart	A. F. Hohlmayer F	Fred M. Hughes	Willard Compton	Lawrence Abbott

Steubenville . .	32	S. S. McCormick 12-62	James O'Leary	Thomas J. McDonald A	Frank Januszkiewicz	Ralph Lonetto	Ross H. Cunningham
Stow	12	C. H. Monteith 1-62	Betty J. Thompson F	Betty J. Thompson F	Kenneth W. Jensen	Ralph Saxe	Robert Woodred
Struthers . . .	16	H. L. Milligan 12-61	Fred C. Delost	Michael Orenic, Jr. A	Emil Elias S	Sam Richards	G. Woodrow Sickafuse
Tallmadge . . .	10	Paul C. Hill 12-61	Virginia K. Walters A	Virginia K. Walters A	Vance I. Riley E	Wilburn Crites	James E. Boarman
Tiffin	21	Allan B. Kernan 12-61	Mildred A. Beidleman A	Mildred A. Beidleman A	Robert M. Harger	Ralph R. McElheny	Harold J. Fraley
Toledo*	318	Michael J. Damas 11-61	Carl F. Diefenbach	Hugh W. MacPhie F	Norman Drulard	Arnold Papenhagen	Anthony A. Bosch
Troy	14	Ray. D. Steinmetz 12-61	H. H. Tamplin A	H. H. Tamplin A	Homer E. Anderson	John Kessler	John C. Hennessey
University Hgts.	17	Earl W. Aurelius 12-61	Jean L. Keller F	Jean L. Keller F	Louis S. Belkin	Richard Benjamin	Harry A. Gaffney
Upper Arlington*	28	W. C. Armstrong 1-62	Lois Nott	Robert H. Jones F	Carl Radebaugh S	Wm. Montgomery	Albert Morton
Urbana	10	William Holland	Edna M. Meeks	Blanche A. Rhea A	Eugene Beatty	Perry Ream	F. Douglas Storts
Van Wert . . .	11	C. Dan Pennell 12-61	John A. Jones A	John A. Jones A	Eldon J. Long	Robert Cryer	Lynn Kennedy
Wadsworth . .	11	Jack Sommer 12-61	H. W. Bowers A	H. W. Bowers A	Leland M. Kraft E	Carol Everhard	Roderick Lonier
Warren	60	Walter Pestrak 12-61	Carrie Lovett A	Carrie Lovett A	A. E. Pearle	George Mock	Manley English
Warrensville Hgts.	11	Wm. J. Racek 12-63	Laura A. Shurmer F	Laura A. Shurmer F	Lee Courtney E	Elmer Taylor	Herbert Burgess
Wash. Ct. Hse.* .	12	R. Sanderson, Jr. P. 12-61	C. Christman, Jr. F	C. Christman, Jr. F	J. D. Foell M	George R. Hall	D. Vaiden Long
Westlake	13	Chester O. Dean 12-61	Ruth A. Horst A	Ruth A. Horst A	Lawrence L. Foster	Edmund Geiger	John Fleischer
Whitehall . . .	21	W. B. Moling 12-61	Walter Helber A	Walter Helber A	Harry Worley S	Arthur Reddy	Ralph Walker
Wickliffe	16	Howard B. Beebe 12-61	James A. Weizer F	James A. Weizer F		David Marinello	Leon Montgomery
Willoughby . .	15	Gar J. Pierce 1-62	Hazel Johnson	Leo E. Lucas F	Lynn Plaisted	Reed E. Fairley	James Coleman
Willowick . . .	19	Carl T. Hall 12-61	G. F. Martin A	G. F. Martin A	Bruce W. Foster	Ernest Kellner	Robert T. Collins
Wooster	17	Wm. M. Lytle 12-61	Mary McClarran A	Mary McClarran A	Walter W. Brenneman	Lloyd Eberhart	Kenneth E. Walters
Xenia*	20	Wm. L. Eichman	Arthur S. Curlett F	Arthur S. Curlett F	Roy T. Bales	Walter Buffington	Robert Killeen
Youngstown . .	167	Frank R. Franko 12-61	John H. Lemon	Abe Harshman F	J. Phillip Richley	Joseph P. Flask	Frank W. Walters
Zanesville* . .	39	Gordon Gifford 12-61	Bess Wetherald	G. Reed Grimsley A	Fred E. Hardy	K. K. Kerner	George Hodgson

OKLAHOMA—26

Ada*	14	Dave Howe 5-62	Tom Grant	Tom Grant K	Burl Oliver	Dudley Young	Homer Gosnett
Altus	21	Hoyt Shadid 5-61	D'Eon Thomason	D'Eon Thomason K	Wesley Bryant	C. T. White	Jim Pryor
Ardmore* . . .	20	Geo. P. Selvidge, Jr. 5-61	Tom H. Hefley	W. B. Brewer T	Ray T. Drain E	J. O. Ozment	W. O. Welch
Bartlesville* .	28	W. A. Hensley 5-61	Oleta Martin	Oleta Martin K	David Farrington	Gerald L. Vaughn	Willard J. Jarvis
Bethany*	12	C. Harold Ripper 5-61	Frankie Jernigan	Laila Jennings T	Carlos Davila E	Blackie Norris	Fletcher McLain
Chickasha* . .	15	Howard Taylor 3-62	Mrs. Donna Jones	L. E. Pettigrew F	Woodrow Bowers E	Luther Suddarth	Roy Carman
Del City* . . .	13	Ray Trent 4-61	Herman W. Houser	Herman W. Houser K	C C. King	C. A. Boules	Ray Reavis
Duncan*	20	Wayne M. Holden 5-61	T E. Capp	T. E. Capp K	W. M. Trotter E	C. C. Lawson	W. V. Zachary
Durant*	10	John R. Owens	Mrs. Jessie Duncan	Mrs. Mary Wilson T	Floyd Koonce S	William L. Moore	Neel Bolin
El Reno*	11	Louis Weidenmaier 4-61	Erma Myers	Erma Myers K	Arnold Sawallisch E	LeRoy Searcy	N. E. Douglas
Enid*	39	Bryson P. Berry 5-61	Clint O. Thrasher	Clint O. Thrasher K	Waldo M. Porr	A. W. Lang	Dale P. Moxley
Lawton	62	Wayne Gilley 5-63	R. M. Dodson	Nettie Pippin T	F. E Lawrence E	Harris Hancock	P. M. Fuller
McAlester* . .	17	Fritz Neill 5-61	Sue Peckio	C. Hugh Coleman T	Paul Seaman	John Scoggins	Elmer Durant
Miami	13	H. A. Andrews 5-61	E. C. Wright	E. C. Wright K	Truman Sprague E	George Speer	J. R. Huxall
Midwest City* .	36	Wm. Glenn Wood 4-62	W. D. Baker	W. D. Baker K	F. E. Withrow, Jr. E	M. W. Johnson	Carl Tyler
Muskogee* . .	38	Lendall E. Bates 4-62	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	J. R. Keeth E	Ray Jordan	Earl Newton
Norman*	33		Dorwin K. Wilcox	Dorwin K. Wilcox K	Royal Rex Cline E	Herman Watson	Robert R. Lester
Oklahoma City*	324	Jim Norick 4-63	Orvin Crist	R. T. Luttrell F	W. W. Baker E	Haskell Graves	Ed Rector
Okmulgee* . .	16	T. P. Gilmer 4-62	Charles R. Poulton	Charles R. Poulton K	Ernest Skinner	T. C. McGowin	James A. Sparks
Ponca City* . .	24	F. A. Jennings 5-62	C. P. Pitts	C. P. Pitts K	James L. Slade E	Kenneth Long	Earl Lane
Sapulpa*	14	Louis A. Martin	John S. Egan	Leo A. Blake T	Weldon H. Howard	Jack Wilson	Ray Sutton
Seminole	11	Charles Sims 5-61	Herman C. Sullivan	Herman C. Sullivan K	Homer M. Montgomery	John Thomas	Lester Bush

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Shawnee* . . .	24	Charles Pittman 5-62	S. V. Flynt	Louisa McClellan T	James B. Bennett E	Ray Whitecotton	E. G. Coleman
Stillwater* . .	24	Clint Cook 5-61	Art Linton	Art Linton K	Wayne Boothe	Max Perry	Ralph L. White
The Village* .	12	Clark Horton 5-61	Eugene L. Bumpass M	Judith Coker T	J. K. Burgett S	Bassil Tunnell	Jack Reed
Tulsa	262	James L. Maxwell 5-62	Wm. F. Lambert A	Fay Young F	Wm. Wooten E	G. L. Sartain	Joe McGuire
OREGON—13							
Albany*	13	W. L. Fitzpatrick 12-62	Ernest W. Isham R	Ernest W. Isham R	Frank Uhrhammer S	Don H. Hayne	Robert M. Burkhart
Astoria*	11	Harry M. Steinbock 12-62	Wm. H. Cunningham M	Dale F. Curry F	L. Dan Brownson	Wayne Osterby	Gerald T. Arrington
Bend*	12	E. L. Nielsen 1-62	Julia S. Johnson R	Julia S. Johnson R	W. P. Drost S	Vernon Carlon	John T. Turett
Corvallis* . . .	21	Gordon Harris 1-63	G. M. Simerville F	George M. Simerville F	Victor L. Goodnight E	Lester M. Edmonson	Cecil W. Fruitt
Eugene*	51	Edwin E. Cone 1-65	Hugh McKinley M	Daniel O. Potter F	Donald P. Allen	E. L. Smith	H. A. Ellsworth
Grants Pass* .	10	Chas. B. Gill, Jr. 1-63	Roy Eames M	Earl T. Simonsen T	Robert Casey E	Eldon Everton	Carl M. Dallas
Klamath Falls* .	17	Robert E. Veatch	Rosie Keller R	Rosie Keller R	Clifford Sanders E	Geno Gheller	Chas. A. Howard
Medford* . . .	24	John W. Snider 12-62	D. F. Huson R	D. F. Huson R	Vernon Thorpe	Gordon Baker	Charles Champlin
Pendelton* . .	14	Melvin Winter 12-64	Marjorie Dagwell R	Marjorie Dagwell R	Anton Groh E	Wm. Batchelor	Ernest Gallaher
Portland	373	Terry Schrunk 12-64	Ray E. Smith A	Jas. Setterberg F	L. H. Rosenthal E	Harold Simpson	David Johnson
Salem*	50	R. F. Bonesteele 12-62	Alfred Mundt R	Howard D. Brandvold F	John H. Davis E	Robert Mills	Clyde A. Warren
Springfield* . .	20	B. J. Rogers 12-64	Wm. E. Mansell R	Wm. E. Mansell R	L. T. Eison E	James H. Fleck	Harry R. Krieger
The Dalles* . .	10	John J. Howe 12-62	John B. Thomas	John B. Thomas K	James F. Manes	Charles Roth, Jr.	Robert W. Brower
PENNSYLVANIA—132							
Abington tp . .	56	Eugene S. Riley P 1-62	Fred F Schaefer S	Fred F Schaefer S	Edmund A. Bitting E	John Manzinger	Alwyn G Streeper
Aliquippa* . . .	26	James Bruno B 1-62	Gene A. Barbato	Gene A. Barbato S	William Mansueti S	Ernest Kleber	Nino Colonna
Allentown . . .	108	John T. Gross 1-64	Geo. W. Kistler	Wm. S. Ritter F	E. W. Meckley E	Charles O'Donnell	Walter Wickert
Altoona	69	Roy F. Thompson 12-64	Fred R. Walker	Chester H. Burket F	Harry H. Penny	Samuel Ake	Vaul E. Rouzer
Ambridge . . .	14		Joseph Rodio S				
Aston tp	11	F. J. Horan P 1-64	Bruce C. Spragg S	William B. Butt T	F. Connor Griffith S		Richard Tipton
Baldwin	24	D. M. Brickley B 12-61	Ida Mae Shetler S	Charles F. Strauss T	Walter J. Olsen S		John L. Weis
Beaver Falls .	16	John Buksa 12-61	Charles Piuri	Raymond G. Thumm F	Charles M. Andrews E	Edwin H. Phillips	Martin E. Breit
Bellevue	11	R. J. Ludwig B 12-61	E. F. Baker S	C. E. Braden T	E. J. McClain, Jr. S	G. J. Kimberlin	R. A Morcroft
Berwick	13	Roy Croop B	D. Wm. Arndt S	Robert Harter T	Geo. R. Lowery S	Robt. Houtz	Harry C. Peterson
Bethel Park* .	24	J. C. Simmons B 12-61	Ralph D. Bowen M	Jean Troutman T	Louis T. Campbell S		John V. Miskunas
Bethlehem . . .	75	Earl E. Schaffer 1-62	Bertram L. Nagle	Joseph K. Mangan F	A. Newton Wiegner E	John Schweder	Melvin Packard
Bloomsburg . .	11	J. C. Conner B 12-61	Paul D. Jacobs S	W. Edward Fisher T	Bruce L. Keller S	Charles Whitenight	Clair R. Collins
Braddock . . .	12	Vincent Valicenti B 1-62	Jos. Hamill S		Stephen Lapowski	John Morenzi	Edw. Goldstein
Bradford	15	John A. Still 1-64	Lloyd Schoolmaster	Robert Conaway F	Robert Rizzutti E	Edward Brophy	Adorno Palazzetti
Brentwood . . .	14	A. G. Kaufmann B 1-62	Fred E. Yeager S	Harry H. Fairfield T	Leonard T. White	Raymond P. Bauman	August H. Slenkamp
Bristol*	12		Ira M. Gates M	James W. Eagan T	Livingston Joyce E	William Bolton	Vincent Faragalli
Bristol tp* . .	59	V. H. Hantley P 1-64	Richard J. Bowen M	Richard J. Bowen M	John Weidman S		
Butler	21	Harry F. Pepper 1-62	Alice S Johnston	William M. Hulton F	Leon Hoffman E	Joseph Langland	Nich Nohach
Cannonsburg .	12	Fred A. Caruso B 1-62	Ronald A. White S	Ronald White S	Anthony DeFife	Edw. T. Briceland	Michael Sapp
Carbondale . .	14	Frank L. Howard 1-64	Thos. A. Boles	John J. Linnen F	Raymond P. Munley	Joseph Healey	Thos. J. Scalzo
Carlisle* . . .	17	Harry P. Breen B 1-62	Ivan L. Carter, Jr.	M. C. Luther Cohick T	Maurice Hill	Ray Kelly	Edwart Still

Carnegie	12	T. T. Coyne B	Edward L. Reczek S	L. F. Szafranski F	George Rimmell S	M. F. Schulte	John J. Baird
Castle Shannon .	12	Ed. A. Oberinger B	F. J. Rizzo S		T. Taylor	A. L. Feller	A. H. Orr
Chambersburg .	18	R. K. Roof, Jr. B 1-62	George Jacobs S	Margaret P. Wingert	Gordon Cree	John Shatzer	J. Byers Schlichter
Cheltenham tp* .	36		Harold C. Pike M	Harold C. Pike M	Chester W. Mebus E	Owen Adams	S. Clarence Johnston
Chester	64	Joseph L. Eyre 1-64	Richard J. Larkin	James H. Gorbey F	Norman G. Young E	Charles Harper	Howard Winfree
Clairton	18	Kenneth L. Stilley 1-62	William R Miller	Lloyd H. Fuge	Emerson Simms	Edward Kunz	Peter P. Orsini
Coatesville . .	13	Jacob H. Wagner 1-64	Frank P. Pennegar	John J. Teti F	J. H. Koehler, Jr. E	W. Herman Conquest	James D. Dougherty
Collingdale . .	10	C. M. Johnston B 1-63	James W. Swindell S	James W. Swindell S	Ralph Cololla S	Harry Johnson	Joseph B. Oates
Columbia . . .	12	John M. Spicer B 1-63	Edward J. Dinkel S	Al. W. Droege F	Louis Place S	Charles Sowers	Eugene H. McManus
Connellsville .	13	Robt. P. McLuckey B 1-62	Norman W. Morrison	Robert W. Reed F	W. J. Rittenberger S	Kenneth L. Jaynes	Paul E. Sandusky
Conshohocken .	10	J. J. Mellon B 1-62	Joseph Quinn S	David M. Hayes T	John Coyne	Joseph P. Thomas	Charles J. Marwood
Darby	14	Alex Abbot B 1-62	Wm. Purfield	Ray Blythe F	Salvatore Cresta S	Chas. Bonsall	Casimir Lutz
Darby tp	13	P. J. Martin, Jr. P 1-62	Marion Gibbs	Harry M. Sprigman C	Edwin Carey S	Grover Kesser, Jr.	
Donora	11	A. P. Delsandro B 1-62	T. E. Petrus S	J. Polkabla T		John Volk	John Pykosh
Dormont* . . .	13	J. K. K. Smith B 1-62	Ora L. Thomas M	Ora L. Thomas M	Thomas Madden S	Kenneth Parker	Ralph B. Miller
Du Bois	11	Paul G. Reitz	Edna V. Johnson	R. J. Swallow E	Frank S. Kosempa	D. G. Suplizio	John P. Rokosky
Dunmore	19	M. F. Monahan B 1-62	James E. Hennigan	Wm. L. Purcell	Ralph J. Colo S	M. E. Fitzpatrick	Jno. Monahan
Duquesne . . .	15	F. Kopriver, Jr. 12-61	Donald R. Septer	Alex Obsince F	Frank M. Everett S	Patrick L. Carr	Walter F. Weir
Easton	32	George S. Smith 1-64	Chester E. Rogers K	Charles S. Morrison F	Ernest J. May E	Andrew Ruppert	Vincent J. Gallo
Ellwood City* .	12	J. B. McCandless B 1-62	Mrs. M. Kettler S	N. Michael Markl M	Eugene S. Bleakney	Charles E. West	Clark W. Ricer
Emmaus	10	Theo. W. Iobst B 1-62	Oscar T. Iobst S	F. D. Marsteller F	C. W. Schaeffer S	Henry M. Reiss	Nathan B. Gery
Erie	138	Arthur J. Gardner 1-64	Eugene Graney	Geo. J. Brabender F	Victor Gelmbocki	Peter J. Kuhn	Ed. V. Williams
Falls tp*	29		Robert F. Irwin M	Robert F. Irwin M	Donald Worrell		Franklin Kirby
Farrell	14	John E. Giroski 1-64	John Pandza	Helen Simko T	Anton Bauer E	Andrew Kaliney	Albert Timparo
Greensburg . .	17	Homer R. Ruffner 1-64	James K. Seacrist	Geo. W. Hutchinson F	Fred F. Topper E	J. Ed. Hutchinson	Wm. Wolinsky
Hanover* . . .	16	Wm. H. Menges B 1-62	Eliz. M. Ackerman S	Horace C. Thoman T	Philip Blazer	John C. Fuhrman	J. S. Berkheimer
Harrisburg . .	80	Nolan F. Ziegler	Lawrence T. Burns	Daniel J. Barry F	Wm. G. Cunningham	Robt. M. Houseal	Russell R. Shott
Harrison tp . .	16	H. C. Lamparski C 1-62	Chester A. Grove S	L. E. Garvin F	John Adrian S		Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp .	54	Wm. L. Kirschner P 1-62	Earle B. March S	Robert S. Noone C	Walter B. Thompson S		Jas. F. Hartness
Hazleton	32	S. T. Capparell 1-62	Florence M. West	Thomas Powell F	Paul Lamont E	Paul E. Ziegler	Stephen Gondell
Hempfield tp .	30		Henry A. Springer S				
Indiana*	13	G. W. Marbach 1-62	George H. Shea M	George H. Shea M		Wm. Simpson	H. H. Owens
Jeannette . . .	17	Harold W. Kealey 1-62	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	Leonard J. Schnupp E	Elmer W. Ruettger	Charles E. Walter
Johnstown . . .	54	Geo. R. Walter 1-64	John J. Cullen	Ed. R. Schellhammer F	Raymond B. Johnson	William A. Coyle	Charles R. Griffith
Kingston	20	William I. Martin	Harry W Price S	Harry W. Price S	Henry Avery	Ralph Schmoll	Edris G. Williams
Lancaster . . .	61	T. J. Monaghan 1-62	Jeanette Pontz	Joseph Fasnacht F	Clyde Cooper	Edward Koerkle	Wm. Hershner
Lancaster tp .	10	B. C. Bookmyer C 1-62	Frank H. Feagley S	Frank H. Feagley S	Frank H. Feagley S		
Lansdale	13	F. K. Brenninger B 1-62	F. R. Getz S	F. R. Getz S	John Handerhan S	Leroy Rittenhouse	Charles Dickens
Lansdowne* . .	13	A. S. Beers, Jr. B 1-62	Clarence H. Fox S	Clarence H. Fox S	F. K. Roberts M	George E. Reif	W. H. Hamilton
Latrobe	12	V. B. Stader, Jr. B 12-61	Victor E. Lynch S	Jas. M. Underwood F	John Busch S	Earl E. Dalton	Chester A College
Lebanon	30	R. D. Schreiber 1-64	Mervin P. Light	L. S. Zimmerman, Jr. F	Charles F. Bender S	Frank Ceresini	Lloyd E. Wolfe
Lewistown* . .	13	John J. Lawler B 1-62	Bernard F. Smith M	Bernard F. Smith M	Bernard F. Smith M	Harry E. Shaeffer	Howard O. Landis
Lock Haven . .	12	Douglas H. Peddie 1-64	William Hollis	Dorey Welch F	W. C. Cowher	Charles Hamberger	Ray E. Merritts
Lower Burrell .	12	Earl F. Hill 1-64	Frank B. Duda	W. D. Heavner, Jr. F	Roland Fenn S		John J. Resetar
Lower Merion tp*	59	H. J. Painter P 1-62	John Scull, Jr. M	Thos. B. Fulweiler F	Clarence E. Stone	James W. Mullin	G. A. McLaughlin
L. Southampton tp*	13		Mrs. Taylor Harris	R. W. Westerfield M	R. W. Westerfield M		Edward F. Wunsch
McKees Rocks .	13	David Hershman B 1-62	Fred Kuratek S	Richard Pike T	John Rethorek	Tom Cairnes	Joseph Thompson
McKeesport . .	45	Andrew J. Jakomas 1-62	Theresa C. Stashko	John F. Lundie F	James S. Fiedler E	J, A. McDermott	James Loizes

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Marple tp* . .	20		Joseph M. Mitchell M				
Meadville . . .	17	Geo. X. Simonetta 1-62	Robert R. Perry	F. Daniel Leary	Robert R. Perry K	Fred Carman	Edward C. Gibson
Middletown* .	11	L. S. Brandt B 1-62	Lucy M. Fagley S	George C. Merkel M	George C. Merkel M	Sherman Reidell	Harold Houser
Middletown tp* .	27		Chas. M. Melchior M	Chas. M. Melchior M	Harry Bisco		Howard C. Shook
Millcreek tp .	28	Wm. D. Heidt C 1-62	S. A. Thaler S	S. A. Thaler S	K. L. Page E		Joseph Marshall
Monessen . . .	18	Hugo J. Parente 1-62	Gerald W. Drozd	John Harhai F	Chester Sikora E	W. Roy McShaffrey	Michael Kuvinka
Monroeville* .	22	Anthony J. Martin B 1-62	Arthur H. Curtis M	William Bandi F	Percy Speelman S	George Gregowich	Tom Mistick
Mount Carmel .	11	Jos. P. Bradley B 1-62	E. J. Fincato S	Edward Hester T	Harry W. Jones E		Toney Trefsgar
Mount Lebanon tp*	35	Don. E. Rogers P 1-62	Robt. A. Finley M	Thomas J. Marlow F	William C. Peternel	Raymond D. Goettel	Walter B. Kunkle
Munhall	17		Miss Frances V. Lancas	Paul Gottlieb	Earl Nau	Harvey Evans	B. H. Roberts
Nanticoke . . .	16	Vincent Znaniecki 1-62	Benjamin F. Howells	Thos. E. Buczkowski F	Frank Marcinkowski	Frank Mayewski, Sr.	Simon Kupinewicz
Nether Providence tp	10		J. Paul Palmer S	Theodore R. Black T	John Kluka S		Ralph A. Howard
New Castle . .	43	H. F. Steinbrink 1-64	Jack H. Fritz	Robt. W. Rainey F	E. G. Schweinsberg	Peter J. Rozzi	Wm. Birt
New Kensington .	23	R. E. Gardlock 1-62	J. H. Crumley	J. F. Krupa F	F. M. Carothers E		John Bordonaro
Norristown . .	39	M. W. Bosler B 1-62	Paul W. Roeder S	Oscar T. Rahn T	Harry C. Rothrock E	Joseph H. Hartman	R. G. Baxter, Jr.
North Braddock	13	Michael Pendro B 1-62	P. Charles Cicci S	P. Charles Cicco S	J. W. Edmundson E	James Colbert	Guy F. Cicco
N. Versailles tp	14	George Jacobs P 1-64	Donald F. Bell S				
Oil City	18	Joe. W. Barr, Jr. 1-64	C. S. Hetrick	Wm. E Breene F	E. W. Hondel	Frank M. Riddle	Ernest G. Potts
Penn Hills tp* .	52	Wm. P. Jones 1-64	John H. Immel M	John H. Immel M	John H. Immel M		Patrick F. Moran
Philadelphia .	2,002	Richardson Dilworth 1-64	Charles A. Baker	R. J. McConnell F	David M. Smallwood	Frank L. McNamee	Albert N. Brown
Phoenixville* .	14	R. W. Williams B 1-62	Martha Friday	Fred Troxell F	Wm. McKinley	Park Crable	Fred K. MacInnis
Pittsburgh . . .	604	Joseph M. Barr	George Boxheimer	David A. Smith T	Geo. L. Tenney	Frank Ambrose	Stephen P. Adley
Pittston	12	Patrick J. O'Brien 1-62	James A. Ruane	Mabel Mitchell F	George Bonchonsky	Wm. H. Jamieson	John Korick
Plum	10	A. E. Oblock B 1-62	Robert C. Faulk S	Joseph A. Waitkus T	F. Alberta S		Robert J. Kent, Sr.
Plymouth . . .	10	Jos. J. Braja B 12-61	Samuel Bird, Jr.	Sheldon Thomas F	Ben Mazur	John Barney	Lawrence L. Kendig
Pottstown* . .	26	J. B. Hartenstine B 12-61	William Shaeffer	Ralph Thomas F	J. Earl Case	Stanley H. Reider	Richard Moser
Pottsville . . .	22	Michael A. Close 1-62	F. A. Matthews	C. J. Rogowicz F	Harry Reh E	Andrew C. Hoke	Joseph Wollyung
Radnor tp* . .	22	Frank W. Weightman P	J. C. Whiteman S	Ray. S. Gray, Jr. M	John Leidy E	Edwin Clark	Wm. Barton
Reading	98	John C. Kubacki 1-64	Ruth M. Thompson	John L. Hoch T	Harold E. Guldin	Russell C. Bowers	Chas. S. Wade
Ridley tp	36	J. Dougherty P 1-64	Anne E. Howanski	Geo. A. Remington T	A. Forster Damon S		V. P. Kuberski
Ross tp*	26		M. A. Caughey M	H. C. Bitzer, Jr. T	C. J. Meyer		Ed Haley
Scott tp	19	A. Dziezgowski P 12-61	Walter Price S	Leo Dombrosky F	Edmund W. Drenson	Michel Librator	Joe. W. Cyprowski
Scranton	111	James T. Hanlon 1-62	Frank DeSarro	Edw. J. Coleman T	John Washo	William Morgan	Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp* . . .	25		J. W. Thompson M	J. W. Thompson M	Rudolph Zelznak S		Edward Sobehart
Shamokin . . .	14	Lester W. Weller	John C. Wary	R. Fred Granzow F	Amos G. Miller	Thomas Walsh	George Haddock
Sharon	26	Frank L. Snyder	Florence Lansdowne	Jack Abernathy F	Wm. Smith F	John R. Davies	Joseph Matchak
Shenandoah . .	11	A. Balkewicz, Jr. B 1-62	Mrs. Leona Cubinsky S	Harry Rubinsky C	Jos. Zagorsky	Michael Troz	Frank Alinsky
Spring Garden .	11	George S. Noonan P	James Sutcliffe S	Stewart Gotwalt E	E. Paul Hoover	John S. Eby	Samuel A. Baublitz
Springfield tp (Delaware Co.)	27	Lewis Wagner P 1-62	Harry A. Bornman S	John W. Calder T	Harold W. Banditt E	Samuel Hoy	Lester Forrester
Springfield tp (Montgomery Co.)	21		J. R. Fulginiti S	L. B. Mower F	E. C. Perry		John C. Jellison, Jr.
State College* .	22	Roy D. Anthony B 1-62	Sara A. Dunlap	Robert Y. Edwards M	D. D. Dorneman E	Bower Moore	John R. Juba

Steelton	11	Wm. P. Dailey B 1-62	Michael S. Zerance S	E. Allyn Kepner F	Robt. E. Albert	Chas. F. Kramer	Joseph N. Sostar
Stowe	12	S. Bachowski P 1-64	Ralph L. Heinauer	Howard W. Duerr F	Joseph Cusano	John Kocak	
Sunbury	14	Lester P. Shissler	Joseph F. Kreitzer	Chas. R. Patton C	Mark E. Starr	W. Edward Nelson	H. C. F. Gass
Swissvale . . .	15	Christy Cariher B 1-62	Ruth Greeley S		Wm. Austin	Lawrence Mulkerin	Peter R. Begg
Tamaqua	10	H. W. Kleckner B 12-61	Samuel Radcliffe S	Charles A. Gebert T	Geo. E. Willing S	Charles Schlorf	H. Lester Baer
Turtle Creek* .	11	A. J. Martin B 1-62	Arthur H. Curtis M	Wm. Bandi F	Arthur Curtis	Henry Thompson	Geo. Gregowich, Jr.
Uniontown . . .	18	J. W. Sembower 1-64	E. W. Baker	Ban. R. Williams F	Percy D. Coates S	Clarence W. Wilson	James F. Mahoney
Upper Darby tp	93		James E. Malone S	H. H. Beardsley T	J. Earl Kirke	August Niemeyer	John J. Boyle
U. Moreland tp*	21	Karl L. Meyer P 11-62	John M. Hohenwarter M	Roy F. Sellers T	Allen Helveston S	Norman Outten	L. H. Shores
Warminster tp .	16	John Ramsay C 1-65	Burton Decker M	Robert Goodman F	Russel Lyman E		
Warren*	15	A. L. Landgon B 1-62	G. A. Geracimos M	J. C. Torrance F	L. A. Webster S	Leon A. Mintzer ‡	Michael E. Evan
Washington . .	24	Geo. H. Krauss 12-63	Mary Gail Rankin S	Harry R. Cook T	William Bert	A. L. Loar	Martin G. Harris
Waynesboro* .	10	R. B. Brown B 1-62	Roy N. Hawbaker M	Roy N. Hawbaker M	Richard A. Miller E	Orlow E. Helm, Jr.	D. R. Pryor
West Chester .	16	C. E. Lucas B 12-61	Eugene V. Adams S	Geo. D. Baldwin F	Ernest Bayliss E	Frank Still	George R. Guss
West Mifflin .	27		Irene L. Trautman S	Irene L. Trautman S			
Whitehall . . .	16	A. J. Hunn B 1-62	C. A. Schmidt S	E. B. Hungerman T	Martin Bruce S	John Wilson	Neil Duncun
Wilkes-Barre .	64	F. P. Slattery 12-63	Robert Foote	John Gallagher F	William D. Jones	Ambrose Saricks	Charles H. Morgan
Wilkinsburg* .	30	H. R. Rowland B 1-62	R. O. Griffith M	F. D. Graf T	Fay Montgomery	Russell Fry	C. E. Schreiber
Williamsport .	42	T. H. Levering B 1-64	Carl L. Heck	J. R. Patterson F	Robt. C. McEwens E	Harold E. Kinley	John G. Good
Yeadon	12	E. K. Hartley B 12-61	C. S Robinson	Arthur Herman T	S. Mahony S	R. Keowen	C. S. Robinson
York	55	Fred A. Schiding 1-64	Irma C. Ziegler	Walter O. Minter F	Wm. E. Weigle E	Lewis D. Harbaugh	Ira W. Bohn

RHODE ISLAND—12

Barrington* . .	14		Henry E. Fowler	Howard Blackway T	Brooks Hawkins	Arthur R. Burgess	George W. Robbins
Bristol t	15	Wm. P. Sousa 11-63	Anthony J. Dennis	R. G Northup T	Joseph A. Murgo E	Oscar Rishe	Anthony J. Ferrara
Central Falls .	20	R. J. Morissette 1-62	Thomas J. Morris	John P. Loiselle F	Lorenzo Bessette	George Salisbury	Jos. Stetkiewicz
Cranston	67	Francis R. Dailey 1-63	Ernest L. Johnson	Gino N. Marchesi T	Edwin G. Avery E	Waldo F. Holman	L. B. Fouchecourt
E. Providence*	42	Daniel E. Marso 11-62	Charles C. Viall	George E. Sullivan F	William R. Dobratz	Earl C. Griffith	Harold W. Lester
Newport* . . .	47	James L. Maher 11-61	John F. Fitzgerald	John E. Murray, Jr. F	Raymond P. Garcia	P. J. Mahoney	Joseph A. Radice
N. Providence t	18		Blanche M. Bernard	Ralph D. Cuculo T	Michael A. Paisano E		Jack DiStofano
Pawtucket . . .	81	L. A. McCarthy 12-61	Howard H. Rex	Joseph P. Clark F	Joseph A. Keith	Romeo D. Monast	Edward F. Parker
Providence . .	207	W. H. Reynolds 1-63	D. Everett Whelan	John J. Cashman F	Charles F. McElroy	Lewis A. Marshall	John A. Murphy
Warwick	69	Horace E. Hobbs 1-62	Edward Devine	Ralph E. Tedeschi F	H. G. Duckworth, Jr.	T. E. Duckworth	James F. Lynch
West Warwick t	21		Mrs. Susan V. Lamb	Robert Harrop T	Henry Petrarca	Lionel Gareau	Arthur Groleau
Woonsocket . .	47	Kevin K. Coleman 5-61	W. Chester Rose	Antonio D. Giguere F	Fred L. Corey	Edgar Mongeon	Matthew E. Lynch

SOUTH CAROLINA—15

Aiken*	11	H. O. Weeks 12-63	Lee D. Ellis	Lee D. Ellis T	C. H. Muckenfuss	Frank M. Harley	E. M. Hanna
Anderson . . .	41	John W Glenn 7-62	H. M. Wilson	H. M. Wilson K	C. C. Andrews E	W. Bailey Maddox	W. I. Burden
Charleston . .	66	J. P. Gaillard, Jr. 12-63	A. J. Tamsberg	A. D. Hutto C	J. R. Bettis	F. C. Shokes	W. F. Kelly
Columbia* . . .	97	Lester L. Bates 6-62	Guy A. Pitts	Carl M. Derrick F	Harry O'B. Bellinger	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence* . . .	25	David H. McLeod 5-63	S. H. McCall	S. H. McCall K	H. J. Dickman	Ben Dozier	M. D. Adams
Gaffney	10	W. D. Cooksey	Malinda B. Poole	Malinda B. Poole K	Ralph McCraw S	Charles Petty	G. Wm. Hill
Georgetown . .	12	Sylvan L. Rosen 6-62	Mrs. Grace P. Pow	Mrs. Grace P. Pow K	Thomas C. Robinson E	Fritz Young	F. E Nobles
Greenville* . .	66	J. Kenneth Cass 10-61	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard K	R. H. Cureton E	J. E. Poole	P. P. Oakes
Greenwood* . .	17	W. L. Leary 4-61	S. L. Colvert, Jr.	S. L. Colvert, Jr. K	W. R. Wise	W. W. Wash	R. P. McClellan
North Augusta .	10	O. D. Smith 5-61	A. E. Graybill	A. E. Graybill T		H. E. Barber	Sidney Graw
Orangeburg* .	14	S. Clyde Fair 9-61	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling K	J. C. Langford E	C. A Fischer	C. H. Hall

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rock Hill* . . .	29	John A. Hardin 1-62	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely K	A. N. Joyner E	E. W. Cole	W. S. Rhodes
Spartanburg* .	44	Neville Holcombe 5-61	Lewis J. Epton	G. C. Robinett, Jr. F	Marion Bryson	E. E. Genoble	Ralph D. Prince
Sumter*	23	Clifton G. Brown 8-64	Roland H. Windham	Roland H. Windham K	Robert B. Dixon E	C. V. Wilder	E. E. McIntosh
Union	10	J. T. Gregory 6-62	Jean Arthur	Jean Arthur K	Ben Sheffield	J. W. Sullivan	W S. Harris
SOUTH DAKOTA—8							
Aberdeen . . .	23	J. Clifton Hurlbert 5-64	Ralph Hogenson A	Burnton Bruse F	B. A. Nangle E	Charles Myers	C. E. Thomas
Brookings . . .	10	O. A. Gottschalk 5-65		Robert C. Walz F	Lloyd L. Darnall E	Dale McCord	James M. Connelly
Huron	14	G. W. Denison 5-65	R. E. Peterson A	R. E. Peterson A	H. W Meyer	H. D. Cantowine	M. C. Molter
Mitchell	13	Martin Osterhaus 5-62	Margaret Gales A	Margaret Gales A	E. Lyle Kinport	Alvin Claussen	Chas. W. Stumm
Pierre	10	J. B. Griffin 5-65	J. W. Ihli A	J. W. Ihli A	Roy Baker E	Thomas Brady	Norris Michaelson
Rapid City . . .	42	Fred Dusek 5-61	R. R. Lang A	R. R. Lang A	Leonard Swanson E	Richard Kiefer	Wayne Armstrong
Sioux Falls . .	65	F. Wheeldon 5-64	Lowell Sutton A	Lowell Sutton A	R. E Bragstad E	B. B. Sheldon	K. B. Chamberlain
Watertown . . .	14	Theodore J. Warge 5-62	Oscar J. Fromke A	Oscar J. Fromke A	John O. Babcock E	Ray DeVetter	
TENNESSEE—24							
Athens*	12	Leroy B. Anderson 6-61	Patricia T. Parent	William D. Johnson F	William J. Garrett E	William L. Knox	Ray Johnson
Bristol	18	W. A. S. Furlow 6-61	Charles C. Wagner R	Charles C. Wagner T	Maurice Conn	Carl F. Henley	Mark W. Kline
Chattanooga . .	130	P. R. Olgiati 4-63	W. H. Zachry A	W. H. Zachry A	L. H. Templeton	R. R. Gouldy	E. H. Brown
Clarksville . .	22		Milton Cooley	Milton Cooley K	J. T. Cunningham E	Thomas Seay	Louis Kirby
Cleveland . . .	16	W. K. Fillauer 10-66	Mrs. Virginia Goodner	Geo. W. Thorogood T	Oscar Giles S	L. F. McDaris	Luther Goodwin
Columbia* . . .	18	Thos. N. McGrew 12-61	Herman F. Roach R	Herman F. Roach R	Morris W. Thurman	J. Polk White	Emmett P. Fox
Dyersburg . . .	12	E. T. Palmer	R. S. Sellers R	R. S Sellers R	I. C. McLester	Clinton Kesterson	Ralph J. Palmer
East Ridge . .	20	E. A. Boyd 5-61	H. O. Gilreath	H. O. Gilreath K	M. L. Smith S		
Elizabethton* .	11	W. G. Frost 8-64	W. P. Crumley M	G. J. Holly T	James A. Clear	Dennis Younce	W. C. Glover
Greenville . . .	12	Earl Smith	W. D. Guinn R	W. D. Guinn R	J. O. Jaynes E	Kenneth M. Roberts	Aud L. Shepherd
Jackson	34	Q. D. Edmonds 7-63	B. F. Graves R	B. F. Graves R	R. E. Bailey	Ben L. Warlick	J. R. Gaba
Johnson City* .	30	Ross H. Spears, Jr. 5-61	Calvin Guthrie R	Calvin Guthrie R	Bobby D. Jobe E	L. L. Geisler	C. E. Mullenix
Kingsport* . .	26	L. P. Gregory 6-61	C. K. Marsh M	J. R. Pecktal F	M. L. West	C. M. Kenner	G. W. Fletcher
Knoxville . . .	112	John J. Duncan 12-63	Nessie M. Beeler R	W. H. Peters, Jr. F	Roy I. Gentry	Roy Conner	French Harris
Lebanon	11	William D. Baird	Jack D. Bixler F	Jack D. Bixler F	Jesse Coe	Dallas Young	Maurice Young
Maryville . . .	10	Lea Callaway 8-61	Lyn L. Shasteen R	Lynn L. Shasteen R	George W. Jackson E	Robert R. Locke, Jr.	John R. Bluford
Memphis	498	Henry Loeb, III 12-63	C. W. Crutchfield C	C. W. Crutchfield C	William W. Farris	E. A. Hamilton	James C. MacDonald
Morristown . .	21	C. F. Davis 12-62	Chas. E. Smith	Herbert M. Bacon F	David Watts S	John L. Reynolds	E. H. Winstead
Murfreesboro* .	19	A. L. Todd, Jr. 4-64	Albert Williams	Albert Williams K	Fred Arnette S	B. B. Qualls	C. D. Vance
Nashville . . .	171	Ben West 6-63	Wm. M. Carr, Jr.	Joe E. Torrence F	Karl B. Stallings	John D. Ragsdale	D. E. Hosse
Oak Ridge* . .	27	A. K. Bissell 6-61	Louise Murphy	C. H. Oakley, Sr. F	O. K. Rickman	Troy O. Richardson	C T. Vettel
Red Bk.-W. Oak*	11	J. E. Brown 6-61	Richard Barton M	L. Bishop F	J. W. Massey		McKinley Cunningham
Shelbyville* . .	10	Wm. S. Russell 8-61	Willard F. Williams	Willard F. Williams K	O. Lee Blanton	John W. Foster	Clarence A. Wheeler
Tullahoma . . .	12	Jack T. Farrar 8-62	Alice Berry R	Alice Berry R	C. A. Osborne	S. B. Keck	T. F. McEwen
TEXAS—102							
Abilene*	90	Geo. L. Minter 4-61	Lila Fern Martin S	Marshall Bromley A	M. M. Anderson E	D. C. Musick	Warren Dodson

Alice*	21	C. C. Carlisle 4-61	Lucille Hobbs	Lucille Hobbs K	E. C. Drumb M	Ed Morgan	Bill McCampbell
Amarillo* . . .	138	A. F. Madison 4-61	Katheryne Burwell	J. C. Lilly F	H. R. Smith	Roy P. Hill	Wiley C. Alexander
Andrews* . . .	11	L. F. Craft 4-61	Dorothy F. Byrd S	Marcella R. Cure F	L. W. Jones	G. H. Smyers	Clinton Dame
Arlington* . . .	45	Tom J. Vandergriff 4-61	Edwin J. Daniel S	Ronald J. Neighbors F	Albert W. Rollins E	Mike Thompson	A. B. Cribbs
Austin*	187	Tom Miller 5-61	Mrs. Elsie Woosley	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	S. R Rountree, Jr.	R. H. Dickerson	R. A. Miles
Bay City	12	R. C. Gusman 4-63	Myrtle Smith S	Moses Livengood F	Johnie Zapalac E	Morris Richardson	Barney Mason
Baytown* . . .	28	R. H. Pruett 5-61	Mrs. Edna Oliver	Mrs. Edna Oliver K	C. W. Grantham	A. H. Lintelman	W. R. Montgomery
Beaumont* . .	119	C. H. LeBlanc 5-62	J. T. Garrard	J. T. Garrard K	J. D. Martin E	C. A. Chriswell	Jim Mulligan
Beeville* . . .	14	George Spikes 4-61	E. M. Quinn	L. E. Weber M	A. Morris E	C. M. Smith	F. R. Veltri
Bellaire* . . .	20	J. Grant Webster 8-62	Frances Lawrence	J. A. Lee F	George F. West E	Glenn O. Hutchens	J. P. Court ‡
Big Springs* .	31	Lee O. Rogers 4-61	C. R. McClenny S	C. R. McClenny S	Bruce Dunn	H. V. Crocker	E. J. Banks
Borger*	21	Jerrie Keith 4-61	Lois M. Vaughan	Lois M. Vaughan K	John W. Wise	N. G. Leonard	John B. Wilkinson
Brownfield* . .	10	Jess McWherter 4-62	Alva J. Gerson S	E. D. Jones F	O. E. Floyd	Phil Thompson ‡	James Tippit
Brownsville* .	48	J. C. George 11-61	J. W. Sloss	Glen Crigler F	John F. Huth E	Tony Tobin	Joe Caro
Brownwood* .	17	W. C. Carpenter 4-62	Virgil C. Gray	Virgil C. Gray K	J. S. Palmer E	Chas. M. Alford	George C. Calder
Bryan*	28	O. B. Donaho 4-61	Noah W. Dansby S	Noah W. Dansby S	R. F. Downey, Jr. E	Sam Noto	L. L. Martin
Cleburne* . . .	15	A. W. Kanewske	Johnnie Gordon	Everett Tolar F	Leo Hearne	Tommy Wigington	Tom Kirkpatrick
College Station*	11	Ernest Langford 4-62	Florence Neelley	Florence Neelley K	L. P. Dulaney	Virgil Phipps	Lee E. Norwood
Corpus Christi*	168	Ellroy King 4-61	T. Ray Kring S	Thomas B. Murphy F	Jack Graham	John Carlisle	Richard T. Runyan
Corsicana* . .	20	R. S. Reading 4-61	Alton N. Justiss	Alton N. Justiss K	Raymond L. Henry E	Charlie G. Tieman	Bill Onstott
Dallas*	680	R. L. Thornton 5-61	Harold G. Shank	E. Lynn Crossley E	H. H. Stirman	C. N. Penn	J. E. Curry
Del Rio	19	Arthur Kennedy 4-62	Fred Underwood S	Fred Underwood S	Conger H. Jones E	W. E. Zorn	C. W. McBee
Denison*	23	Ralph Porter 4-61	Mrs. Helen Chartrau	Mrs. Helen Chartrau K	John Smithen	George Cravens	Paul Borum
Denton*	27	Frank Barrow 4-61	W. D. Buttrill	Earl Chandler F	Felix Callahan	Jack Gentry	I. E. Anderson
Eagle Pass* .	12	W. A. Hewatt 4-62	Manuel Reyes, Jr.	Manuel Reyes, Jr. K	Doyle J. Duke M	H. D. Carrington	Pete Rossi, Jr.
Edinburg* . . .	19	Joe Davis 4-61	Paul W. Henderson	Paul W. Henderson K	Jack Owen	Elbert Sanders	Leroy Eastin
El Paso	277	Ray. L. Telles, Jr. 4-61	Joe Herrera	Joseph R. Higdon C	C W. Davis E	H. A. Davis	C. J. Horak
Farmers Branch*	13	Oley E. Attebery 4-62	Dorthanna Williams S		F. L. Napier, Jr.	R. L. Yager	H. H. Courtney
Fort Worth* .	356	T. A. McCann 4-61	Roy A. Bateman	L. P. Cookingham M	C. M. Thelin	Paul C. Fontaine	Cato S. Hightower
Freeport* . . .	12	C. M. Helpingstill 4-63	Bill Pennington	Bill Pennington K	J. C. Joy E	Conrad Kennedy	N. H. Lassiter, Jr.
Gainesville* .	13	Russell Guffey 4-61	Lockie Owen S	Lockie Owen S	Bill Springfield	Bill Lewie	Lewis Theobald
Galena Park .	11	W. J. Philpot 4-62	Mrs. Jean Pope S	Mrs. Jean Pope S	Tom W. Ethridge E	W. H. Roob	E. A. Cox
Galveston* . .	67	H. Y. Cartwright, Jr. 4-61	Mrs. M. G. Morales S	John W. Davidson A	Owen Holzheuser E	Wm. J. Handerson	O. E Henson
Garland*	39	E. E. Wright, Jr. 4-62	Aleta Henrichsen	C. E. Duckworth T	Fred Kasper, Jr. E	Harry Y. Grantham	Henry Ashley
Grand Prairie* .	30	James D. Weems 4-61	Barbara Aldriege	Guy L. McCraw F	Richard Burleson E	J. C. Swaddley	Buster Adams
Greenville* . .	19	Ed Rutherford 4-62	Muriel K. Barnett	Olan G. Steele F	James C. Duff	Harvey Peyton	Leonard Petty
Groves*	17	David M. Smith 12-62	Mary Ann Carleton	James A. Smith, Jr.	Robert A. Bowers	Robt. Woods	Geo. Walker
Haltom City* .	23	J. C. Gunter 4-61	Edna Shurbet S	June Huff F	Hugh T. Henry M	Bud McDowell	Pat Moffatt
Harlingen* . .	41	Fred L. Paschall 12-62	F. R. Lucas S	F. R. Lucas S	K. R. Caldwell	W. T. Hamilton	Marshall Rousseau
Highland Park .	10	William H. Seay 4-62	Wm. C. Yarbrough S	Wm.C. Yarbrough S	R. B. Allen	W. H. Naylor	W. H. Naylor
Houston	938	Lewis Curtrer 12-61	Margaret Westerman S	Roy B. Oakes C	Eugene Maier	Claude Bullock	Carl L. Shuptrine
Huntsville . . .	12	Wilbourn S. Gibbs 4-62	Mrs. Kate B. Ross S	Mrs. Kate B. Ross S	N. B. Davidson E	J. C. Loving	R. M. Conner, Jr.
Hurst*	10	H. L. Merrill 4-62	Margaret T. Larsen S	H. E. Stone F	Albert Cromeans	Ed Duffel	Joe M. Watson
Irving*	46	Lynn F. Brown 4-61	Mary L. Gilliland	M. L. Vaughn, Jr. F	Carl J. Smith E	E. F. Cronan	C. J. Wirasnik
Kermit*	10	Bert L. Stevens 4-62	James C. Hill M	James C. Hill M	Garland G. Odom E	Fred W. Pearson	W. A. Pence
Kilgore*	10	L. N. Crim 4-61	Floyd J. Carroll M	Floyd J. Carroll		Wm. J. McBride	Otis S. Whittington
Killeen*	23	John C. Odom 4-62	T. H. Noeman	John G. Sarris F	Jack A. Mathews	Vernon B. Rucker	Wm. C. Cooper
Kingsville* . .	25	J. H. McCrocklin 4-62	J. H. Patten	J. H. Patten K	H. I. Smith S	Paul Dacke	Ira Scott

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
La Marque*	14	Harry C. Jarvis 4-61	Mrs. Lenan Whelton	S. A. Duitscher F	Eddie H. Harvill	Jack A. Neuner	H. G. Whitmire
Lamesa*	12	Bowers Purcell	Jack N. Goodloe S	Jack N. Goodloe S	C. A. Taylor M	Paul Oswalt	H. M. Zimmerman
Laredo	61	J. C. Martin, Jr. 4-62	James Haynes S	James Haynes S	Gonzalo F. Farias E	Geo. E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Levelland*	10	J. Spencer Ellis 4-61	L. E. Mabe S	Morris Hudson A	O. L. Thornton S	Amos Meek	G. T. Arrington
Longview*	40	J. Clyde Tomlinson 4-61	L. W. Summers S	L. W. Summers S	B. A. Crocker	Joe Causey	Roy Stone
Lubbock*	129	David C. Casey 4-62	Mrs. Lavenia Lowe S	A. P. Couch F	John T. Hickerson	Glenn Smith	J. T. Alley
Lufkin*	18	Jim Waters 4-61	Lynn Durham S	C. B. Richardson T	Willard White E	D. C McPherson	Walter Billingsley
McAllen*	33	Phillip Boeye 4-61	H. H. Hensley	W. L. Schupp M	G. C. Moseley	Alfred S Myers	C D. Mussey
McKinney*	14	Roy F. Hall 4-61	Billy J. Cope	Billy J. Cope K	Jack Dinsmore S	Julius Smith	Euel Ford
Marshall*	24	Frank C. Green, Jr. 4-61	Clark Ross	Clark Ross K	John Bamber E ‡	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Mercedes*	11	C. A. Ripley 4-62	J. O. Clark S	Gay Walker M	J. O. Clark S	Claudio Castaneda	Gene Hobart
Mesquite*	28	James Fontenot 4-60	Mrs. N. McGaughly S	Donald K. Martin F	Orvis Massey	James E. Lewis	G. T. Morris
Midland*	63	F. L. Thompson 4-62	J. C. Hudman	Robert W. Bunkley F	T. G. Jenkins E	J. M. Little	Harold Wallace
Mineral Wells	11	C. K. Davis 4-61	Mrs. Sarah F. Scott	C. K. Davis F	E. O. Moore S	Herman Tolbert	Ambrous Lee
Mission*	14	H. R. Melch 4-62	Dick Turner	Dick Turner K	C. E. Langston	L. R. Kelch	R. E. Forche
Nacogdoches *	13	M. M. Stripling 4-61	Cleon Compton	Cleon Compton K	S. F. Collins	D. A. Teutsch	Tom Drewry
Nederland*	12	J. P. Peterson 4-62 ‡	Alta Fletcher S	J. B. McKinney T	M. M. Malke S	M. J. Cormier	B. J. Neal
New Braunfels	16	Joseph Faust 5-62	Harry R. Alves	Joseph Faust F	R. S. Jahn E	A. J. Haster	Weldon Davidson
Odessa*	80	J. T. Clark 4-62	Ray R. Fuqua F	Ray R. Fuqua F	Paul M. West	Charlie Meadows	Jess Cariker
Orange*	26	Martin K. Thomen 8-62	Wayne B. Swearingen	Mrs. F. E. Johnson T	Walter N. Scarborough	Vertis Sands	Kenneth Green
Palestine	14	Johnie Herrington 4-61	J. G. Hardgrave S	J. G. Hardgrave S	O. J. Wagner	J. L. Warrington	John H. Womack
Pampa*	25	E. A. Myatt 4-61	Edwin S. Vicars	Edwin S. Vicars K	R. B. Cooke	J. E. Winborne	J. B. Conner
Paris*	21	William C. Ragan 4-61	Harold C. Greene	Harold C. Greene K	J. E Albright E	Earl Sherley	Dan A. Bills
Pasadena	59	Comer Whitaker 5-61	Marvin F. Jackson S	Marvin F. Jackson S	Geo. A. Smith E	L. D. Potter	A. J. Schamerhorn
Pecos	13	D. H. Rhodes 4-62	Jimmie Preslar	L. A. Patterson F	Wm. Fowler E	Sammy Caroline	C. R. Peables
Pharr	14	W. S Walters 4-62	Vivian J. Bennett S		John M. Gibson	John Maston	John M. Payton
Plainview	19	M. B. Hood 4-62	P. H. Bryan	P. H. Bryan S	W. R. Hogge E	Leedy Maxey	H. R. Pelphrey
Port Arthur*	67	C. R. Eisler 4-61	Ernest W. Meyer	Kirby Lilljedahl T	H. H. Poole E	Harry A. Hebert	Glenn F. Hamman ‡
Richardson*	17	G. C. Hoskins 4-61	Noma P. Everett	J. W. Williamson F	James H. Cowan E	Richard Russell	J. W. Golden
Robstown	10	B. D. Berryman 4-62	Belo Kellam S	Belo Kellam T	R. F. Wright E	Albin Wentrcek	Lester Newell
San Angelo*	59	Paul Hudman 4-62	Mamie Barfield	Bill R. Hale F	J. P. Burden E	Tom Biggs	Melvin James
San Antonio*	588	J. E. Kuykendall 4-61	J. Frank Gallagher	Bennett R. Bolen F	Sam Granta, Jr.	Milton L. Rogers	George W. Bichsel
San Benito*	16	C. C. Woods, Jr. 4-62	Lucile Kendrick	Lucille Kendrick K	M. I. Crow	Lee Roy Dillard	John Mayfield
San Marcos*	13	C. M. Allen 4-61	Judy B. Brackett	B. R. Fuller M		C. L. Haynes	Wm. A. Allbright
Seguin	14	W. H. Owen 4-62	Irene Sonka S	Arthur Vivroux T	M. A. Goodman	Berthold Naumann	Leroy Schneider ‡
Sherman*	25	E. R. Thompson 4-61	Joe B. Atkinson, Jr.	B. B. Whiteacre F	Glenn Heath, Jr. E	A. C. Jones	Les Tribble
Snyder*	14	John H. Hamblen 4-62	K. O. Pitner	K. O. Pitner T	George J. Lee	Warren Boyd	T. L. Steele
Sweetwater*	14	Dwight L. McBride	W. H. Whaley	W. H. Whaley C	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	A. B. McGuire
Temple*	30	Henry Taylor, Jr. 5-62	Claude Thompson C	Claude Thompson C	John Roark E	A. J. Giesbers	A. C. Berry
Terrell*	14	J. W. Shepard, Jr. C 4-61	H. W. Hindman S	H. W. Hindman S	S. A. Shoemaker E	Preston Barnett	Delbert C. Smith
Texarkana*	30	Robt. P. McElroy 5-62	Mary Elizabeth Young	Mary E. Young K	M. L. Bowers E	Joe Burnett	Jack O'Brien
Texas City	32	L. A. Robinson 4-62	Kenneth T. Nunn S	Kenneth T. Nunn S	R. M. Jennings	Ray M. Jones	Rankin L. DeWalt
Tyler*	51	R. P. Power C	G. V. McNallie F	G. V. McNallie F	J. P. Ferrill E	W. G. Heath	D. C. Butler

University Pk. . .	23	Roy C. Coffee 4-62	Ralph E. Hamman M	Ralph E. Hamman M	Jack B. Kirven E	Forrest E. Keene	Forrest E. Keene
Uvalde*	10	Melvin Rowland 1-63	G. A. Scrimshire M	Robert Eulenwider F	Jack Caffel S	Roy Lee Ham	Joe Newcomer
Vernon	12	John M. Naylor 4-62	T. W. Daniel S	T. W. Daniel S	R. B. Smith	Joe Donges	Walter Suttle
Victoria* . . .	33	W. R. McCright 4-61	Mrs. Lillie Sanchez S	Tom L. Davis F	D. R. Voelkel E	M. S. Shaw	Elmo Anderson
Waco*	98	Billy J. Hinton 4-61	Raymond J. Baker S	Elmer A. Roberts F	P. G. Dieter	Leslie T. Summey	J. V. Gunterman
Waxahachie* .	13	Roland H. Fincher 4-61	R. S. Varnado S	R. S. Varnado S	Roy Williamson S	Willie Noel	Ernest Allen
Weslaco* . . .	16	Bud J. Horn 4-61	V. C. Thompson M	V. C. Thompson M	Elijah Collinsworth S	Truman Lyles	Sidney C. Jones
W. University Pl.*	15	S. L. Lamkin 11-62	Whitt F. Johnson M	Wm. Dittert, Jr.	Tom I. Jones	C. E. Duffin	H. E. Shipp
White Settlement	12	T. M. Sheffield 4-61		Roy B. Robertson F	Roy B. Robertson	Joé Pinkerton	Ben Crubo
Wichita Falls* .	102	Kenneth Johnson 4-62	A. L. Fitts		F. M. Rugeley	E. C. White	C. C. Daniel

UTAH—8

Bountiful* . . .	17	Harold L. Pope 12-61	Wilfred H. Williams	W. H. Williams R	D C. Burningham E	Clifford Rampton	Oden B. Record
Brigham City .	12	Ruel M. Eskelsen 12-61	Willis Hansen	Gertrude Bosworth	Paul Garner	Gordon Reeves	
Logan	19	T. E. Hunsaker 12-61	H. R. Pedersen R	E. T. Hawkins T	Ray C. Hugie E	Ivo Borg	Eli Drakulich
Murray	17	Ray P. Greenwood 12-61	Alvin W. Wahlquist R	A. W. Wahlquist R	Matthew Zager S	Delbert Townsend	Lloyd DeLand
Ogden*	70	LeRoy B. Young 11-61	Mrs. Mary E. Smith	L. D. Hunter F	C. R. Kimball E	C. L. Peterson	Golden Jensen
Orem*	18	M. D. Wallace 1-62	Anne Cooper R	O. V. Farnsworth M	A. Martell Keetch S	Scott Thompson	J. R. Burgener
Provo*	36	Lloyd L. Cullimore 11-61	Fred J. Lundberg R	Terry J. Oldroyd F	Earl Conder E	D. B. Muhlestein	Jesse Evans
Salt Lake City .	189	J. Bracken Lee 12-63	Herman J. Hogensen	Louis E. Holley A	Roy W. McLeese E	Albert Thompson	L. C. Crowther

VERMONT—3

Barre*	10	George N. Estivil 3-62	C. Ralph Oliver	C. Ralph Oliver K	Thurman W. Dix	Gordon T. Thow	F. B. Chandler
Burlington . . .	36	J. E. Fitzpatrick 6-61	Wesley T. Abell	R. A. Contois T	Edward J. Crowley S	Daniel Richards	Donald P. Russell
Rutland	18	John J. Daley 3-63	Henry P. Battles	William J. Simonds T	Frank L. Rice	Alfred H. Koltonski	John L. Dinn

VIRGINIA—28

Alexandria* . .	91	Leroy Bendheim 6-61	Patsy Altizer	W. S. King F	P. B. Hall	Bernard J. Padgett	Russell A. Hawes
Arlington* . . .	163	Herbert L. Brown, Jr. C		E. D. Smith F	R. M. Wirt	J. H. Clements	W. G. Fawver
Bristol*	17	Jesse L. Everidge 9-61	Hugh T. Adair	Robert L. Morrison M	L. R. Warriner E	Hugh Worley	John W. Stover
Charlottesville*	29	Louie L. Scribner 8-62	J. S. Rush, Jr.	J. S. Rush, Jr. K	T. W. Edwards E	Lionel S. Key	J. E. Adams
Covington* . .	11	T. I. Hardy 8-61	Lucille W. Lydiatt	E. L. Thacker F	H. F. Kohne	L. A. Wolfe	D. J. Leet
Danville* . . .	47	Julian R. Stinson 8-62	Randolph L. Hall	Randolph L. Hall K	H. D. Bowling E	C. R. Edwards	E. G. McCain
Fairfax*	14	John C. Wood 8-62	G. W. Saunders, Jr. M	W. Gordon Brady F	Wm. M. Zellmar, Jr. E		C. Franklin Young
Falls Church* .	10	C. M. Hailey 9-61	H. E. Wells	C. E. Eckert F	D. S. Frady	S. S. Clime	E. G. Simpson
Fredericksburg*	14	C. M. Cowan 8-64	F. Freeman Funk M	F. Freeman Funk M	C. H. Pierson	George D. Smith	Robert W. Coble
Hampton* . . .	89	Geo. G. Bentley 6-63	C. E Johnson M	P. A. Curtis, Jr. F	W. H. Huneycutt	F. F. Hopkins	L. H. Nicholson
Harrisonburg* .	12	F. C. Switzer 8-64	Mrs. N. Arlene Loker	E. R. G. Heneberger A	B. A. Powell, Jr.	L. J. Painter	Julius F. Ritchie
Hopewell* . . .	18	Marvin C. Neal 8-62	Mrs. Louise S. Belch	W. F. Butterworth T	Walter M. Altman, Jr. E	W. Ray Taylor	Andrew Kovschak
Lynchburg* . .	55	Wm. C Vaughan C 8-62	Owen L. Bradford C	Owen L. Bradford C	J. D. Wright D	M. K. Evans	R. O. Brooks
Martinsville* .	19	J. Frank Wilson 9-62	W. Holladay Yeaman	W. H. Yeaman K	George W. Brown	Clay A. Easterly	E. J. Bolejack
Newport News*	114	O. J. Brittingham, Jr. 6-62	C. L. Williams	S. P. Hoyle F	Sol Ellenson	T. C. Sparkman	W. F. Peach
Norfolk*	306	W. F. Duckworth 8-62	Louis Hudgins	T. F. Maxwell M	Chas. H. Hughes	W. J. Lewis	Harold Anderson
Petersburg* .	37	M. W. Gill, Jr. 8-62	W. Horace Mayes	I. Val Parham T	Whitworth Cotten	J. N. Farmer	W. E. Traylor
Portsmouth* .	115	R. Irvine Smith 6-62	Caroline Gort	Caroline Gort K	F. J. Bergeron	Odell Benton	H. P. Crowe
Pulaski*	10	C. V. Jackson 8-62	Mrs. Gladys Dalton	Thos. B. Noland M	H. C. Jackson	D. G. Ray	G. E. Bouldin
Richmond* . .	220	Claude W. Woodward 6-63	W. T. Wells	Robert T. Fary F	Robert S. Hopson	E. A. Sherry	John M. Wright ‡
Roanoke* . . .	97	W. M. Anderson 9-62	J. Robert Thomas	Harry R. Yates A	John L. Wentworth	John V. Brown	Frank H. Webb

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Salem*	16	James I. Moyer 9-62	Wm. J. Paxton, Jr.	Louise F. Hurt T	F. A. Spiggle E	R. A. McNeal	G. T. Eades
South Norfolk* .	22	L. L. Briggs, Jr. 9-61	R. L. Spence	N. D. Flora T	C. W. Holdzskom E	J. B. Gibson, Sr.	R. C. Hardy
Staunton* . . .	22	T. E. Hassett, Jr. 9-62	Catherine J. Musser	A. S. Fultz T	C. M. Moyer, Jr. E	G. L. Chandler	R. R. Cline
Suffolk*	13	W. P. Griffin 8-61	Wm. S. Holland	Geo. S. Swain T	Charles F. Darling E	R. A. Baines	L. B. Butler
Vienna*	11	Guy M. Wilson 8-62	Irene C. Cole T	Irene C. Cole T	Richard P. Brice		James B. Pruitt
Waynesboro* .	16	G. K. Crutchfield, Jr. 8-62	J. W. Jones A	J. W. Jones A	J. H. Harman E	J. G. Rusmiselle	C. H. Benson
Winchester* .	15	C. B. Smalts, Jr. 9-64	P. J. Marshall	B. M. Perrero A	S. L. Grant M	Taylor L. Barr	J. Thomas Bond
WASHINGTON—24							
Aberdeen . . .	19	Ed Lundgren 6-62	Victor Lindberg	Victor Lindberg K	Buck Monson E	Royce Walldrip	A. N. Gallagher
Auburn	12	J. N. Shaughnessy 4-64	Elisabeth Heritage	James Skrivan T	George Schuler E	Ken Calkins	Charles Ludwig
Bellevue* . . .	13	Jim L. Buck 62	Jean S. Scholer	Dorothy Borthen T	Nels Kjelstad E		Nicholas Giardina
Bellingham . .	35	John E. Westford 6-62	Alfred B. Loop	Alfred B. Loop K	Oscar E. Kindquist	Wesley E. Baker	Ed. H. Bartleson
Bremerton . .	29	H. O. Domstad 6-61	E. H. T. McGowan	Wendell R. Vaa A	William Fortman E	Archie Mottinger	T. R. Tillett
Everett	40	Geo. W. Gebert 4-64	Elmer J. Lewis K		Rodney V. Colvin E	Earl Brower	George Nelson
Hoquiam	11	Harry Elway, Jr. 6-62	Ola E. Hall	Gladys M. Endresen T	Anton H. Paulson	Fred Gibcke	Chas. A. Potter
Kennewick* . .	14	Glenn Felton 4-64	Marjorie A. Miller	Marjorie A. Miller K	Tim deJong E	H. O. Malchow	O. C. Lincoln
Longview . . .	23	F. Clark Lewis 6-62	D. Wiley Carpenter	D. Wiley Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	John Holwege, Jr.	Ralph Benefiel
Moses Lake* .	11	Alex Law 4-64	Mabel Waterman	Tom Hill F	J. Garth Anderson E	Chester L. Rolly	Al Bjork
Olympia	18	Neil R. McKay	G. E. Marshall M	G. E. Marshall	Jean DeSpain E	H. A. Lynch	Roy Kelly
Pasco	15	Raymond Hicks	Mrs. Adah M. Perry	Mrs. Mary Ellison T	George R. Fisher E	Lyle E. Cooney	A. L. McKibbin
Port Angeles* .	13	James E. Maxfield	Ellis J. Law	G. C. Williams T	John B. Warder E	Kenneth Cameron	Harry Kochanek
Pullman	13	Allen Miller	M. E. Mays	Annetta Sherman T	Ben O. Nelson	C. W. Frederickson	Arch Campbell
Puyallup* . . .	12	Leslie W. Burrows 6-62	Harris F. Green M		C. S. Seabrook	Paul K. Parkhurst	Cecil Archer
Renton	19	Frank Aliment	Vern Morris	Dorothea Gossett T	James Highton E	Floyd Lawrence	Angelo Busato
Richland* . . .	24	Joyce R. Kelly 4-62	Carl W. Kruegel	James F. Willis F	Harold T. Meeks	Patrick J. Quane	R. C. Marshall
Seattle	557	G. S. Clinton 4-64	C. G. Erlandson C	C. G. Erlandson C	Roy W. Morse E	Wm. Fitzgerald	Frank C. Ramon
Spokane*	182	Neil R. Fosseen 4-61	Alex A. Brown	Carl W. Clepper A	Alfred Eschbach E	Wilburn A. Dunham	Clifford N. Payne
Tacoma*	148	Ben Hanson 4-62	Josephine Melton	Clar A. Gaisford F	Gilbert M. Schuster	Harold C. Fisk	Roy D. Kerr
Vancouver* . .	32	P. L. Wilson 4-62	R. Lovette	R. Lovette K	B. G. Smith	V. Galbraith	H. Diamond
Walla Walla* .	25	Chester C. Maxey 4-62	Royce Lawrence	Royce Lawrence K	Forest Roff	Leonard Adams	A. L. Watts
Wenatchee . . .	17	Jesse Widby 4-64	H. F. Rumohr	W. D. Ackerman T	C. E. Murray E	T. A. Weaver	William O. Reich
Yakima*	43	Thos. C. Bostic 6-62	James A. Smith	Ray McGraw F	John Mayo	W. K. Moore	Oscar Soderstrom
WEST VIRGINIA—15							
Beckley	19	Cecil L. Miller 6-63	W. L. Humphrey R	W. L. Humphrey R	D. E. Warden S	C. P. Conner	M. E. Tyree
Bluefield* . . .	19	T. Courtney Tanner 8-61	Maxine P. Holm	A. L. Tyree T	Elmer C. Barton E	E. L. McClure	W. E. DeMoss
Charleston . .	86	John A. Shanklin 5-63	Joseph A. Hudson	Harry R. Howell A	J. Lewis Hark E	O. E. Boggess	Dallas W. Bias
Clarksburg* .	29	E. W. James 6-61	Mildred Zink	Marvin Miller F	E. V. Selby E	Haywood Burnsido	Carl James
Dunbar	11	Lawrence Barker	C F. Stewart	C. F. Stewart K	J. A. Spence E	D. C. Thumm	W A. Long
Fairmont . . .	27	William G. Meyer 6-63	Neil H. Shreve	Earl B. Smith F	J. Richard Davis S	Ralph L. Gump	Carl R. Cain
Huntington* . .	84	David L. Francis 6-61	Florence Williams	Charles E. Via F	Lucian Harrision	John H. Gallagher	Herman A. Frazier
Martinsburg .	16	C. Leslie Golliday 6-62	Mrs. Pauline Boxwell R	Mrs. P. Boxwell R	John C. Potts E	Merle C. Fellers	H. Kenneth Cushwa

Morgantown* .	22	Marlyn E. Lugar 6-61	James A. Ashburn	James A. Ashburn K	J. E. Snyder E	George Sweitzer, Jr.	John W. Lewis
Moundsville* .	15	M. Vernon Smith 6-63	Novella M. Henry	Margaret Brendy T	A. J. Thompson S	E. C. Boso	George Hinerman
Parkersburg .	45	Dean T. Jackson 4-62	Sharlene George	Paul D. Uhlman F	Parker E. Peters E	G. F. Hays	Wm. W. Lazzell
St. Albans . . .	15	A. L. Ramsey 6-61	Ava S. VandeLinde	Ava S. VandeLinde K	B. H. Sutphin S	F. E. Short	Ernest J. Bowyer
S. Charleston .	19	J. W. Londeree 7-62	Cecil Washburn	Mrs. Cleo Johnson T	William Bradford E	Charles Schmidt	C. L. Hawkins
Weirton*	28	David T. Frew 6-63	Ralph Cottilli	Andrew McLaughlin	Guy Little S	John Ferguson	Joseph Rodak
Wheeling* . . .	53	J. J. Gast 7-63	August L. Dailer	C. W. Wasemann A	W. H. Nickerson, Jr. E	Wm. McFadden	M. A. Baumann
WISCONSIN—43							
Appleton	48	Clarence Mitchell 4-62	Elden J. Broehm	Elden J. Broehm K	Edwin J. Duszynski	Alfred W. Arnold	Walter J. Hendricks
Ashland	10	Harry Simon 4-62	Rudolph P. Anich	Rudolph P. Anich K	William Kearney	William Griffiths	Donald Tolliver
Beaver Dam .	13	Clarence M. Arndt 4-62	Wm. A. Tomashek	E. A. Strey C	John A. Prunuske E	Henry O. Kroll	Louis W. Zwieg
Beloit*	33		Dean A. Porter F	Dean A. Porter F	Edward Bennett	Glen Davis	George Griffin
Brookfield . . .	20	Franklin Wirth	William T. Egan	William T. Egan K	Forrest G. Robinson E		William Wolcott
Brown Deer* .	11	Richard A. Koch P 4-62	Dwayne Partain M	Dwayne Partain M	Erwin Krumhus	George Newman	Ervin W. Kraus
Chippewa Falls .	12	Frank Hauptmann 4-61	Dolly Broedlow	Dolly Broedlow K	S. R. Cray E	Edw. H. Kalk, Sr.	Floyd J. Maloney
Cudahy	18	Vincent Totka 4-62	Joseph W. Rychlak	Jos. W. Rychlak K	Melvin Fiss E	Sigmund Bukowski	Anthony Wise
De Pere	10	Von J. Maes 4-62	Irvin A. Smits	Irvin A. Smits K	A. A. Porath E	A. L. Jacobs	Hubert Vaessen
Eau Claire* . .	38	W. R. Waters P 4-61	Gordon D. Campbell	Reynold Running F	Neal Bartholomew	Ernest Moss	Harold MacLaughlin
Fond du Lac* .	33		Gerald J. Ondrasek	A. H. Severson F	Elmer Bray	Howard W. Munson	James D. Cahill
Franklin	10	S. W. Delker 5-62	Richard R. Eddy	Clarence J. Nitz T	Bismarck Muehrcke E	Elmer H. Delikat	George A. Davitz
Green Bay . . .	63	R. P. Denissen 4-63	Clifford Centen	Richard Jansen C	Francis Euclide	David Zuidmulder	Elmer A. Madson
Greenfield . . .	18	Donald J. Hansen 4-64	Henry A. Rajchel	Henry A. Rajchel K	Donald Webster E	Charles Rule	
Janesville* . .	35		Harlan Bradford	Karl A. Samek F	Rober Krempel E	A. E. Andreski	J. A. Webb
Kaukauna . . .	10	Jos. F. Bayorgeon 4-62	Karl E. Marzahl	Karl E. Marzahl K	Robert Natrop	Wm. Haupt	Harold Engerson
Kenosha	68	Eugene R. Hammond 4-62	Joseph Sawicki	Joseph R. Sawicki K	Anthony W. DeBlaise	William J. Brady	Stanley G. Haukedahl
La Crosse . . .	48	Milo G. Knutson 4-61	Alice A. Dickson	M. R. Birnbaum F	Carl A. Wahlstrom	Adolph Kessel	George C. Long
Madison	127		Alfred W. Bareis	John Stein C	John G. Thompson E	Edward J. Page	Wilbur H. Emery
Manitowoc . . .	32	Walter Koepke 4-61	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	James Danielson	Frank Tomchek
Marinette . . .	13		John E. Brickert	John E. Brickert K	Robert J. Poss E		Vernon C. Laabs
Marshfield . .	14	Irwin W. Wendt 5-62	E. M. Ingersoll	Gerald Young C	R. H. Schneider E	Verlyn Ziegahn	W. W. Wohlfahrt
Menasha	15	John L. Klein 4-62	Harry H. Kind	Harry H. Kind K	Melvin J. Noth E	Edw. Heim	Peter Clark
Menomonee Falls	18	Horace I. Trenary 4-61	Frederick Gottlieb	F. E. Gottlieb K	Albert W. Rott	Jos. Riehle	Otto P. Schneider
Milwaukee . . .	741	Henry W. Maier 4-64	Stanley Witkowski	John E. Kalupa C	Lloyd D. Knapp	Edward B. McCabe	H. O. Johnson
Neenah	18	Chester S. Bell 4-62	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	Wayne G. Bryan	John Zick	Irving Stilp
New Berlin . .	16	Anthony Stigler 4-61	Joseph H. Rausch	Joseph H. Rausch K	James Lenz E	Earl Brennand	
Oshkosh* . . .	45		Roger Kliss	Orville A. Gartman F	John Stauss	Otto Stoegbauer	Harry A. Guenther
Racine	89	Jack H. Humble 4-61	George H. Benson	Nellie S. Furre C	Henry A. Nelson	Rudolph Anderson	LeRoy C. Jenkins
St. Francis . .	10	Herbert C. Kiehl	Fred J. Schoendorf	James G. McManus T	David F. Hanley		
Sheboygan . . .	46	John Bolgert 4-61	Melvin Mohr	Le Roy L. Metscher C	Robert E. Fleischer	Ray Dionne	Steen W. Heimke
Shorewood* . .	16		Francis G. Daley	Robert W. Duncan M	Ray D. Sullivan	Emil F. Bartels	Emil F. Bartels
South Milwaukee	20	W. P. Atkinson 4-61	Louis J. Mosakowski	L. J. Mosakowski C	Donald J. Pedo E	Max Dinkelman	Henry R. Tylicki
Stevens Point .	18	Ed Piotrowski	Clara Trierweiler	Norman J. Meshak C	Hiram L. Krebs	C. E. Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior	34	Lawrence M. Hagen 4-62	R. E. McKeague	Jarl W. Aho C	E. W. Berg	A. J. Gee	A. E. Buchanan
Two Rivers* .	12	Edward Becker 4-61	Hilary J. Rath F	Hilary J. Rath F	Jack Markham E	Henry Willert	John Brandt
Watertown . . .	14		Glenn R. Ferry	Glenn R. Ferry K	Floyd W. Usher	Alfred Linde	Herbert F. Vehlow
Waukesha . . .	30	Harold T. Owens 5-62	Esther Winn	Erwin H. Siegrist C	Walter E. Dick	Emery Downie	Moody Walter
Wausau	32	Ben C. Schuck 4-62	Roy A. Hagengruber	R. A. Hagengruber K	Harold J. Erickson E	Wilbur G. Petzold	Norman W. Zietlow

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1961—Continued

City and 1960 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Wauwatosa	57	Wm. B. Knuese 4-64	P. H. Riemer	Theo Kunz F	Francis Kuckuck E	Douglas J. Dunlop	Louis R. Wrasse
West Allis	68	Arnold H. Klentz 4-64	Phil Elliott	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Arthur L. Wichner	Henry C. Nelson	Louis Reinsch
Whitefish Bay*	18	Tom E. Hayes P 4-63	Leona R. Eichfeld	Leona R. Eichfeld K	John M. Katzban	Joseph Kasal	Orval H. Meister
Wisconsin Rapids	15	Nels M. Justeson 4-62	Robert O. Boyarski	Raymond L. Clark T	Ervin Brandt S	Cloyd R. Vallin	Rudolph J. Exner
WYOMING—5							
Casper*	39	Wm. Earnshaw 12-62	E. A. Grant	E. A. Grant K	J. C. Jackson	A. L. Piper	Paul Danigan
Cheyenne	44	Worth Story 1-62	Vivian F. Rodin	Herbert Kingham T	Thane Baldwin, Jr. E	Francis W. Bush	Fred M. Schmoker
Laramie*	18	Gordon W. Davis 12-62	Marjorie Pelissier K	Chas. Earl Cady T	W. J. Nelson E	Blake Fanning	La Verne Trabing
Rock Springs	10	Paul J. Wataha 1-62	Clarence W. Bartek	C. W. Bartek K	Andrew M. Angelovic S	Louis W. Muir	
Sheridan*	12	N. A. Nelson 1-63	R. Q. Smith	R. Q. Smith K	J. R. Wright E	Clarence Brohaw	James F. Bale

TABLE XIX

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000: JANUARY, 1961

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city.
A dagger (†) indicates acting official.
Letter "t" indicates town and "tp" township.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—26		
Albertville	E. B. Adams 10-64	J. M. Cochran
Athens	Arthur W. Stewart 10-64	E. A. Paul
Atmore	H. H. Dees 9-64	S. L. Rollins
Attalla	Chas. W. Burke 10-64	Mrs. Bera Martin
Bay Minette	Sam Pruette 9-64	A. R. Cromartie
Brewton	Philip T. May 10-64	Julius P. Maxwell, Jr.
Clanton		Miss Marine B. Harris
Demopolis	Edward B. Bailey 10-64	Dottie Partridge
Eufaula	Marvin E. Edwards 9-64	Eugene C. Parker
Fort Payne	Fred W. Purdy 9-64	W. A. Garrett
Greenville	George F Archer 1-64	C. L. Lancaster
Guntersville	T. E. Martin P 10-63	Sue Heath
Hartselle	Grady J. Long 10-64	H. B. Sherrill
Hueytown	Majors Nordan 10-64	Mrs. Francis Cork
Jacksonville	Frank D. Casey 10-64	G. A. Holbrook
Lanett	Reid Kent 10-64	Edward M. Wright
Leeds	Bill Dorrough 9-64	James H. Bailey
Northport	H. D. Darden 12-64	O. T. Faucett
Opp	J. L. Channell, Sr. 10-64	M. L. Senn
Ozark	Wilmer Parker 10-64	J. T. Dykes
Prattville	C. M. Gray 10-64	Dean Matthews
Roanoke	K. L. Hooper 10-64	Olin E. Sheppard
Russellville	J. D. Burns 9-64	A. O. Richards
Scottsboro	John T. Reid 10-64	Mrs. Susie Raynes
Tarrant City	O. B. McCullough 10-64	Z. D. McCuen
Tuscumbia	E. J. Henninger 10-61	Lurline Cook
ALASKA—2		
Juneau*	J. Wayne Johnson	Harold Cargin
Ketchikan*	R. M. Hardcastle 10-61	Mrs. Bertha McKay
ARIZONA—7		
Avondale*	L. R. Turner 1-62	Albert R. Pierce M
Bisbee	Paul Durret 6-62	Lee W. Bodenhamer
ARIZONA—*continued*		
Casa Grande*	A. S. Guinn 6-61	Mrs. Pauline I. Cook
Chandler*	Hal Clark Jones 6-62	Arlene Rossell
Globe*	A. V. Hardt 5-62	J. E. Phillips M
Nogales	Abe Rochlin 6-61	Fidel A. Enciso
Winslow*	Gervase J. Hale, Sr. 4-62	Florence Armstrong
ARKANSAS—19		
Arkadelphia	Louis H. Crow 12-62	D. H. Crawford R
Batesville	Roy Row 12-61	R. W. Sturch, Sr.
Conway	Edgar B. Parker 1-62	Walter Dunaway
Crossett	V. N. Carter 12-61	Nelson Toler
Harrison	Dene O. Hester 12-61	Rosemary Richesin
Hope*		Mrs. Chas. Reynerson
Malvern	Lester L. Pate 12-61	Edwin A. Galloway
Marianna	Clyde S. Andrews 12-61	Cayce Turner
Morrilton	C E. Bridewell 12-61	Mrs. Faye Meador
Newport	Bill Duncan 12-61	Vaughan C. Jackson
Osceola	Ben F. Butler 12-61	E. H. Stephens
Paragould	C. A. Wood 12-61	Mrs. Effie Kirby
Rogers	W. S. Puckett 12-61	W. E. Bland
Russellville	James Newton 12-61	John T. Little
Searcy	Leslie Carmichael 1-62	D. E. Dobbins
Stuttgart	Lloyd G. McCollum 12-61	Mrs. Lola Cole
Van Buren	A. R. Toothaker 12-61	Geo. L. Crofton
Warren	E. F. Paulus, Jr. 12-61	Mrs. Hilda McEwen
West Helena	Jesse E. Porter 1-62	Mrs. Julia S. Adkins
CALIFORNIA—54		
Arcata*	Dalee M. Dolson 4-62	Roberta Brechbill
Artesia*	David Seldeen	Edwin W. Medley M
Atherton	H. N. Kuechler, Jr. 4-62	W. H. Boren
Atwater	S. C. Court 4-62	W. L. Spafford
Auburn*	Ernest Richardson 4-62	Barbara Wylie
Benicia	James Lemos 4-62	Anna G. Pine

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

CALIFORNIA—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Blythe	Warren C. Miller 4-62	C. A. Cusick
Brea	F. J. Schweitzer, Jr. 4-62	Constance Young
Calexico*	Raul Carrillo 4-64	Richard S. Emerson M
Carlsbad*	Jane C. Sonneman 4-61	Harry Price
Clovis	Douglas R. Dresser 4-62	E. W. Franck
Coalinga*	W. L. Wallace 4-62	Floyd Howe
Commerce*	Maurice H. Quigley 4-62	Lawrence W. O'Rourke M
Corte Madera*	Edward W. Colthurst 4-61	Mrs. Naydeen Penny
Davis*	Norman E. Woodbury 4-62	C. W. Birkelo M
Dinuba	Richard F. Keeffe 4-64	Gladys M. Archer
Fairfax	Kenneth Edgar 4-62	Alice Leonesio
Gilroy*	Sig Sanchez 4-63	Susanne E. Payne
Grover	Fay R. Keen 4-62	Nell G. Sheehan
Hemet*	James Simpson 4-64	Mary E. Henley
Hillsborough*	J. Philip Coghlan 4-62	Mrs. Gertrude Daves
Hollister*	John J. Kurtich 4-62	Joseph P. Talbot
Indio*	James J. O'Brien 4-62	William T. Freeman
La Verne*	J. Jack Melhorn 4-64	Ruth S. Hogan
Laguna Beach*	J. E. Riddle 4-64	Ed. H. Beaver
Larkspur*	Arthur Storhaug 4-62	Helen Wilson
Lindsay	Lenox E. Roark 4-62	D. H. Edwards
Los Banos*	John Amabile ‡	Michael Dambrosio M
Los Gatos*	Alberto E. Merrill 4-62	Mrs. Beverly H. Blatnick
Manteca*	Delbert E. Luck 4-62	Angelo Bressani M
Martinez*	Fred H. Caudel 4-61	Lawrence J. Kowalski
Marysville	Glen L. McKean	Eugene M. Boyd, Jr.
Milpitas*	Richard B. Taylor 4-62	Clarence McCasland
Newark*	Leonard L. Lucio 4-61	William L. Stanton, Jr.
Oroville	Conrad L. Weisker 4-63	Ralph M. Carpenter
Palos Verdes Es.	H. F. B. Roessler 4-64	Phyllis S. Stockdale
Paso Robles*	Gilbert H. Leisy 4-62	Sidney S. Tucker M
Pinole	Edgar O. Hoke 4-61	Elizabeth Grimes
Placentia*	James W. Hock 4-62	Frances J. Shelley
Porterville*	William R. Rodgers 4-63	M. L. Grimsley
Red Bluff*	John R. Trainor 4-64	Mrs. Enville C. Spaulding
Reedley	W. H. Cornelius 4-62	Mrs. Ila Henry
San Clemente*	George F. Eyre 4-62	Max L. Berg
Sanger*	Charles O. Wallin 4-64	Retha Vernon
Sausalito*	P. S. Ehrlich, Jr. 4-64	Amelie L. Smith
Seal Beach*	Norma Brandel Gibbs 4-64	Frederick W. Hickman
Selma	Ray C. Bollin 4-62	M. Julius Jensen
Sierra Madre*	W. Webster Vannier 4-64	L. Marie Warfel
Susanville	Elton S. Millar 4-62	Marlys M. Ritchie

FLORIDA—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Lantana		Richard G. Uhl
Largo*	Harry D. Powell 6-61	D. R. Judkins M
Live Oak	J. M. Phillips 5-62	Harvey W. Perry
Marianna*	D. N. Malloy 1-62	E. T. Denmark
Miami Shores*	Dean R. Claussen 4-61	M. Antoinette Vigneron
Miramar	Richard Calhoun 1-63	Helen G. Marienthal
New Smyrna Bch.*	Hannah D. Bonnet 4-62	E. E. Hughes
Oakland Park	J. W. Stevens 12-61	Esther M. Erickson
Opa Locka*	Richard Bennis 4-62	Mrs. Hester Dozer
Ormond Beach	Ernest J. Cassen 1-62	Gerald F. Althouse
Palm Beach*		Hugh G. Bruce
Palmetto	Roger M. Murray 1-62	James E. Anderson
Perry	R. Ray Porter 7-61	Clarence J. Giddens
Quincy*	C. L. Sowell 6-61	P. Z. Peeples
St. Petersbg. Bch.*	G. C. Criswell, Jr. 3-62	Mary E. Doubek
Sebring	J. D. Hunt 12-61	Jack R. Stroup
South Miami*	Paul U. Tevis 3-62	C. B. Petry M
Tarpon Sprgs.*	Thomas M. Craig 1-62	Louis A. Baker
Titusville*	James R. Pritchard 10-62	Norman W. Hickey M
Vero Beach*	Harry C. Offutt, Jr. 12-61	Mary M. Fiers
West Miami	E. P. Cooper 4-62	Bessie Blumin
Wilton Manor	Harold T. Price 1-62	J. Frank Starling
Winter Garden	L. C. Clements 10-61	E. M. Tanner

GEORGIA—26

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Cairo*	R. A. Bell 1-65	Clara Mauldin
Cartersville*	Charles A. Cowan 12-61	Robert E. Gibbons
Cedartown*	Albert F. Moore C 12-61	M. L. Newbern
Chamblee	W. B. Malone 12-61	Mrs. Frances G. Byrd
Covington	N. S. Turner 12-61	H. P. Cowan
Dawson	Carl Rountree 1-63	R. R. Jones
Douglas*	E. D. Brooks 7-61	Mrs. Marilee Dean
Eastman*	Jim Gary C 12-61	Mrs. J. D. Harrell
Elberton*	J. S. Asbury 12-62	Herbert L. Cobb
Fitzgerald	Paul E. Ward 12-61	J. E. Bailey
Fort Valley	W. Irving Rigdon 3-62	Wilbur Kay Avera
Garden City	W. F. Oglesby, Sr. 12-61	R. I. Mingledorff
Jesup*	R. M. Walker 12-61	Gussie Sutton
La Fayette*	H. C. Derrick 12-62	Audrey Littlejohn
Monroe	Booth Williams 1-62	Mrs. Louise O. McKissick
Perry	Milton Beckham 12-61	Mrs. M. W. Griffin
Quitman*	J. R. Knight C 12-61	Mrs. Jean Jones
Sandersville	M. L. Friedman 9-61	Jeff. A. Irwin

Turlock*	Quaile R. Norton 4-62	Forrest R. Harkins
Ukiah*	Ralph I. Buxton 4-61	Carolyn M. Church
Union City*	John A. Ratiken 4-61	C. Deane Seeger, Jr. M
Walnut Creek* ..	Frank A. Marshall 4-61	Adele C. Laine
Wasco	Glenn C. Hallock 4-62	C. B. Roberts

COLORADO—12

Alamosa*	Lloyd O. Burton, Jr. 12-61	Paul Henry
Brighton	A. E. Wall 1-62	R. A. Buffington
Canon City*	Edwin A. Rogers 11-61	Betty J. Brotherton
Commerce Town .	H. Alfred Krogh 11-61	A. L. Williams
Cortex*	Paul H. Marsell 1-62	Louida M. Henry
Fort Morgan ...	Thos. P. Ferguson 1-62	J. E Longnecker
Golden*	Clark B. Carpenter 11-61	Clarence E. Mabb
La Junta*	J. H. Macdonald 11-61	Hazel Best Girch
Lamar	C. O. Bowman 1-62	Marvin D. Fowler
Loveland	Robert Hipps 1-62	Louise Less
Montrose*	Moral Gatschet 12-61	Harriett Barnes
Walsenburg	Ethel L. Stacey 1-62	Doris M. Conder

CONNECTICUT—2

Putnam	Leo C. Tetreault 1-62	Leo J. Pominville
Rockville	Leo P. Flaherty, Jr. 12-61	Ethel M. Pease

DELAWARE—3

Dover*	W. Edward Haman 2-62	F. P. Neylan
Elsmere	Joseph R. Walling 4-61	Elizabeth J. Joyce
Milford*	Roy E. Pettyjohn 1-62	J. Robert Green

FLORIDA—41

Arcadia	P. P. Speer 9-61	Margaret Way R
Auburndale* ...	Fred H. Hutchinson 12-61	Hicksia Willis
Avon Park	E. A. DeLaney, Sr. 9-61	Mrs. Lucile A. Shockley
Boca Raton		Jacob Heidt
Chattahoochee ..	J. M. Clark 9-61	J. Paul McLarty
Crestview	Geo. H. Whitehurst 11-62	L. W. Rice
Dania*	Robert E Houston 12-61	Mary E. Thornhill
De Funiak Sprgs. .	C. L. Dorsey 7-61	Syble Neel
Deerfield Beach* .	J. C. Mitchell 1-62	Mrs. Betty A. Hayes
Dunedin*	Sam A. Davis 1-62	W. Lovett Douglas
Eustis*	C. A. Waterfield 12-61	R. M. Hendrick
Fernandina Bch.* .	W. H. Melton	R. H. Nahm M
Gulfport*	William MacNeill 11-62	John F. Holsapple
Haines City* ...	J. R. Wadsworth, Jr. 10-61	Evelyn D. Wilson
Homestead*	Tom J. Harris 12-61	A. E. Campbell
Kissimmee* ...		B. Harold Farmer M
Lake City	Murray E. Hagan 5-61	Geo. W. Wilson
Lake Wales* ...	R. A. Coleman 6-61	W. P. Seymour, Jr.

Statesboro	W. A. Bowen	Julian B. Hodges
Swainsboro	Ralph Smith 1-62	Grady Price
Thomaston	Harvey R. Greene 12-61	R. A. Freeman
Tifton*		O. V. Barkuloo, Jr.
Toccoa*	W. C. Clary, Jr. 12-61	Mrs. Josephine Gleason
Vidalia	J. F. Darby, Jr. 1-62	Dorothy R. Calhoun
Waynesboro	William H. Watson 12-61	Mrs. Mabel Manau
Winder	C. A. Rutledge 1-63	Mark Sims

IDAHO—4

Blackfoot	Elvin A. Lindquist 5-61	Nellie Mansor
Burley	J. Leonard Salmon 4-61	A. B. Dansie
Kellogg	H. C. Seeber 5-61	Joe Irvine
Mountain Home ..	Charles Freeman 4-61	Edw. F. Clements

ILLINOIS—78

Addison	R. J. McHugh P 4-61	Annemarie Blischke
Barrington		Mrs. May L. Pinkerman
Bartonville	W. H. Lauterbach P 5-61	Glenn H. Jones
Batavia	J. E. Anderson 4-61	Melba Pierson
Beardstown	John H. Glenn 5-61	Esther L. Schlueter
Bensenville	Gust J. Van Mol P 5-61	Herbert H. Dierking
Benton	Howard Lewis 5-63	Charles Moss
Berkeley	Glen E. Morgan P 5-61	Harold Peterson
Bradley	Glenn Mulligan P 5-61	Mrs. Mabel N. Pilcher
Bridge View ...	John A. Oremus 4-63	Charles J. Otis
Broadview	Merritt E. Braga P 4-61	Ernest D. Waldt
Cairo	Robert Peddie 4-63	C. F. Walker
Carlinville	B. G. Bates 4-61	Alfred Boatman
Carmi	J. Robert Randolph 5-61	Carl Shelton
Clarendon Hills .	F. K. Broome P 5-61	Mrs. Mabel G. Fleming
Clinton	H. J. Schrag 4-63	Velma Sanders
Crest Hill	Wm. G. Knapp 5-61	Helen S. Karns
Creve Coeur ...	Coy Lutes P 5-61 ‡	Mrs. Mildred H. Reed
Crystal Lake* ..	Louis F. Goossens 4-63	Mrs. Helen Buchte
Du Quoin	Renos C. Miller 5-61	Cecil W. Daily
East Alton	C. A. Vanpreter P 5-61	Lawrence Darr
Edwardsville ...	Raymond O. Rogers 4-65	Alvin Woolridge
Effingham	L. Keller 5-63	Jack J. Parks
Elk Grove	Chas. A. Hodlmair P 4-61	Dolores L. Oberg
Fairfield	Wasson W. Lawrence 4-61	Gene Thomas
Flora	Norman Bryden 4-63	Philip E. Croughan
Geneseo	P. J. Doering 4-61	Myrtle J. Bessant
Geneva	H. E. Smith, Jr. 5-61	Victor G. Johnson
Harrisburg	C. C. Porter 5-63	Mrs. Delma Childers
Hazel Crest	John G. Cossidente P 4-61	Mrs. Barbara A. Taylor
Herrin	Fred A. Henderson 5-61	Charles W. Campbell
Hillside	Roman J. Binder P 4-61	Marie P. Walsh

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ILLINOIS—*continued*		
Hometown	Wm. J. Hammond 4-61	Mae L. Randle
Hoopeston	John A. Crumley 4-61	Jack Goodwine
Jerseyville	James Dolan 4-63	Darel Berthoux
Lawrenceville	Geo. L. McFarland 5-62	H. E. Talbot
Libertyville	Francis J. Berry P 4-61	C. O. Carlson
Litchfield	Lewis D. Yaeger 4-61	Carl Veit
Lockport	Daniel T. Lambert 5-61	Earl J. Karstens
Loves Park	Daniel Timmis 4-61	Charles E. Edwards
Lyons	J. A. Hofmann P 5-61	George W. Goldbeck
Madison	Stephen Maeras 4-61	Percy Lux
Mendota	Christ T. Troupis 4-61	James G. Larkin
Midlothian	Henry J. Milen P 4-61	Nelle E. Burton
Morris	Donald A. Caisley 5-61	Arthur Stinchcomb
Morton	Oscar J. Mathis P 4-61	Wm. Klopfenstein
Mount Carmel	Harry Q. Miller 4-63	Richard P. Fearheiley
Murphysboro	Joe Williams 4-61	Kenneth Taylor
North Riverside	Fred L. Wilson P 4-61	Jerry Slezak, Jr.
Olney	Paul E. Abegglen 4-61	Kathryn Flanders
Pana	Robt. Rollo 4-61	Charles L. Joley
Paris	Jack C. DeWitt 4-63	L. Leon Foltz
Peoria Heights	Albert R. Schafer P 4-61	Mrs. Anna R. Herbstrith
Pontiac	Floyd A. Bryne 4-61	Lucille H. Bentley
Princeton*	R. H. Eckdahl 4-63	Marjorie Grampp
River Grove	Richard J. O'Connor P 4-61	Stanley Steciak, Jr.
Riverside*	William Hajeck P 4-61	Eugene P. Eckmann
Robbins	Ernest Maxey 4-61	James Barnes
Robinson	Harold R. Anderson 4-61	Nina M. Brigham
Rochelle	Paul F. Jones 4-63	R. M. DeCourcey
Round Lake Bch.	John A. Glen P 5-61	Ruth L. Palm
St. Charles	Ralph M. Richmond 4-61	Gustaf V. Seastrom
Salem*	Homer C. Clark 5-63	Mildred Martin ‡
Spring Valley	William Savitch 5-61	Carl Van Schaick
Steger	Francis Klein P 4-61	Waldemor J. Koch
Sycamore	Harold L. Johnson 4-61	Everett Penrod
Tinley Park	Elmer H. Knudsen P 4-61	Victor C. Propp
Vandalia	Cecil Smith 5-61	Irene B. Moore
Venice	John E. Lee 4-61	William M. Ebersoldt
Washington	Donald C. Guedet 4-61	J. L. Blumenshine, Jr.
Washington Park	S. H. Wilkerson P 5-61	Joseph Brock
Watseka	George E. Bradshaw 4-61	Cloyce K. Nichols
West Chicago	Willis Gladding 5-61	Edward Farrell
West Frankfort	Roy Brown 5-63 ‡	Milton Wood

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
IOWA—*continued*		
Chariton	Ralph E. Bowen 1-62	Nadine Hobbs
Charles City	Lee Albaugh 1-62	Helen B. Webster
Cherokee	E. A. Peterson 12-61	C. E. Trimble
Clear Lake	E. L. Secory 1-62	Keith Raw
Creston	Arnold W. Cook 12-62	Frances Pashek
Decorah	C. H. Rosenthal 1-62	Charles Anderson
Derby	F. H. Throckmorton 1-63	Mrs. Donna L. Hart
Estherville	Leo I. Sanders 1-62	Glenn L. Story
Evansdale	Alfred Gardner 12-61	Larry Weaver
Fairfield	Bill Foshier 12-61	Loy R. Harris
Grinnell*	J. L. Van Horn 1-62	John L. Hotchkin
Independence	W. M. Armstrong 1-62	Ethel E. Fenner
Indianola	D. W. Dayton 12-61	Kenneth E. Smith
Iowa Falls*	Cecil L. Jennings 12-61	Don S Nichols M
Knoxville	Harry L. Willetts 1-62	Opal Carle
Le Mars	Eugene R. Scholer 12-61	N. C. Newendorp
Maquoketa*	Lawrence G. Schulte 12-61	R. E. Hays M
Mt. Pleasant*	Wade L. McBeth 12-61	R. C. Challen
Pella	Richard A. Tysseling 1-62	W. L. McNamar
Perry	George Templeton 12-61	Mrs. Dorothy N. Peddicord
Red Oak	J. D. Tiffin 1-62	Mary Jo Brenning
Shenandoah*	W. R. Day 1-62	Donald B. Baxter
Spencer	Cliff Bowman 12-61	Robert L. Olhausen
Storm Lake	Lloyd B. Bridge 12-61	Ralph Marten
Urbandale	Walker A. Johnston 12-61	Howard A. Hanson
Washington	L. M. Eicher 1-62	John K. Sowash
Waverly	Fredrick C. Gaylor 12-61	Ray Hoth
Webster City*	J. P. Laughlin 1-62	L. L. Doolittle
Windsor Heights	Clarence Millsap 1-62	Blanche Smith
KANSAS—15		
Abilene*	C. W. Samuelson 4-62	George E. Burris
Augusta*	R A. Blowey	Martha Schultz
Concordia*	Robert E. Trego 4-61	John J. Whitney
Ft. Scott	William Rardin 4-61	Vera Schweppe
Haysville	Marvin Huddleston 4-61	V. Faye Mallory
Iola	Mack C. Colt 4-62	V. C. Perkins
Larned*	R. A. King 5-61	Roy Monger
Leawood	Wm. N. Brownfield 4-61	Mrs. Elinor Magee
McPherson	G. G. Dixon 4-63	Linn Peterson
Merriam	E. A Mattingly 5-61	Mary Jean Davis
Pratt	S. G. Darling 5-63	H. B. Blachly
Roeland Park	Willis G. Moore 4-63	K. D. Burdick

Westmont	H. Pasquinelli P	Anne Taylor
Wheeling	A. R. McIntyre P 4-61	Evelyn R. Diens
Woodstock*	R. L. Ostrander 4-61	James R Pierce
Worth	Vernon W. Templin P 4-61	Mary P. Plahm

INDIANA—36

Alexandria	Guy C. Lewis 12-63	Suel Castor
Auburn	H. Gerald Oren 12-63	Orval M. Bair
Bluffton	Charles W. Decker 12-63	Grace Buckner
Brazil	Ted McCoy 12-63	Everett E. Jenkins
Charlestown	John K. Bowen 12-63	Elizabeth Simpson
Clarksville	R. H. Beickman 1-64	Richard E. Foster
Clinton	John W. Goldner 12-63	Mrs. Raphael Fleming
Crown Point	Marvin G. Erlanbach 12-63	Vernon R. Everett
Decatur	Donald F. Gage 12-63	Laura A. Bosse
East Gary		Ester Belle Swift
Franklin	Frank S. Records 12-63	Doris K. Pangburn
Greencastle	Raymond S. Fisher 12-63	Frank A. Pierce
Greenfield	Clifford O. Fields 12-63	Katherine Dailey
Greensburg	Marlin P. Maddux 1-64	Mary M. Maynard
Greenwood	Wayne Burkhart 12-64	Byron H. Rodgers
Griffith	Russell S. Graves P 12-63	Leo P. Welch
Hartford City	Wm. C. Smith 12-63	Jeannette L. Steinbrunner
Jasper	Edwin B. Knies 12-63	Charles J. Alles
Kendallville	R. J. Rehwinkel 12-63	Robert C. Moses
Lawrenceburg	Louis Liddle 1-65	Ivan F. Young
Lebanon	Herbert L. Ransdell 12-63	Mrs. Mary F. Kinkaid
Linton	P. H. O'Hern 1-64	Mrs. Eva Myers
Martinsville	William E. Poe 12-63	Wm. Frederick Schnaiter
Mount Vernon	George A. Krug 12-63	James M. Bennett
Noblesville	Dale Hanshew 1-64	Maxine Smoot
Plainfield		Mrs. Nita L. Leonard
Plymouth	C. Ernest Bixel 12-63	Kathyleen V. Stuart
Portland	Ray Burk 12-63	Ralph W. Green
Princeton	William M. McConnell 12-63	Margaret E. DeBord
Rushville	Earl Chamberlain 12-63	Wm. H. Rettenmeier
Speedway	K. H. Smith C 12-63	J. W. Baxter
Tell City	J. William Howe 12-63	Morris Cail
Tipton	Fredrick K. Surber 12-63	Mary A. Ramsay
Warsaw	Paul E. Hodges 12-63	Norma Gilworth
Whiting	Mary E. Bercik 12-63	George Palenchar
Winchester	R. M. West, Sr. 12-63	Irene T. Davis

IOWA—33

Algona	Cameron C. Shierk 12-61	David A. Smith
Atlantic	Howard F. Lundberg 1-62	Martin W. Poch
Carroll	Wm. S. Farner 12-61	Florence McDonough
Centerville	Harold W. Fowler 1-62	T. C. Evans

Russell*	Wallace Dawson 4-61	Robert E. Meneley
Shawnee	Wilbur R. Hook 4-61	Mrs. Marjorie Heard
Wellington	Elmer M. Holt 4-63	Melva G. Cox

KENTUCKY—22

Bellevue	Richard J. Callahan 12-61	Mrs. Lorraine Fox
Campbellsville	M. M. Hall 1-62	Wm. M. Munford, Jr.
Corbin*	Dick Vermillion 1-62	Betty Joe Perkins
Cynthiana	John L. Cummins 1-62	Stella G. Landrum
Danville	Roy W. Arnold 12-61	C. Colelough
Dayton	Carl A. Wenderoth 12-61	J. Wm. Shoemaker
Elizabethtown	Leonard T. Bean 12-61	Miss Cecil Franks
Erlanger	O. K. Price 12-61	Mrs. Lee Frakes
Florence	George R. Scott 12-61	George A. Wilson
Franklin	Paul B. Massey 1-62	W. B. Caudill
Georgetown	H. G. Paxton 1-62	Mason Armstrong
Harrodsburg	J. Elmer Sims 12-61	Mary G. Renfro
Hazard*	Douglas C. Combs 12-61	Susie Brashear
Ludlow	Thomas L. Rose 12-61	Winifred W. Smith
Maysville*	Rebekah H. Hord 12-61	Hazel Larkin
Mt. Sterling	Bruce L. Vice 1-62	Charles F. Richardson
Murray	Holmes Ellis 12-61	Stanford Andrus
Paris	E. W Glass 12-61	Louis Elvove
Princeton	Kelsey R. Cummins 1-62	Opal Hemingway
Russellville	J. Taylor Fuoua	
St. Matthews	Bernard F. Bowling 1-63	Geneva B. Grinstead
Somerset	Andrew A. Offutt 1-62	Clarence E. Love

LOUISIANA—23

Bunkie	C. M. Cremillion 6-62	S. J. Armand
Covington	Emile L. Menetre 6-63	M. P. Blache S
De Ridder	F. M. Roberts 6-62	Mrs. Bill Cain
Denham Springs	Shelly O'Neal	C. Earle Benton
Donaldsonville	B. A. Vetter 7-61	Malcolm J. Dugus
Franklin	Philip Cusimano 6-62	E. J. Champagne, Jr.
Harahan	Thomas F. Donelon 6-62	Lillian Bourg
Jeanerette	Curtis J. Myers 6-63	Earl W. Deare, Jr.
Kaplan	A. G. Latour 6-62	L. P. Champagne
Lake Providence	W. B. Cone 7-62	Elinore E. Shirey
Mansfield	J. W. Lewing 6-62	V. D. Town
Oakdale	Wheeler Fuselier 7-64	Mrs. Ella W. Burgess
Pineville		Ellis L. Corley
Plaquemine	Charles P. Schnebelem 6-64	Harry K. Gallagher
Port Allen	Eugene J. Alexander 6-64	Herman J. Lowe
Rayne	M. D. Bordelon 6-62	Norman F. Faulk
St. Martinsville	A. A. Maraist 6-62	C. T. Bienvenu
Slidell	Homer A. Fritchie 6-62	John R. Swenson
Springhill	Jesse L. Boucher 6-62	Lettie Hendrix

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
LOUISIANA—*continued*		
Tallulah	W. P. Sevier, Jr. 6-62	Haxel W. Ellerbee
Ville Platte	Leroy Veillon 6-61	Herbert B. Guillory
Westwego	Roy C. Keller 6-61	Havier J. Miller, Jr.
Winnfield	Mary W. Allen 6-62	G. P. Long
MAINE—5		
Belfast*	Lewis F. Greene 3-62	Dorothy Winters
Brewer*	Barrington Ivers 12-61	Paul E. Clish M
Gardiner*	Dwight M. Emery 12-61	John H. Labbie
Old Town*	Donald H. McKay P 12-61	Inez Priest
Rockland*	Gerald S. Grant C 12-62	Gerald U. Margeson
MARYLAND—12		
Aberdeen	George B. Adams P 5-61	E. Wilson Aaronson
Cheverly	Joseph F. Lilly 5-63	E. W. Baker
District Heights	E. Michael Roll 6-61	J. W. Hamilton
Easton	Calvin G. Lomax 5-63	M. Evelyn Startt
Elkton	Edmund B. McCloskey P 6-61	Ralph R. Crothers S
Frostburg	Joseph E. James 5-62	Wm. R. Vogtman
Greenbelt*	Alan A. Kistler 9-61	Winfield McCamy
Havre de Grace	Walter McLhinney 5-61	Edward U. Way
Laurel	Hiram J. Soper 3-62	Harold T. Rice
Mt. Ranier	F. J. Richardson 5-61	John E. Parsell
Seat Pleasant	Edward J. Goodwin 5-62	Mary T. Fowler
Westminster	Joseph L. Mathias 5-62	John R. Eckard
MASSACHUSETTS—2		
Hull t	Hugh C. Ross C 3-62	John Francis Darcy
Maynard t		Mrs. Eleanor Jones
MICHIGAN—39		
Alma*	Robert L. Anthony 5-61	A. O. Burkholder
Beverly Hills	Florence H. Willett 4-61	Irene E. Hanley
Big Rapids*	Russell M. Brown 4-62	R. D. Manchester
Buchanan*	Thomas G. Mitchell 4-61	Betty Hamilton
Charlotte	Kenneth H. Fletcher 4-61	Bernadine Vaughn
Cheboygan*	Earl R. Nordman 4-62	Oscar E. Anderson
Coldwater*	Arthur G. Lyon 4-62	Burdette Harris
Dowagiac	Eugene Jenison 4-61	Harry Kennedy
Farmington*	Robert B. Lindbert 4-61	Trena M. Quinn
Fenton	Harry G. Lemen 4-61	Evelyn B. Latta
Fraser	Edgar Beck 4-61	Richard E. Nicolai
Gladstone*	Frank A. Stupak 4-61	H. J. Henrikson M
MINNESOTA—*continued*		
Mendota Hgts.	Donald L. Huber 12-61	Frank Stary
Montevideo*	R. W. Barr 1-63	Mrs. Alice I. Denton
Mound*	H. B. R. Larson 12-61	Barbara Heyman
Mounds View	Allan B. Crane 12-61	Lloyd J. Blanchard
New Brighton	Bernard M. Skrebes 12-61	Mrs. Norma L. Hong
North Mankato	Henry E. Olson 1-62	Harley Witty
N. St. Paul*	Glen F. Northrup 1-62	Herman L. Kottke
Northfield	W. T. Nelson 3-62	Erma M. Gill
Orono	Herbert R. Ross 12-61	O. E. Johnson
Pipestone	Harry Barnes 4-61	Harold E. Lee
Plymouth	Howard C. Anderson 12-61	Herbert T. Johnson
St. Anthony	Frank Madden 12-61	Curtis V. O'Connor
St. Peter	Geo. H. Martens 4-61	E. G. Nelson
Shakopee	J. C. Huber	F. A. Dircks
Shoreview	Horace V. Noland 12-61	Frances M. Yurek
Stillwater	Andrew Madsen 12-62	Lester R. Brower
Thief River Falls	Orin J. Green 1-62	L. H. Thorstenson
Waseca	L. W. Tobin 4-61	G. B. Torbert
Worthington	John E. Fenstermacher 4-61	G. S. Thompson
MISSISSIPPI—19		
Aberdeen	George W. Howell, Jr. 5-64	J. T. Roberts
Amory	Jack N. Thomas 6-61	R. L. McKinney
Bay St. Louis	John A. Scafide 7-61	J. Cyril Glover
Brookhaven	W. W. Godbold, Sr. 7-61	Howard H. Ward
Canton	Percy F. Parker 7-61	Bertha McKay
Columbia	Maurice Dantin 6-61	Charles S. Jordan, Jr.
Grenda*	J. H. Murray 5-64	Mrs. C. B. Criss
Holly Springs	Jim B. Buchanan 7-61	William W. Newsom
Indianola	T. M. Pitts 1-62	C. C. Calhoun
Kosciusko	Tobe V. Rone 7-61	Mrs. Inez B. Braswell
Leland	Charles T. Upshur 6-61	A. Q. Rowell, Sr.
Louisville	Henry F. McGraw 7-61	H. C. Earhart
Moss Point	R. A. Khayat 7-61	T. J. Dickson
New Albany	B. N. Knox, Jr. 7-61	Mrs. Frances Dodds
Ocean Springs	J. C. Gay 7-61	Wm. M. Keegan
Oxford	Pete McElreath 7-61	C. D. Malone, Jr.
Picayune*	L. O. Crosby, Jr. 7-61	A. L. Franklin
Starkville	Hayden H. Reynolds 7-61	Mrs. Lena P. Scurria
West Point	R. B. Marshall 7-61	Mrs. Mildred W. Calvert
MISSOURI—43		
Ballwin	George Vlasis 4-61	Curtis Bond

Grand Ledge	George D. Wilson 4-61	Mrs. Gertrude Mulvay
Grandville*	Henry Koster 4-61	Harry De Puit
Greenville*	Sydney Swanton 4-61	Myrtle Wood
Grosse Pointe*	Alonzo C. Allen 11-61	Lawrence C. Savage M
Hancock	Arthur Hurula 4-62	Luther B. Larson
Hastings	John W. Hewitt 4-62	Clark W. O'Donnell
Hillsdale*	C. Audrey Paul 4-62	Robert C. Vaughan
Huntington Wds.*	David Ross Calhoun 4-61	Joseph H. Karshner
Ionia	C. Anthony Balice 4-61	Mrs. Gertrude B. Gemuend
Iron Mountain	Jack L. Gingrass 4-63	Fred Gianunzio
Ishpeming*	Jimmie Jenkin 4-61	Clyde Sundberg
Kingsford*	Leo D. Erickson 4-61	Henry L. Wagner M
Lapeer*	W. E. Rowden 4-63	Howard R. Gohlke M
Ludington*	Dan R. Rathsack 4-62	Clarence Fonnesbeck
Manistee*	Gabriel Polcyn 5-61	Margaret Fett
Marshall*	Hewitt L. Coleman 4-61	Norman Holt
Negaunee*	Howard Lehto 12-61	Edward Stevens
Novi*	Joseph Crupi P 3-64	Mabel Ash
Petoskey*	Elmer Pfeiffer 4-61	Virginia Hubbard
Plymouth*	Harold E. Guenther 4-61	Joseph F. Near
Riverview*	Thomas J. McShane 4-61	William M. Durand
Rochester*	Sidney Q. Ennis P 4-61	Maxine Ross
St. John*	Raymond Kentfield, Jr.	Jessie A. Finch
South Haven	D. M. Goodwillie 4-63	Norman Nelson
Sturgis*	DeForest Strang 5-61	R. G. Worland
Tecumseh*	Harold E. Easton 4-61	Naomi R. Sailows
Three Rivers*	Samuel M. Smith 11-61	M. Jane Sebo

MINNESOTA—38

Alexandria	Lee M. Hewett 1-62	Earl K. Lamb
Bemidji*	James Hensel 1-63	Mrs. Ruby Hunter
Blaine	Alfred Bernstein 12-61	Jerome A. Trapp
Chisholm	Harry K. Barnes 12-61	Edw. L. Kochevar
Cloquet	Roy W. Ranum 12-61	John W. Boyer
Crookston	W. C. Nimens 12-61	Curtis L. Hendrickson
Detroit Lakes	A. R. Johnson 12-64	L. E. Learned
E. Grand Forks	Vern Fassett 1-62	A. G. Rand
Ely	J. P. Garahek 1-63	Frank J. Banovetz
Eveleth	Joseph J. Jagunich 12-63	Elmer A. Taipale
Fairmont	John P. Brandenhoff 12-63	LeRoy E. Schutze
Falcon Heights	Harold C. Nilsen 12-61	W. A. Mortenson
Grand Rapids	Louis L. Laurent 12-61	Orin M. Hollom
Hastings	Gerard T. Kranz 1-62	Wallace H. Erickson
Hutchinson	Irvin Burich 5-61	Gertrude Stegmeier
Intl. Falls	Patrick J. Roche 4-62	Sterling Houglum
Litchfield	Fred Berke 1-62	R. W. Swanson
Little Falls	K. Flolid 4-62	Elmer E. Nordberg
Marshall	C. F. McGuiggan 4-61	L. W. Mannion

Boonville	John J. Bell 4-62	Harry McDonald
Breckenridge Hills	Wm. E. Shine, Jr. C	Frank Myers
Bridgeton	Edwin C. Swan C 4-62	Francis J. Zigrang
Brookfield	F. C. Peery 4-62	Lucille Fuoss
Caruthersville	B. F. Rogers 4-62	Mrs. Llewellyn B. Peck
Charleston*	E. R. Putnam, Jr. 4-61	T. A. Zilafro
Chillicothe	R. B. Taylor 5-61	Frances Kinsella
Clinton	R. J. Wastell 4-62	Mrs. Ruth Barbee
Creve Coeur	John T. Beerne 4-62	Milton H. Johnson
De Soto*	Ward A. Tierney 4-61	Mrs. Carol Burgess
Dexter	Thos. J. Ross 5-62	G. B. McCracken
Excelsior Spgs.*	Sam VanPelt 4-61	Gladys S. Smith
Farmington	Fred L. Revoir 4-61	Fred M. Karsch
Festus	C. E. Vest 4-63	Henry Speidel
Glendale	Phillip A. Timpone 4-61	W. Arthur Peterson
Hazelwood	Edw. R. Boester C 4-61	Mrs. Gladys Brookes
Kennett	Art Billington 4-63	Tom Legan
Kinloch	William Arnett 4-61	Mrs. Mildred Anthony
Ladue	Magnus F. Peterson 4-61	Vincent E. Komor
Lebanon	Gene Bradley 4-64	Mrs. Jane Yates
Lees Summit	Charles Q. Oldham 4-62	Mrs. Irene Lavery
Liberty	L. D. Williams 5-61	Shelby L. Morrow
Malden	Raymond Santie 4-61	R. C Patterson
Marshall	O. Gerald Leach 4-63	Shirley J. Nightwine
Maryville*	Charles E. Koerble 4-61	Helen Gingrich
Monett	Lewis Skaggs 3-64	E. M. Jerome
Neosho*	Elmer Jones, Sr. 4-61	Loyd Cole
Nevada*	L. Ingles Ferry 4-61	Berniece Fraley
N. Kansas City	Robert D. Scharz 4-61	Mrs. Blanche E. Ford
Olivette*	Henry J. Deeken 4-61	Thomas R. Green
Pagedale	John D. Hardy 4-62	Carl Mandacina
Perryville	Carl Peterson 4-62	Richard Davis
Pine Lawn	Mark Vollmar 4-61	Frank J. Michalski
Rock Hill	Edward R. Gebhardt 4-62	Harold I. Oliver
St. John	Albert Staehle C 4-61	Sally Causey
Trenton	Carl Muff 4-63	Lucille Love
Warrensburg*	H. H. Russell 4-61	Mrs. Nancy Gelbach
Washington	A. Roy Pearson 4-62	Arthur G. Filla
Webb City	Don O. Adamson 4-62	P. D. Crockett
Wellston	Leo J. Hayes 4-62	Arthur M. Daniel
West Plains	Joe S. Hull, Sr. 4-64	John T. Edwards
Woodson Terrace	John L. Brown 4-62	Loretta Heinzelman

MONTANA—5

Glasgow	G. E. Kjelstrup 5-61	Glenn A. Miller
Glendive	Loren E. Stott 5-61	Liala Green
Lewistown	Neal D. Smith 5-61	Mrs. Dorothea M. Abel
Livingston	James P. McGuire 5-61	Wm. C. Anderson

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

MONTANA—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Miles City	H. D. Crone 5-61	C. H. Stangland

NEBRASKA—13

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Alliance*	Kenneth D. Lee 4-61	F. R. Notson
Bellevue	Harlan G. Lewis 4-62	Mary L. Stricklett
Chadron*	Leon C. Pine 4-62	Carrie A. Trout
Fairbury	Harry M. Sterns 4-61	Mrs. Grace G. Merrick
Falls City	Ralph C. Steinbrink 4-62	James R. Heiser
Holdrege	Harold P. Kenfield 4-62	Russell V. Batie
Lexington*	Dan Grafton P 4-62	S. Y. Gillan
McCook*	F. M. Karrer 4-64	Miriam Tuller
Nebraska City	Ervin Rogers 4-62	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
Plattsmouth	Grant Roberts 4-62	Albert Olson
Sidney*	Kermit L. Moore P 4-62	G. R. Tobin
So. Sioux City	Merle A. Haynes 4-62	Eileen Sivill
York	O. N. Miller 4-61	Edwin Roberts

NEVADA—2

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Carson City	Turner Houston 5-61	Geraldine Lamb
Elko*	Frank J. Williams 6-63	Mrs. Alice Geyer

NEW HAMPSHIRE—3

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Franklin	Roland J. Desrochers 1-62	Mildred S. Gilman
Lebanon*	Floyd E. Eastman 12-61	Mrs. Irene C. Forrest
Somersworth	Robert H. Filion 1-62	Napoleon A. Berube

NEW JERSEY—77

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Barrington	Earl G. DuBois 12-61	Thomas M. Redanauer
Belmar	Peter Maclearie 5-63	Donald F. Matthews
Bernardsville	Michael J. Nervine 12-62	Mrs. Aline H. Decker
Bloomingdale	Daniel R. Morse 1-63	Samuel D. Babcock
Bogota	Frank Feller 12-61	Jessie Bayersdorfer
Boonton	Simon Basch 12-61	Thomas E. Hopkins
Butler	Lawrence F. Brinster 12-62	Carl G. Whritenour
Caldwell	Newton E. Winans 12-62	Geo. W. Van Der Decker
Carlstadt	Harold A. Pareti 12-61	George H. Wolf
Chathan	James M. Henderson 12-61	John H. Mowen
Closter	James E. Carson 1-63	William L. Murphy
Cresskill	E. Leonard Carlson 12-61	William H. Hotaling
Dunellen	Bernard F. Rodgers 1-62	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	Henry Helstoski 1-62	Albert A. DeFalco
Emerson	Joseph R. Carr 12-62	Michael D. Franco
Fair Haven	Milton Kosene 12-62	Roy W. Nelson

NEW JERSEY—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Salem	Thomas J. Grieves 12-61	William H. Kugler
South Amboy	Joseph Charmello 12-62	John J. Triggs
Spotswood	George J. Siegel 5-63	William Goldsmith
Union Beach	Harvey C. Eriksen 12-61	A. T. Hennessy, Jr.
Ventnor	Warren E. Titus 12-62	Frank J. Quigley
Wallington	Theodore Kuzmiak 12-61	Carl R. Hartmann
Wanaque	Harry T. Wolfe 12-62	H. Gilpatrick
Washington	William A. Conant 12-61	Mrs. Althea D. Pursel
West Caldwell	Milton T. Dedrick 12-62	William W. Jacobus
West Long Branch	Fred W. Schantz	J. Russell Waveley
West Paterson	John J. Ciborski 12-62	Alfred A. Reda
Westwood	William R. Steinbach	William L. Best
Wharton	M. C. Fancher 12-62	Hugh A. Force
Wood Ridge	C. E. Mathe, Jr. 12-61	Robert I. Stoesser

NEW MEXICO—10

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Belen	Hollis Wilson 5-62	Francis L. Castillo
Beming	Robert L. Beckett 5-62	E. J. Hooten
Las Vegas City*	LeRoy S. Wicks 4-62	Chas. R. Keyes
Las Vegas Town	Junio Lopez 4-62	Josephene Maes
Lovington*	Roy Lee Jones 2-63	Osborne Fisher
Portales	Heck Harris 4-62	Mrs. Florence Miller
Raton*	Charles Toller	Eva Sproule
Silver City	William S. Hoele 4-61	J. E. Shean
Socorro	H. O. Bursum, Jr. 4-62	R. L. Dean
Tucumcari*	V. Earl Grau 2-65	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—70

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Albion	J. D. Robinson 4-62	Leonard J. Rice
Amityville	George Kennedy 4-61	Rudolph Koop
Baldwinsville	A. H. Richardson 4-61	Walter F. Fulmer
Bath	Frank E. Nicklaus 4-62	Helen M. Beekman
Briarcliff Manor	Robert C. Plumb 4-61	Paul E. Schumon
Brockport	Louie D. Smith 4-61	Frank J. Donahue
Bronxville	Elbert A. Hugill, Jr. 4-61	Raymond M. Urquhart
Canandaigua	Arthur R. Munson 12-61	Doris J. Gardner
Canton	Milford W. Howe 4-61	I. H. Joyce
Catskill		Ruth V. Schmidt
Cedarhurst	Sid Haber 4-61	Edmund M. Greenwald
Colonie	Erastus Corning II 12-61	Joseph E. Gilmartin
Croton-on-Hudson	Fred B. Dorner 4-61	Joseph A. Zerello
Dansville		Elizabeth I. Knapp
Dobbs Ferry	Walter V. Danahar 4-61	Margaret K. Glennon

Fairview	Louis Battaglia 12-61	George Ebel, Jr.
Fanwood	Charles T. Todd 12-61	John H. Campbell, Jr.
Florham Park	Joseph H. Crane, Jr. 12-61	Ethel Sanderson
Freehold	Barton Callahan 1-62	Charles H. Evold
Garwood	Edward H. Tiller 12-62	A. T. Mosca
Glen Ridge	Paul Klemtner 1-62	James S. Brown
Guttenberg	Herman G. Klein 12-61	Peter Heinz
Hackettstown	Frank L. Fowler 12-62	Wilbur C. Willis
Haddon Heights	Harold W. Bennett 12-61	Thomas J. Porter
Haledon	Joseph M. Albanese 1-63	Andrew J. Foran
Hammonton	Alex Wetherbee 12-61	Dominic Ciano
Hillsdale	Lester E. Bremer 12-61	Bernard M. Caffrey
Keansburg*	James J. Gravany 5-61	Mariam J. Spielman
Kenilworth	Walter E. Boright 12-61	Philip J. McGevna
Keyport	Charles E. Applegate 12-62	Adelaide B. Crammer
Leonia	John Stenken 12-61	C. J. Kirkland
Lincoln Park	William P. Clark 12-62	Mrs. Margaret T. Cook
Lindenwold	Robert A. Seng 1-62	Eleanor M. Bell
Little Falls tp	James S. Stokes C 12-61	Sue Stewart
Little Ferry	Emil Tuma 12-61	George Kupp
Little Silver	P. Paul Campi 12-61	Fred L. Ayers
Margate City	Eugene A. Tighe 5-63	Russell H. Denny
Matawan	Ralph R. Dennis 12-61	Arthur C. Hall
Midland Park	Garrett W. Hagedorn 1-62	Thomas McKim
Milltown	John Vandeputte 12-61	Mrs. Margaret E. Schroff
Mount Ephraim	Paul Maxwell 5-64	R. D. Kershaw
Mountainside	A. E. Hartung	Elmer A. Hoffarth
New Shrewsbury	Karl K. Baron 12-62	Jerome S. Reed
Newton*	Floyd Smith 6-61	Mrs. Marion DeVore
North Haledon	Alvin G. Blau 1-62	David A. Walker
Northfield	Raphael K. W. Feeney 12-63	William R. Wilson
Oakland	Alexander Potash 12-61	Mrs. Muriel E. Russy
Ocean City	Nathaniel C. Smith 5-63	Mrs. Ruth G. Nickerson
Oradell	Frederick E. Wendel 12-61	Stanley J. Kufel
Palmyra	Harold F. Marshall 12-61	Leonard R. Baker
Paulsboro	L. J. Damminger, Jr. 12-61	Carol Saunders
Pennsgrove	Arnold F. Willadsen 12-61	John R. Wallace
Pitman	Harold C. Thompson 12-61	Earl S. Curry
Pompton Lakes	E. W. Dockery 12-61	Arthur T. Riedel
Prospect Park	Daniel Hook 12-62	John Pruiksma
Ramsey	Paul R. Huot 12-62	George E. Kaiser
Raritan	Tullio Mencaroni	Nicholas Esposito
Riverside tp	W. H. Ruehmling C 12-61	Michael F. Chiaccio
Rochelle Park tp	William S. Meakin C 12-63	Frank B. McDermott
Rockaway	Harry K. Smith 12-61	Chas. T. Nichols
Rumson	Peter Cartmell 12-61	Albert A. Kerr, Jr.
Runnemede	Robert B. Garrison 12-62	Chas. J. Searfass, Jr.

East Aurora	J. Forrest Cain 4-62	Henry A. Sherwood
East Hills	Raymond E Dolar 4-63	Earl Ueckerman
East Rochester	Paul N. Bower 4-63	Frances R. Cimicata
Ellenville*	Eugene Glusker 4-61	Alice Moffit
Elmira Heights	Charles L. Bowers	Edward C. Thomas
Fairport	Charles J. Stauber 4-63	Mrs. Margaret Welch
Farmingdale	Rudolph R. Weber 4-61	William A. Wesche
Fredonia		Samuel L. Drayo
Hamburg	James F. Best 4-63	Margaret Taylor
Hastings-on-Hudson*	Charles A. Woodward, Jr. 4-61	
Haverstraw	Wm. J. Freeman 4-63	Genevieve R. McCabe
Herkimer	Harrison Hummell 4-61	Hebe Patterson
Horseheads*	H. C. Carpenter 4-61	Allen P. Folts
Hudson Falls	Clifford J. Mayotte 4-61	Lorraine V. Philion
Irvington	George F. Gillen 4-61	Knute W. Wistrand
Kings Point	Jos. H. Eisenberg 7-62	Clifford R. Schenck
Larchmont	J. B. Coffinberry 4-62	Margaret E. Lord
Lawrence	Frederich L. Weisler 5-62	Alice E. Meek
Little Falls	John W. George 12-61	Edward F. Wagner
Malone	Henry M. Maguire 4-61	Edgar H. French
Malverne	Francis T Purcell 4-63	William H. Gaddis
Mechanicville	Thomas D. Nolan 12-61	William E. Higgins
Medina	G. Eldred Short 4-62	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco*	Mrs. Betty P. Potter 4-61	David Goodman
North Pelham		Susie Coviello
North Syracuse	James J. Barry 4-61	Mary Gurzny
North Tarrytown	Gabriel P. Hayes 4-61	Filomena Fallacaro
Northport	Gilbert H. Scudder 4-61	Calvin Van Pelt
Norwich	J. Leo Weiler 12-61	Joseph E. O'Brien
Nyack		John Bartels
Owego	Richard M. Steele 3-62	Paul L. Martin
Patchogue	Robert T. Waisbauer 4-62	Ronald A Blau
Pelham Manor	W. P. Marsh, Jr. 4-61	J. J. Dworschak
Penn Yan	John E. Buckley 4-63	Paul M. Sands
Pleasantville*	John A. Guion 4-61	Frederick Tubman M
Port Jervis	James T. Murphy 12-61	Cyrus V. Kean
Potsdam	Geo. E. Anderson 4-63	Mary Moriarity
Salamanca	James J. Crowley 12-61	Miles Davis
Saranac Lake*		Ralph T. Wiles
Scotia	Wm. M. Turnbull 4-62	George A. Smeallie
Sea Cliff	R. A. Blauvelt 3-63	Ruth H. Branthwaite
Seneca Falls	Harry Weart 4-61	Gertrude H. Farney
Sidney	Thomas J. Mirabito 4-61	Guy K. Weeden
Sloan	John J. Jablonski 4-61	Mrs. Alyce B. Burzynski
Solvay	Stanley E Major 4-61	Agnes M. Alberti
Spring Valley	John Balogh 4-61	Julia Jacaruso
Suffern	James P. Rice 4-61	George M. Cox
Tuckahoe	Milton A. Gibbons 4-61	Roslyn Ross

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW YORK—*continued*		
Tupper Lake	Adam R. Palmer 4-61	Oliver P. Prespare
Waterloo	Marion De Cicca 4-63	W. L. Long
Waverly	Geo. O. McNaney	Mrs. Ethel Shumway
Wellsville		C. P. Duggan
West Haverstraw	Sam Silvestro 3-63	Fred Pfeister, Jr.
Williamsville	Howard F. Tatu 4-61	John E. Elak
Williston Park		Robert Kent
NORTH CAROLINA—26		
Asheboro*	John C. Bunch 5-61	Charles F. Hughes
Belmont	L. A. Brown 5-61	H. B. Gaston
Canton*	H. W. Ramsey 5-61	S. D. Reece
Clinton*	Robert J. Powell 6-61	Kathryn Barber
Dunn*	Geo. Franklin Blalock 6-61	Charles R. Storey
Forest City	Robert R. Blanton 5-61	George C. Callison
Graham*	Myron A. Rhyne 5-61	Lawrence J. Ohleyer
Hendersonville	A. V. Edwards 5-61	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain	Glee A. Bridges 5-61	J. H. McDaniel, Jr.
Laurinburg*	W. D. Lytch 5-61	Kirby Harris
Leaksville	D. Floyd Osborne 5-61	J. F. Kemp
Lincolnton	P. J. Buckley, Jr.	L. A. Heavner
Mooresville*	R. T. Brantley 6-61	Phin. Horton, III M
Morehead City	George W. Dill, Jr. 5-61	John E. Lashley
Morganton*	H. L. Riddle 4-61	Robert P. Carr M
Mount Airy*	W. Frank Carter, Jr. 6-61	J. C. Hill
Newton*	Edward Haupt 5-61	Joe B. Gabriel
Oxford*	T. C. Jordan, Jr. 5-61	H. T. Ragland, Jr.
Rockingham	Thomas B. Hunter 5-61	Zebulon Gibson
Roxboro*	D. W. Bradsher 6-61	Aubrey S. King
Smithfield	Ben A. Baker 5-61	N. G. Edgerton
Southern Pines*	Robert S. Ewing 5-61	Mildred P. McDonald
Tarboro*	Herbert T. Bailey 5-61	R. B. Josey
Washington*	A. Thomas Stewart 5-61	James W. Bowen
Waynesville	J. H. Way 5-63	Mrs. Sue Hinkley
Williamston	N. C. Green 6-61	J. B. Godwin
NORTH DAKOTA—5		
Devils Lake	Arthur J. Lanz P 4-62	F. J. Burckhard
Dickinson	George Letvin P 4-64	B. G. Schimansky, Jr.
Grafton	H. F. Hills 4-62	Earl F. Machart
Valley	Arnold Sandness P 4-62	N. E. Crosby A
Wahpeton	Virgil Sturdevant 4-62	James K. Gerou
OHIO—*continued*		
North Canton	George W. Swindell 12-61	Lester L. Braucher
North Royalton	Lester Edgerton 12-61	Lucille M. Hejduk
Oberlin*	Eric Nord 1-62	Ruth B. Grogg
Orrville	Herbert Sollenberger 12-61	Robert Myers
Oxford*	Glenn E. Douglass 12-61	Louise Yordy
Perrysburg	Floyd Thornton 12-61	George C. Munger
Port Clinton	George J. Tewers 12-61	Mrs. Elizabeth Carter A
Reynoldsburg	Chas. C. Lemert 12-61	Kathryn B. Clymer
Richmond Hgts.	Harry N. Peters 12-61	F. W. Keyerleber
Rittman*	Orlo A. Houglan 12-61	Maxine Leatherman
St. Bernard	Frank G. Pohlkamp 12-61	Edward J. Geiser A
St. Marys	Howard Hollman 12-61	Virgil Sullivan
Seven Hills	Emil Lingler 12-61	Dominic J. Cimino
Shadyside	Chester E. Ward 12-61	Paul W. Giffin
Sheffield Lake	Frank Duguid 1-62	Mrs. Jane E. Eastin
Shelby	Ross Sipes 12-61	Chester P. Monn
Silverton	Wilmer F. Carmichael 12-61	Henry Diehl
Solon	Edwin W. Carter 12-61	Mrs. Thelma Linton
Strongsville	Wm. L. Tomson 12-63	Frank S. Allwood
Sylvania	Donald O. Burnard 12-61	Clayton F. Fischer
Toronto	Oscar H. Burchfield 12-61	Glenn Kunkle
Uhrichsville	Dean Gilmore	A. G. Kowars, Jr.
Vandalia*	Ben Armstrong 12-61	Robert A. Kipp M
Wapakoneta	Milton Wehner 1-62	Harold C. Brackney
Wellston	James C. Rupert 12-61	C. E. Littler
Wellsville	Wm. Shoub 1-62	Mrs. Margaret Baldwin
Westerville*	L. William Steck P 1-62	Fred Worley
Willard*	Kenneth Thornton 11-61	Eugene G. McEndree
Wilmington	Bates Harcum 12-61	William H. Buck
Worthington*	Richard T. Savage 11-61	Charles D. Wing
Wyoming*	F. J. Wrampelmeier 12-61	Nettie Alexander
OKLAHOMA—26		
Alva	W. D. Newby 5-61	Albert L. Rose
Anadarko*	W. L. Harrison 5-61	Mrs. Katherine Hawkins
Blackwell	William M. Kasl 5-61	Carl Randall
Broken Arrow*	Robert R. Eskridge 5-61	Cecil Wanda DelSeto
Claremore	James B. Hammett 5-61	Elmo Tanner
Clinton	J. M. Smith, Jr. 4-62	Fred T. Roniger
Cushing*	Gene N. Hancock C 4-62	Chas. L. Savage
Edmond*	W. Custer Service 5-61	W. B. Bryan
Elk City*	Paul G. Currell 4-61	Mrs. Ella Mae Walker

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Amherst	Henry Kane 12-61	Robert L. Renouard
Avon Lake	Garrison L. Moore 12-61	Ernest Palmer
Beachwood	V. J. Hlavin 12-61	George R. Zeiger
Bedford Hgts.	Robert E. Willeford 12-61	Janice Hanley
Bellevue	L. A Yearick 12-61	Algie H. Arnholt A
Belpre	R. L. Genheimer 12-61	Bartlett G. Brown
Blue Ash	Frank F. Ferris II 12-61	Paul D McKinney
Brecksville	Robert L. Kubicek 12-61	Ada B. Carter
Broadview Hgts.	Arthur J. Luempert 12-61	Peter H. Presson
Brunswick	John Dinda 12-61	Robert H. Vokes A
Bryan	R. J. Christman 12-61	Robert Hamet
Celina	D. B. Spangler 12-61	Williard York A
Crestline	Charles F. Morton 1-62	Marie Schill
Deer Park	Leo F. Renner 12-61	Charles Menke
Delphos	Richard Wulfhorst 12-61	Ralph Wagner A
East Palestine	Robert Harding 12-61	L. H. Oliver
Eaton	Glenn G. Moysey, Jr. 12-61	June Plummer
Fairfield	Francis J. Miller 12-61	Merle Hensley
Franklin*	Charles W. Moore C 12-61	Mrs. Mary Northcutt
Gallipolis*	J. Russell Sarrett 1-62	Mrs. Frances Worman
Geneva*		Mabel House
Grandview Hgts.	A. K. Pierce 12-63	Mrs. Irene Fraser
Greenfield	George Donnells 12-61	Ollie D Cook
Greenhills	Theodore Lindner 12-61	Stanley W. Steinert
Grove City	Anton C. Patzer 11-63	C Richard Harbold
Hilliard	Gaymen Wright 12-61	Ina Lee Grice
Hillsboro	Frank I. Hiestand 12-61	Helen K. Jones A
Hubbard	Robert Allen 12-61	Rita C. Brewer
Huron*	L. P. Kuhl 7-61	R. F. Rhodes
Independence	Winfred Wisnieski 12-61	Elizabeth E. Becker
Jackson	Wayne B. Harbarger, Sr. 12-61	James E Thomas A
Kenton	John P. Cook 12-61	Marie C. Kordenbrock
Lebanon*	Jack Decker 11-61	Mildred B. Mengle
Lincoln Hgts.	Arthur T Shivers 12-61	Guy T. Westmoreland A
Lockland	Albert M. Leflar 12-61	
Logan	Francis E. Myers 1-62	
London	Bryan W. Jenkinson 12-61	Charles Nixon
Louisville*	Wayne C. Meadows 12-61	Mrs. Carolyn E. Schwallie
Loveland	George Anderson 12-61	Bert J. Smith
Madeira*	Daniel D. McDonald 12-61	E. Stacey Downs
Medina	Jacob Suddleson 12-61	Everett O. England
Miamisburg	Vernard Simonton 12-61	Kermit Simmons
Middleburg Hgts.	Andrew H. Rosbough 12-61	Harriett Starn
Mount Healthy	Walter W. Korn 12-61	Dudley E. Shultz
Napoleon*	William J. Selhorst 12-61	Richard E. Taylor
Newton Falls	Harold L. White 12-61	Irl L. Gordon

Frederick	Glenn Dobbs 5-61	Eldon L. Boyd
Guthrie*	Preston Walker 4-61	Stanley B. West
Guymon*	A. P. Atkins 5-61	Hugh N. Harman
Henryetta*	W. J. Burnett 5-61	Norma Jo Parker
Hobart	Buster Watkins 5-61	Susie E. Barton
Holdenville	Roy O. Loftis 5-61	Leonard L. Berryman
Hugo	Goran Campbell 5-61	Waldo J. Beadle
Pauls Valley*	James M. McAdams	John A. Sacra
Pawhuska*	Joe S. McGuire 5-61	D. S. Landrum
Perry	Harold Scovill 5-61	Alma Fern Edgar
Pryor Creek	John T. Cordell 5-61	Martha J. Wilson
Sand Springs	Ray Brown	John E. Deas
Tahlequah	Leon R. Daniel 5-61	Mrs. Elmo Johnson
Vinita	J. M. Williamson 5-61	Mrs. Aleda Warren
Warr Acres	Burt Sheriff 5-63	Barbara Smith
Wewoka	G. W. Claybrook 3-63	Marvin L. Little
Woodward*	J. H. Kephart 5-61	Mary Clift

OREGON—17

Ashland	Richard L. Neill 12-64	W. E. Bartelt
Baker*	William L. Jackson 1-63	Leland J. Wood R
Beaverton	Howard D. Champman 12-62	Robert O. Malsey
Coos Bay*	Brewer Mills 12-62	Joseph P. Webb
Dallas	A. H. Friesen 1-63	Richard E. Singleton
Forest Grove*	Clifford P. Rowe 11-64	G. E. Richards R
Hillsboro*	S. Howard Davis 1-63	E. M. Bowman
La Grande*	Arlo Noyes P 12-62	Frank C. McShane
Lebanon	Jean R. Blalock 12-62	Van R. Thome R
McMinnville	L. F. Ramsey 12-62	William Zosel
Milwaukie*	Earl M. Clay 1-63	Ray Osborne
Newport	M. B. Hanson 12-62	Leonard O'Hara R
North Bend*	Roger T. Duncan 11-62	Lyle Chappell
Ontario	Vernon Reed 12-63	Weldon Reynolds
Oregon City*	Merle Brown 12-61	Ruby Lampkins
Oswego	Lee Stidd, Jr. 12-62	G. D. Gleason R
St. Helens	M. E McMichael 12-62	L. W. Mickelson R

PENNSYLVANIA—140

Ambler	John J. Troster B 1-62	Wilbert H. Landes S
Archbald	John Flanagan B 1-62	Thomas Swanchak S
Arnold	Alfred Colaianni 1-64	Orazio Lanfaloni
Ashland*	James J. Winters B 1-62	Emil R. Ermert M
Avalon*	V. V. Kroen B 1-62	H. L. Gibson S
Baden	John F. Hogan B 1-62	Mildred L. Duncan S
Bangor	Quintus H. LaBar B 1-62	William J. Sleeman S
Beaver*	Robert P. Linn B 2-62	Lyle C. Kimple M
Bellefonte*	George N. Boughter B 1-62	Dale F. Helsel M
Blakely	Peter Novitsky 1-62	John W. Howells S

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Brackenridge	Charles E. Murdock B 1-62	John W. Roenick S
Bridgeport	Chris Brennan B 1-62	John J. Kane S
Bridgeville	S. B. Fryer B 1-62	Victor A. Rotella S
Brookhaven	Edward H. Geiger B 12-61	John F. Petit de Mange S
Brownsville	Marion Klingensmith B 1-62	W. S. Conwell S
California	Robert Conaway B 1-62	J. L. Abercrombie S
Camp Hill*	S. D. Williams B 1-62	Odessa Cramer S
Catasauqua	Willard A. Beil B 1-61	John T. Stratton S
Centerville	George Laskody B 1-62	Boyd Tilton S
Charleroi	Frank Cantoni B 12-61	Mrs. Virginia D. Zampatti S
Clearfield	Donald M. Roseberry B 1-62	Dorothy Carbalan S
Clifton Hgts.	Charles B. Hunt 1-62	William L. Collins S
Coraopolis	Dominic De Russo B 1-62	Edward N. Weaver S
Corry	J. Fred Kinley 1-62	Percy Corbin
Crafton	R. W. Wright B 1-62	William A. England S
Danville	Francis P. Rooney B 1-62	John L. Geist S
Dickson City	John Maholick B 1-62	Anthony Longo S
Downingtown*	Creston I. Shoemaker B 1-62	Walter I. Leland M
Doylestown*	Chas. Eldon Clemens B 1-62	J. Gardner Pearsall M
Duryea	Joseph M. Rava B 1-62	John A. Kramer S
East Stroudsburg*	Jesse R. S. Flory B 1-62	Sterling Cramer M
Economy		Joseph Rodio S
Edgewood*	L. F. Demmler B 1-62	F. J. Strange M
Edwardsville	Chester J. Petroski B 1-62	Ralph S. Morgan S
Elizabethtown*	J. Fred Kinley B 1-62	Percy Corbin S
Ephrata*	Lloyd S. Gerhart B 12-61	Carl W. Fuehrer M
Etna	Mark Vinski B 12-61	W. M. Skertich S
Folcroft	Hugh McVicker B 12-61	Walter E. Cox S
Ford City	Frank Lux, Sr. B 1-62	Mary Smolik S
Forest Hills	Albert L. Koch B 1-62	R. T. Windhorst S
Forty Fort	Charles F. Stretch B 1-62	Walter W. Rickert S
Fountain Hill	Robert M. McGovern B 1-62	Bernard I. Gillen S
Frackville	William J. Miller B 1-62	Willard Long S
Franklin	F. B. Irwin 1-62	R. F. Walz
Freeland	Leo Quigley B 1-62	Vincent F. Maloney S
Gettysburg	Wilbur L. Plank B 12-61	Mrs. Anna B. Dracha S
Glassport	James E. Thomas B 1-62	Miss Regina Witkowski S
Glenolden	George W. Gilbert B 1-62	Harry L. Simon S
Green Tree	Herman W. Herrmann B 12-61	Theo. Hertrick S
Greenville	Lamont E. Reznor B 12-61	John S. Beachler S
Grove City*	R W. McCandless B 12-61	Ralph Cannon S
Harmony tp	Edward S. Blanarik P 12-64	Virginia R. Dunlap S
Hatboro	R W. Williams B 12-65	Thos. A. McClurken S
Ridgway*	A. Perrin Shanley B 1-62	
Ridley Park	George E. Burke B 12-61	Mrs. Helen W. Maxwell S
Rochester	James G. Camp, Jr. B 1-62	John M. Eakin S
St. Clair	Joseph H. Long B 12-61	John Shandor S
St. Marys*	T. J. Valentine B 1-62	Donald S. Harding M
Sayre	Harold F. Peterson B 12-61	Thomas A. Kenrick S
Schuylkill Haven*	Mark Bost B 1-62	John Marshall S
Scottdale*	Wm. Harry Weaver B 12-61	John L. Sine M
Sewickley*	Laurence V. Gibb B 1-62	Edward Ellerton S
Sharon Hill	Gerald B. McCoy B 12-61	Mildred D. Enderle S
Sharpsburg	Anthony M. Bruno B 12-61	H. J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville*	George Mahaney B 1-62	Mary E. Lally S
Shillington*	Kenneth G. Auge B 12-61	Mrs. Marie K. Kunkle S
Shippensburg*	Allan L. Watts B 1-62	Paul B. Noftsker S
Somerset*	Homer W. Hay B 1-62	Donald E. Cassler M
Souderton	W. Lloyd Nace B 12-61	Elaine G. Frederick S
S. Williamsport	S. Calvin Weaver B 1-62	Ruth E. Crossley S
Springdale*	George H. Stoup B 1-62	C. W. Remaley, Jr. M
Stroudsburg*	Edward A. Doran B 12-61	Harold E Snyder M
Swarthmore	Joseph Reynolds B 1-62	Ruth A. B. Townsend S
Swoyersville	Anthony Harzinski B 12-61	John Marcin S
Tarentum	John F. Altman B 12-61	William G. Clark S
Taylor	Joseph W. Smith B 12-61	Ella W. Hendershot S
Titusville	C. M. Sonne 1-64	George W. Becker
Tyrone	Emanuel E. Rodgers B 1-62	J. Scott Hommer S
Vandergrift	Ralph W. McIntire B 1-62	Ernest Magaro S
Waynesburg	R. D. Carroll B 1-62	Ella M. Clark S
West Hazleton	Leo. H. Kubitsky B 1-62	Harold L. Orr S
West Norriton tp		J. Frank Walker S
West Pittston	Robert B. Campbell B 12-61	Roy Speece S
West View*	J. L. Gahring B 1-62	Naomi Guckert S
West York	Robert F. Garland B 12-61	James S. Stouch S
Westmont*	G. T. Reese, Sr. B 1-62	V. H. Raab M
White Oak	Fred B. Alberts B 1-62	Miss De Lore Fuehrer S
Wilkins tp	Richard B. Rose P 12-61	M. Jos. Martinelli S
Wilson	Frank W. Young B 1-62	James B. Acton S
Windber	M. J. Klena B 12-61	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winton	James P. Lawler B 1-62	Beatrice Malone S
Wyomissing	Conrad J. Busch P 1-64	Edward Ott S

SOUTH CAROLINA—25

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Abbeville	Joseph L. Savitz, Sr. 4-62	Joyce W. Couch †
Beaufort*	Angus D. Fordham 5-63	Howard W. Pepper

Hellertown*	Warren C. Fritchman B 1-62	Frank Force M
Hollidaysburg*	J. Gerst Denniston B 1-62	Fred A. Souders M
Homestead	Daniel J. Lapp, Jr. B 1-62	Alex E. Ackley S
Honesdale	John F. Riefler B 1-62	Wm. E. Rummetsch S
Huntingdon	L. D. Daubenspeck B 1-62	Mrs. Frances M. Oeffner S
Jefferson	Michael Stadmicki P 1-62	Frances B. Hemminger S
Jenkintown	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B 1-62	Robert Dearden IV S
Jersey Shore	Francis W. Enge B 1-62	Wm. L. Shinton S
Jim Thorpe	James Walker B 1-62	Charles Wildoner S
Kane	Harry D. Schreiber B 1-62	William W. Perry S
Kittanning	Charles J. Hoey B 1-62	George W. L. Starr S
Lansford		Edwin H. Stickler S
Lehighton*	James Beisel B 12-61	Paul L. McCauley M
Lewisburg	Baker Kohler B 1-62	Marijane A. Diblin S
Lititz*	Benjamin G. Forrest B 1-62	David J. Bauer M
Luzerne	Joseph Wooditch B 1-62	William Paculavich S
Mahanoy City	Patrick J. Foley B 12-61	Harry S. Williams S
Mechanicsburg*	Russell E. Gellwicks B	Clayton Fickes S
Media	Frank T. Wiltshire B 1-62	Paul L. Clark S
Midland	Eli G. Corak B 1-62	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale		Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	K. Frederick Mauger B 1-62	William J. Ganster M
Minersville	Anthony Russian B 12-61	G. M. Volkay S
Monaca*	John H. Bell B 12-61	Hugh C. Johnston M
Monongahela	William B. Hill 1-64	Elizabeth Baker
Montoursville	Carl W. Wentzler B 1-62	Lester W. Burkhart S
Morrisville*	Harry Simpson B 1-62	Robert M. Steward M
Mount Oliver	C. W. Beckman B 1-62	Helen M. White S
Mount Pleasant	Sam Etze B 1-62	R. C. Bingaman S
Narberth*	Sterling M. Chain B 1-62	Franklin G. West M
Nazareth	Robert B. Reichard B 1-62	Frank M. Steckel S
New Brighton*	Thomas G. Bishop B 1-62	W. S. McDanel M
New Cumberland	G. E. Kaufman B 1-62	B. Paul Mowrey S
Northampton*	Ray Wahl B 12-61	Stanley A. Skrocki M
Norwood	William H. Gardiner B 1-62	Mrs. Jean M. Butler S
Oakmont*	R. B. Saylor B 1-62	R. T. Roche M
Old Forge	Bart Petrini B 12-61	David W. Lewis S
Olyphant	John Chichilla B 12-61	John F. Walsh S
Palmerton	Miles S. Mertz B 12-61	Lester D. Mack S
Palmyra *	Archie D. Gruber B 1-62	Dixie L. Martz S
Pitcairn	Lisle H. Deviney B 12-61	Wm. M. Hicks S
Pleasant Hills	C. C. Larson B	John E. Robinson S
Port Vue	Adolph Jacobansky B 1-62	Eva L. Lindberg S
Prospect Park	John D. Allison B 12-61	Gordon E. Granger S
Punxsutawney	L. E. Smith B 1-62	Mary L. Means S
Quakertown*	Clifford Kile B 1-62	Frederick Jahn
Rankin	M. L. J. Furjanic B 1-64	Joseph L. Sabino S
Red Lion	H. Norman Fishel B 1-62	Howard W. Keeports S

Belton	R. Glenn Coward 2-62	George W. White
Bennettsville		E. W. Odom
Camden*	E. C. Rhame 4-64	Louise W. Boykin
Cayce*	S. K. Abbott 6-62	H. L. Williams
Chester*	R. D. Wilson 5-61	Hood C. Worthy M
Clinton	J. J. Cornwell 8-62	W. B. Owens
Conway	James G. Lewis 1-63	Mrs. G. H. Henry
Darlington	John Jay Ward 12-63	Mrs. Myrtle J. Jeffords
Dillon	J. H. Hamer 4-61	M. F. Moody
Easley	S. F. McDaniel, Jr. 4-61	C. B. Kirkley
Greer	Lloyd E Hunt 2-63	C. B. Cannon
Hartsville	T. L. Maxwell 1-63	L. W. Wilkerson
Lake City	C. J. Evans 12-62	Mrs. Margaret R. Duke
Lancaster*	Ledell Steele 12-62	J. E. Pierce
Laurens	W. Paul Culbertson 6-62	James L. Brownlee
Marion	J. Carlisle Roberts 2-63	Mrs. Grace A. Stephenson
Mount Pleasant	G. Magrath Darby, Jr. 9-64	Clara W. Heyward
Mullins	A. H. Turbeville, Sr. 6-62	Clara E. Rogers
Myrtle Beach*	W. E. Cameron 1-62	J. H. Heape
Newberry*	E. H. Layton 1-62	W. C. Wallace
Seneca	S. P. Wells 3-62	W. W. Burley
Walterboro	Howell H. Sweat 5-62	William E. Fripp
West Columbia	W. Earle Williams	Mrs. Dora M. Cole

SOUTH DAKOTA—4

Lead	Harold Ludeman 5-62	Effie Lagg A
Madison*	Thomas P. Tabor 5-61	James Gregerson
Vermillion	Ralph H. Leer 4-62	Mrs. Ida Millette A
Yankton*	C. O. Christopherson 5-61	Anna M. Goetz A

TENNESSEE—22

Alcoa*	O. W. Brumfiel 6-65	James A. Clodfelter
Brownsville	T. C. Chapman 12-61	S. M. Duckworth
Cookeville	W. M. Mann 10-62	Donald Ferrell
Covington	Jack Guttman 4-63	C. Y. Walker R
Dickson	Robert Clement	Murray Crow R
Fayetteville	Fred I. Womack 10-62	D. T. Buchanan
Franklin	Frank Gray, Jr. 11-61	R. M. Liggett R
Gallatin	E. W. Thompson 12-61	I. C. Brown R
Harriman	A. B. Foster 6-61	Mrs. Neva J. Brown
Humboldt		Annie Lou Cox
LaFollette	R. C. Alley 11-61	Hugh W. Heatherly R
Lawrenceburg	M. L. Lumpkins 6-63	R. G. Dunn S
Lewisburg*	R. W. Ritter 6-61	Stanley Ingram R
McMinnville	W. V. Jones 12-61	Sarah B. Patton
Milan	H. Steger Webb 12-61	Mrs. Ethel D. McLeod S
Millington	Thomas F. Hall	Mrs. Lois Uffelman
Newport	J. Fred Jones 12-62	Bill Lillard R

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TENNESSEE—***continued***		
Paris*	Bruce Fields 12-62	J. M. Brown
Pulaski	Herbert Smith 1-62	W. M. Rainey R
Rockwood	Russell E. Simmons 6-61	Alvin E. Nelson R
Springfield	J. Travis Price 7-61	E. M. Dillard
Union City*	James L. Rippy 11-62	Miss Mildred Roberts
TEXAS—79		
Alamo Heights	Jack Judson 4-61	E. W. Knox, Jr. S
Alvin	E. H. Baker 4-61	C. P. Strickland S
Angleton	Arrington Farrer	Neal Giesecke, Jr. S
Arkansas Pass*	A. N. Garrett 4-63	R. A. Patty
Athens*	C. W. Tidmore 4-62	Miss Betty Jo Dillard S
Balch Springs	Wm. T. Ponder	Miss Monte Timmons S
Ballinger	W. O. Wallace †	J. T. Isbell S
Bellmead	L. D. O'Leary 4-62	B. K. West S
Belton*	Roy Sanderford 4-61	Lee Madden S
Bonham*	John Van Kirk 4-61	Miss Bertha Maddrey
Brady	R. M. Priesmeyer 4-62	C. B. Groves S
Breckenridge*	Ted W. Brown 4-62	Cecil Mayes
Brenham	Reese B. Lockett 4-62	Melvin Pohlmeyer †
Burkburnett	Geo. McClarity	Clovis D. Mann M
Cameron	Coleman Duncum 4-62	J. C. Andres S
Canyon*	John P. Taylor 3-62	Dana McDowell
Carrizo Springs*	Paul Failor 4-62	Mrs. Billie Case
Carthage*	Fred R. Jenkins 5-61	J. W. Vandigriff S
Childress*	Paul Ord 4-62	Georgia R. Creamer S
Cleveland*	G. C. Bailey 4-61	Pauline G. Brown S
Coleman*	M. W. Freeman 4-61	Noris Sneed S
Colorado City*	Glen R. Robinson 4-62	J. F. Merritt
Commerce*	R. A. Rix 4-61	John Silman
Conroe		J. N. Meredith S
Crockett	Barker Tunstall, Jr. 4-62	J. H. Covington S
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomhack 4-61	June Broadhurst
Cuero	J. T. Newman 4-61	Charles W. Marquis
Dalhart*	Bob Jones 4-61	Mary Kromer
Donna*	Hampton Mabry 4-61	Hilda Adame
Dumas	James H. Thomas 4-63	J. V. Mills
Edna	Charles M. Slavik 4-61	Florrye Crawford S
El Campo*	F. G. Pfardrescher 4-61	Mrs. Ruth Bowen
Ennis*	F. E. Hoefer 4-62	Thelma Gooch
Falfurrias	R C Burdett 4-61	Alfredo R. Byington, Jr. S
Fort Stockton*	H. H. Tracy, Jr. 4-61	M. S. Fielding S
Georgetown*	C. A. Forbes 4-62	Claude Eads
UTAH—***continued***		
Layton*	Wendell T. Snow 1-62	Connie O. Stone
Midvale	Henry Beckstead 12-61	Lawrence A. Mineer R
Price	William J. Welsch, Jr. 12-61	Melbourne F. Russell R
Roy	O. Dean Parker 1-62	Madge H. Gibson R
St. George	William A. Barlocker 12-61	Mrs. Ellen S. Bentley R
South Ogden	Louis Hoggan 12-61	Leo H. Stauffer R
South Salt Lake	J. Vern Boliner 12-61	Martha J. Toombs R
Span. Fork City	Ray Gull	Fred M. Boyack R
Springville	J. Emmett Bird 12-61	Lloyd J. Ashcraft R
Tooele*	James A. Bevan 12-61	Herman Pedersen
Wash. Terrace	Stanley W. Poulsen	Olive Sorenson R
VERMONT—7		
Bennington		Hilda Hurley
Essex Junction*		Mildred M. Barnes
Montpelier*		Robert L. Jeffrey
Newport	Fred P. Davis 3-62	Austin J. Beebe
St. Albans*	James E. Malloy 3-62	Sterling C. Morris M
St. Johnsbury*		Norman D Sleeper
Winooski*		Leo P. Decarreau
VIRGINIA—18		
Bedford*	J. M. Bower 8-62	Albert H. Ramsey
Blacksburg*	J. M. Barringer 9-62	Mrs. Rachael P. Brown
Buena Vista*	L. E. White 9-62	B. F. Nisewander
Clifton Forge*	F. L. May 9-62	Carter B. Gallagher
Colonial Heights*	E. Webster Andrews 8-64	Mrs. Louise Williams
Emporia*	George F. Lee 8-62	Mrs. Nell M. Mitchell
Franklin*	Darden W. Jones 9-62	Harold S. Atkinson
Front Royal*	W. D. Blanton 8-63	Walter I. Henson, Jr.
Galax*	McCammant Higgins 9-63	W. G. Andrews
Lexington*	Paul A. Holstein 8-61	John V. Berberich III M
Manassas Park	Charles E. Lucas 9-61	Amy L. Seymour
Marion*	Guy B. Denit 8-62	Mrs. Madeline C. Davis
Norton*	B. E. Ball 9-64	Jo Nosler
Radford*	Sam P. Price 9-62	C. L. Capito
South Boston*	Wyatt W. Wall 8-63	E. K. Tune
Virginia Beach*	Frank A. Dusch 9-62	Lewis E. Smith
Williamsburg*	H. M. Stryker 8-64	Mrs. Fannie C. Nightengale
Wytheville*	John A. Lester 8-62	Mrs. Shirley M. Waller
WASHINGTON—19		
Anacortes*	E. A. Strom 6-62	Diane Erholm

Gladewater*	J. F. Sheppered 4-61	H. I. McAfee
Gonzales*	R. H. Walker, Jr. 4-62	George P. C'Connor
Graham*	Ray Herring 4-62	Mrs. Tommie Roach
Hearne*	H. C. Kelly 4-61	Joe R. Turner, Jr.
Henderson	C. H. Matthews 3-62	J. L. Robertson S
Hereford*	Woodrow B. Wilson 4-61	Mary V. Watts
Hillsboro	Preston Fowlkes 4-61	Brooks Hord S
Hitchcock	Marvin W. Briggs 4-61	George A. Rohde S
Jacinto City	A. J. Holder 4-61	B. F. Scroggs, Jr. S
Jacksonville*	Robert A. Huttash 4-61	George L. Crawford
Kerrville*	Manly W. Cooper, Jr. 4-61	Dudley J. Johnson
Lake Jackson*	K. L. Cooper 4-62	A. A. MacLean M
Lampasas	R. L. Northington 4-61	Harold Frank S
Lancaster	William H. Holder 4-62	Lucile W. Gordon S
Liberty*	Dempsie Henley 4-62	Mrs. Marguerite Lamb S
Littlefield*	E. J. Foust, Sr. 4-61	Joel F. Thompson
Lockhart*	Sam J. Glosserman 5-62	Pat Kelly
Marlin	Terry C Dickens 4-61	Thad G. Shaw S
Mathis	Milton F. Boatwright 4-61	Clifton Berry S
Mexia*	Herman Hitt 4-61	J. R. Truett
Monahans*	J. W. Thrasher, Sr. 4-61	Zoe Sewell
Mount Pleasant*	W. A. Ferguson 4-61	Mrs. Mary Coker
N. Richland Hills		Laura Ray S
Perryton*	Drew Ellis 3-62	Monroe Ballard
Port Lavaca*	Frank E. Kinsey 4-62	Mrs. Lorene S. Sulton S
Port Neches	O. G. Kirkwood 5-62	George T. Boyd S
Raymondville	C. R. Huff 4-61	E. M. Tomme S
Richland Hills	Paul C. Daniels 4-62	Virginia Howard S
River Oaks	R. R. Blevins 4-61	R. Edwin White S
Rosenberg	T. J. Stovall 4-62	Wilson Windle S
Seminole	D. A. Richardson 4-62	Ruby Frost S
Silsbee*	H. M. Jones 4-61	Cesar Dominguez S
Sinton	A. C. Brinkseter 4-62	John B. Hayes S
Slaton	Clark Self 4-61	J. J. Maxet S
South Houston		La Nelle Chafin S
Stamford*	W. B. Harrison 4-61	Kenneth Reber
Stephenville	J. Louis Evans 4-62	Rex H. Cates S
Sulphur Springs*	Joe Woolsey 4-61	Lorece James
Taylor*	R. E. Kollman C 4-62	A. M. Ahlgreen
Terrell Hills*	Albert Steves III 4-62	Gerald C. Henckel, Jr. M
Weatherford*	Jack Borden 4-62	Lela Mae Watson S
Wharton	Fred Mills 4-62	Joe L. Santos S
Yoakum*	Perry R. Love C 4-61	D. F. Swenson

UTAH—14

American Fork	Glen T. Anderson	Stephen P. Shelley R
Cedar City	Arnold E. Anderson 12-61	Ellen A. Simkins R
Clearfield*	Milton Hodge 12-61	Glen P. Willardson M

Camas		Dale E. Scarbrough
Centralia	Vern F. Cain 6-62	Lloyd Hackett
Chehalis	W. B. Graham, Sr. 6-62	Margaret McChord
Clarkston	Bill V. Courtney 4-62	L. Berreman
Edmonds	Gordon Maxwell 6-62	Irene Varney Moran
Ellensburg*	Marie Anshutz 6-62	Gertrude Hutchens
Ephrata	John Lee 6-62	Dorothy L. McKinnon
Kelso	Don. L. Talley 6-62	Lora Blackstone
Kent	Alex Thornton 6-64	Chas. Bridges
Kirkland	Byron Baggaley 4-64	George A. Compton
Lynnwood	Jack B. Bennett 4-64	L. R. Haggard
Mount Vernon	Donald Lindbloom 6-62	Mrs. Thelma F. Zamzow
M'tlake Terrace*	Frank Hammer 6-62	Lucille Foard
Port Townsend	Marilou Green 3-62	Gale I. Youngblood
Shelton	Earl H. Moore 6-62	Alma K. Catto
Sumner	J. T. Stahlhut 4-64	Charles R. Wadsworth
Sunnyside*	Lloyd F. Smith 6-64	Darrell G. Tucker
Toppenish	George H. Hall 6-62	Charles Davenport

WEST VIRGINIA—14

Buckhannon	William D. Foster 6-61	Eugene Suder R
Elkins	C. H. Siedhoff 4-63	George C. Sheets
Grafton*	Paul P. Warden 7-61	Maxine E. Stewart
Hinton	Harold Eagle 6-61	Mrs. Neta A. Jordan
Keyser	Richard E. Romig 6-61	C. F. Rice, Sr.
New Martinsville	Robert L. Bruce 7-61	Mary Flesher R
Nitro	W. W. Alexander 6-64	Grace Lewis
Point Pleasant	B. W. Krodel	
Princeton*	E. W. Anderson 7-61	C. C. McGuire
Vienna	Charles R. Justice 6-61	R. A. Mylar
Welch	W. B. Swope 6-62	H. E. Payne
Wellsburg	Charles McDonald 6-61	Betty Richmond
Weston	Robert C. Kiddy 6-61	Josephine C. Tierney
Williamson	J. H. Brown	Mrs. Sara E. Linkous

WISCONSIN—37

Antigo	Anthony E. Kontney 4-61	Lauretta F. McMeekin
Baraboo	Edward Ritzenthaler 4-62	J. T. Walker
Burlington	A. B. Rewald 5-62	Miriam Zechel
Cedarburg	Merlin G. Rostad 4-62	J. C. Schroeder
Fort Atkinson*	Richard Strommen P 4-61	Edw. J. Garthwait
Fox Point*	Evan Schwemer P 3-63	Isabelle Galewski
Glendale	Gerald J. Kenehan 4-61	Harold G. Richards
Greendale*	John T. LaRocco P 4-62	Mrs. Hedwig Tomczyk
Hales Corners	Donald E. Fischer P 5-62	Paul C. Steinert
Hartford	Murlin A. Bernd 4-62	Howard J. Luebke
Kimberly	Alvin Fulcer P 4-61	Mrs K. G. Lochschmidt
Little Chute	Paul Kostka P 4-61	Loretta E. Verstegen

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
WISCONSIN—***continued***		
Menomonie	Wm. H. Eick 4-61	Alice Kenney
Mequon	Carl F. Wilbert 4-62	Walter M. Andersen
Merrill	Ralph Voigt 4-62	Robert Klug
Monona	G. H. Schulkamp P 5-61	W. Christian
Monroe	Orville R. Evans, Sr. 4-62	F. M. Bray
New London	Walter Fredericks 5-62	Mrs. Melva Rickaby
Oak Creek	Arthur Abendschein 4-62	John W. Trost
Oconomowoc . . .	Leander H. Rhodee 4-62	Alice L. Bergman
Platteville	Henry T. Hansen 4-62	L. C. Kindschi
Plymouth	John M. Lindoerfer 5-62	John F. Mason
Port Washington .	Paul T. Schmit 4-61	George Krick
Portage	Arthur W. Swanson 5-62	Elizabeth M. Miles
Prairie du Chien .	Harold J. Lochner 4-62	C. A. Plihal
Rhinelander	E. J. Wittock 4-62	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake	W. E. Luell 5-62	Sam O. Haugen
WISCONSIN—***continued***		
Ripon	J. Gordon Thiel 4-62	Harold W. Duac
Shawano	Emil Juedes 5-62	Arnold Krohn
Sparta	Ralph E. Osborne 4-62	Ray E. Stewart
Stoughton	Truman Felland 4-62	H. M. Swendsen
Sturgeon Bay . . .	Stanley R. Greene 4-62	Josephine Smylie
Tomah	E. J. McKean 4-62	Mrs. Phillis Zimmerman
Waupun	David Core 5-61	Albert E. Haeft
West Bend	Paul Henke, Sr. 4-62	Alfred F. Hemauer
West Milwaukee .	Edgar M. Stokke P 4-62	Joseph M. Tabushing
Whitewater* . . .	F. L. Moksnes P 4-61	Lois Gnatzig
WYOMING—3		
Rawlins	Leeland U. Grieve 1-63	Mrs. Catherine B. Gilbert
Riverton	Willa Wales Corbitt 1-62	W. H. Nicks
Worland	Frank Heagney 1-63	L. C. Sheppard

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